Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR

Database 1.0

This database is part of the project 'Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR', supported by the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF).

For the research report, click here.

In case access is required to the original Excel files of Database 1.0, please do not hesitate to contact the project team: asia-pacific@dcaf.ch.

Geneva, February 2018

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Afghanistan_mult_2007	"EU Police Mission in Afghanistan" (EUPOL AFGHANISTAN) (61.1)	No: The HIIK registes allout war in Afghanistan from 2007 until 2011 (3.3)	Yes: The HIIK registers allout war in Afghanistan from 2007 until 2011 (3.3)
Afghanistan_PolCor_2002	"Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA)" (6.1)	No: HIIK data recognizes all out war in Afghanistan since 2003 (6.2)	Yes: HIIK data recognizes all out war in Afghanistan since 2003 (6.2)
Albania_Pol_2003	"Support to Security Sector Reform - SSSR " (120.2)	No mention of a post-conflict context (not directly, but programs developed out of 1997 anarchy)	No mention of violent conflict by HIIK data

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Albania_X_2003	"Early Warning — Human Security Monitoring" (119.1)	No mention of a post-conflict context	No mention of violent conflict by HIIK data
Albania_X_2007	"EU Small Arms Light Weapons Control Project (EUSAC)" (118.1)	No mention of a post-conflict context	No mention of violent conflict by HIIK data

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Algeria_Bor_2005	"Police II project" (under the auspices of the MEDA II Programme that started in 2000) (22.1 p 2f)	No: The latent violent conflict with the islamist groups continues in 2005. The context of the mission is thus a conflict scenario.(HIIK classifies the conflict as a "serious crisis". (22.2 p 56)	Yes: The latent violent conflict with the islamist groups continues in 2005. The context of the mission is thus a conflict scenario.(HIIK classifies the conflict as a "serious crisis". (22.2 p 56)
Algeria_Cor_2003	"Appui à la modernisation du secteur pénitentiaire" (135.1) = not an own project? Relevant website implies penal reform more generally! Potential renaming as PRI-project identified by 21.1	no, developed out of civil war in the 90s (134.3), but latent violent conflict continues (data entries for Algeria differ because of different years)	Yes: HIIK data registers a highly violent conflict with islamist groups throughout the project period. For data see HIIK data from 2003 - 2010 at (134.4)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Algeria_Cor_2007	"Modernization of the Prison System (Justice II)" (Part of the National Indicative Programme 2007 - 2013), under MEDA/MEDA II/EuroMed	No: Latent violent conflict between Islamist Groups and the Algerian Govermment. "Algeria is not involved in any territorial conflicts, although there are border disputes with its neighbours in Tunisia, Libya and Morocco," a European Commission assessment states (64.4 p 8) , but the hiik registers continued violent conflict with islamist groups in the period at hand. (64.5)	[KRM: Check status of ongoing conflict] Yes: Latent violent conflict between Islamist Groups and the Algerian Govermment. "Algeria is not involved in any territorial conflicts, although there are border disputes with its neighbours in Tunisia, Libya and Morocco," a European Commission assessment states (64.4 p 8) , but the hiik registers continued violent conflict with islamist groups in the period at hand. (64.5)
Algeria_MoJ_2003	"Appui à la modernisation de la justice" (134.1), under MEDA/MEDA II/EuroMed	no: developed out of civil war in the 90s (134.3), ongoing latent conflict with islamists	Yes: HIIK data registers a highly violent conflict with islamist groups throughout the project period. For data see HIIK data from 2003 - 2010 at (134.4)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Algeria_Mult_2004	[KRM: Should it be assessed as part of the whole programme?] "Support to the Reform of Justice" (under the auspices of the MEDA II Programme that started in 2000) (64.1)	No: Latent violent conflict between Islamist Groups and the Algerian Govermment. The Heidelberg Institute for Internatonal Conflict studies (HIIK) rates Algeria as beeing between "Serious Crisis" and "War" in 2004 (65.6). "Algeria is not involved in any territorial conflicts, although there are border disputes with its neighbours in Tunisia, Libya and Morocco," a European Commission assessment states (64.4 p 8) , but the hiik registers continued violent conflict with islamist groups until today. (64.5)	Yes: Latent violent conflict between Islamist Groups and the Algerian Govermment. The Heidelberg Institute for Internatonal Conflict studies (HIIK) rates Algeria as beeing between "Serious Crisis" and "War" in 2004 (65.6). "Algeria is not involved in any territorial conflicts, although there are border disputes with its neighbours in Tunisia, Libya and Morocco," a European Commission assessment states (64.4 p 8) , but the hiik registers continued violent conflict with islamist groups until today. (64.5)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Algeria_Pol_2001	"Support to the Modernization of the Police (Police I)" (under the auspices of the MEDA II Programme that started in 2000) (21.1 p 2f)	No: Latent violent conflict between Islamist Groups and the Algerian Govermment. The Heidelberg Institute for Internatonal Conflict studies (HIIK) rates Algeria as beeing between "Serious Crisis" and "War" in 2001 and 2002 (21.2 p 2)/(21.3, 2). It can thus be described as a contect of conflict.	Yes: Latent violent conflict between Islamist Groups and the Algerian Govermment. The Heidelberg Institute for Internatonal Conflict studies (HIIK) rates Algeria as beeing between "Serious Crisis" and "War" in 2001 and 2002 (21.2 p 2)/(21.3, 2). It can thus be described as a contect of conflict.
Armenia_Arm_2008	"Supporting the Human Rights Defender`s Office in draughting an ad hoc report on application of diciplinary actions in the army" (27.1)	No mention of a post-conflict context	Yes: HIIK Data registers a violent armed conflict of the government vs. the opposition in 2008. (27.2)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Armenia_Pol_2010	"Police Reform Programme." (23.2)	No: The war with Aserbaidschan ended long ago, in 1994. Since then only low intensity non-violent conflict has been registered (HIIK) (23.3)	NO: The war with Aserbaidschan ended long ago, in 1994. Since then only low intensity non-violent conflict has been registered (HIIK) (23.3)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Bangladesh_Mult_2001	"Legal Reform" (112.1)	No mention of a post-conflict context	Yes: In the project time span there is a violent internal conflict with opposition forces (112.4/112.5)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Bangladesh_Pen_2002	Penal System Reform	The relevant documents listed in the literature do not specifically outline a post-conflict context.	Yes: In 2003 violent conflict with opposition groups erupted (98.2) Engagement began in a conflict environment: In 2005 a multitude of violent conflicts could be registered (97.4 p 42) The number diminishes subsequently and in 2008 no violent conflict could be registered. (97.5 p 52) But throughout 2009 and 2010 a number of violent conflicts sparked up again. (97.6/97.7)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Bangladesh_Pol_2005	"Police Reform Programme" (Phase 1: "Strengthening Bangladesh Police (SBP)")	The relevant documents listed in the literature do not specifically outline a post-conflict context.	Yes: Engagement began in a conflict environment: In 2005 a multitude of violent conflicts could be registered (97.4 p 42) The number diminishes subsequently and in 2008 no violent conflict could be registered. (97.5 p 52) But throughout 2009 and 2010 a number of violent conflicts sparked up again. (97.6/97.7)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Bangladesh_Pol_2009	"Police Reform Programme" (Phase 2)	The relevant documents listed in the literature do not specifically outline a post-conflict context.	Yes: Engagement began in a conflict environment: In 2005 a multitude of violent conflicts could be registered (97.4 p 42) The number diminishes subsequently and in 2008 no violent conflict could be registered. (97.5 p 52) But throughout 2009 and 2010 a number of violent conflicts sparked up again. (97.6/97.7)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Belarus_Arm_2007	"Capacity Building of SALW Stockpile Management and Security" (121.2)	No mention of a post-conflict context	No mention of violent conflict by HIIK data
Benin_CMR_1998	[KRM: If this is just a seminar, should it be included?] Civil-Military relations Seminar Benin	No mention of a post-conflict context	No mention of conflicts in benin accordng to HIIK country data

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Bolivia_Arm_X [KRM: Little to no information provided on this. Only Bolivia case and one of few Latin American, so may be of interest, but most likely discarded]	US Bolivia Armed Forces Assistance	No	No
Bosnia_ArmDefenseSector_2003	Bosnian Defense Reform	Yes: Dayton Peace Accords ended the War in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The internationally brokered Dayton Peace Agreement was negotiated by representatives of the parties involved in the 1992-1995 war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the neighbouring Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (7.2)	No: It ended in 1995
Bosnia_Jus_X [KRM: This does not match subsequent entries]			

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Bosnia_PolMoI_2004 [KRM: This does not match subsequent entries]	Bosnian Police Reform	Yes: Dayton Peace Accords ended the War in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The internationally brokered Dayton Peace Agreement was negotiated by representatives of the parties involved in the 1992-1995 war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the neighbouring Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (4.3)	No: It ended in 1995
Brazil_Pol_2009 [KRM: Considerable info missing, but only Brazil entry]	Police Reform programme/National Conference	No	No
BurkinaFaso_Arm_X [KRM: Considerable information lacking, but only Burkina Faso entry]	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Burundi_ArmPol_2011	Burundi UNDP Security Sector Reform	[KRM: Yes, but didn't this program start in 2011?] No: Civil war that did not end completely until 2005. (39.2) The HIIK Conflict Barometer documents violent conflict in Burundi until 2011, especially with opposition groups vs the government. (39.3)	[KRM: Yes, but didn't this program start in 2011?]Yes: Civil war that did not end completely until 2005. (39.2) The HIIK Conflict Barometer documents violent conflict in Burundi until 2011, especially with opposition groups vs the government. (39.3) After 2011 no assessment is possible

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Burundi_MoDMinistryofPublic Security_2009	Security Sector reform mission	[KRM: Yes, but didn't this program start in 2009?] No: Civil war that did not end completely until 2005. (39.2) The HIIK Conflict Barometer documents violent conflict in Burundi until 2011, especially with opposition groups vs the government. (39.3)	[KRM: Yes, but didn't this program start in 2009?] Yes: Civil war that did not end completely until 2005. (39.2) The HIIK Conflict Barometer documents violent conflict in Burundi until 2011, especially with opposition groups vs the government. (39.3)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Burundi_Mult_2007	Security Sector reform programme to Burundi	Yes: Burundi experienced civil war between 1993 and 2005. (39.17) Although a peace agreement officially ended conflict, violent colflict continues: Civil war that did not end completely until 2005. (39.2) The HIIK Conflict Barometer documents violent conflict in Burundi until 2011, especially with opposition groups vs the government. (39.3)	[KRM: Yes, but this program/activity takes place in 2007] Yes: Civil war that did not end completely until 2005. (39.2) The HIIK Conflict Barometer documents violent conflict in Burundi until 2011, especially with opposition groups vs the government. (39.3)

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Cambodia_MoJ_2006	"Access to Justice" (129.1)	Yes, it is a post-conflict context (129.4)	No mention of violent conflict by HIIK data
Cameroon_Arm_X [KRM: No info provided for nearly all points]	No info found	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
CentralAfricanRepublic_JusSec_2011	"Projet de renforcement de l'Etat de droit à travers la justice et la sécurité (PRED)" (19.1)	Yes, "*Devastated by a series of political and military crises between 1996 and 2003, CAR has achieved relative stability since elections in 2005* ." (18.2 p 1) A UNDPKO Newsletter talks of UN "*operating in a postconflict context" (18.6 p 1)* . However, level of security differs between region of the country.	Yes: "P*ockets of violence and impunity persist* (after 2003 peace agreement) – *particularly in the north-east and north-west, where rebels, bandits and government troops have all been accused of atrocities."* (18.2) This is confirmed by HIIK conflict barometer data. Various Rebel groups are fighting the government in an openly violent conflict. (18.4 p 29)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
CentralAfricanRepublic_mult_2008	Security Sector Reform Programme CAR	Yes: "*Devastated by a series of political and military crises between 1996 and 2003, CAR has achieved relative stability since elections in 2005* ." (18.2 p 1) A UNDPKO Newsletter talks of UN "*operating in a postconflict context" (18.6 p 1)* . However, level of security differs between region of the country.	Yes: "P*ockets of violence and impunity persist* (after 2003 peace agreement) – *particularly in the north-east and north-west, where rebels, bandits and government troops have all been accused of atrocities."* (18.2) This is confirmed by HIIK conflict barometer data. Various Rebel groups are fighting the government in an openly violent conflict. (18.4 p 29)
Chad_Arm_X [KRM: Not enough information provided - appears to be US support for counterterrorism methods, not even sure if it qualifies close to SSR]	Part of Pan Sahel initiative	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Chile_Arm_X [KRM: Not enough information provided]	US Chile Armed Forces Assistance	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Colombia_Arm_X [KRM: Not enough information provided]	US Colombia Armed Forces Assistance	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Coted'ivoir_ArmIns_2004	Security Sector reform mission	Yes: The peace agreement in 2003 officially stopped hostilities. (156.2)	Yes: Cote d`ivoir has a highly violent conflict with rebels in 2004 and 2006 (45.5/45.6)
Coted'ivoir_Ins_2008	"1000 Microprojets pour la réintégration des ex-combattants et d'ex-miliciens en Côte d'Ivoire"	Yes: The Ouagadougou Peace Agreement of 2007 officially ended civil war between the government and the rebel `Forces nouvelle` (157.3)	Yes: In 2008 and and 2010 sporadic violent conflict between government and opposition groups can be registered (157.4/157.5)
Coted'ivoir_PolGen_2004	Police and gendarmerie reform mission	Yes: The peace agreement in 2003 officially stopped hostilities. (156.2)	Yes: Cote d`ivoir has a highly violent conflict with rebels in 2004 and 2006 (45.5/45.6)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Coted'Ivoir_X_2003	"Programme d'Appui à la Sécurité Urbaine (PASU)" (156.1)	Yes: The peace agreement in 2003 officially stopped hostilities. (156.2)	Yes: Cote d`ivoir has a highly violent conflict with rebels in 2004 and 2006 (45.5/45.6)
Croatia_PolMoI_2010	"Support in enforcement of systematic crime prevention work and establishment of crime prevention coordination unit" (122.1)	No mention of a post-conflict context	No

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_Arm_2009	"Amélioration de la sécurité humaine dans les zones instables de la RDC" (155.1)	NO: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)	YES: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_JusCor_2009	"Access to Justice" (151.1)	Yes: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)	No: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)

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DemocraticRepublicofCongo_JusCor_2011	"Appui aux institutions pénitentiaires et judiciaires à l'est de la RDC" (Access to judicial and penitentiary institutions in DRC) (152.1)	Yes: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)	No: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_mult_2008	"Security Sector Accountability & Police Programme" (49.3)	Yes: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)	No: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_Mult_2009	"Renforcement de l'accès des femmes à la justice" (Reinforcment of Access to Justice for Women) (153.1)	Yes: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)	No: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_Pol_2009a	"Renforcement des capacités de la Police" (154.1)	Yes: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)	No: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)

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DemocraticRepublicofCongo_DefenseSector_2005	EU advisory and assistance mission for security reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) ("EUSEC RD CONGO") (55.1)	Yes: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)	No: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_Pol_2005	"EUPOL KINSHASA" (53.2)	Yes: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)	No: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)

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DemocraticRepublicofCongo_Pol_2009b	"DRC Immediate Support to Policing in the East"	Yes: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)	No: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_PolJus_2007	"EUPOL RD CONGO" (54.2)	Yes: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)	No: "Referring to the DRC as a post-conflict situation can be considered a misnomer as high levels of insecurity remain and political tensions between the government and other power groups are acute." (40. This pretty well underlines the findings of the HIIK for the time spoan 2004 - 2010: There is at least one violent conflict grade 4 ("serious crisis") going on in the country. (40.3)

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Dominicanrepublic_Mult_2000	"Governing Justly & Democratically"	No	No
EastTimor_Jus_2008b	“Justice Sector Support Facility” project	Yes: "*Four years after Timor-Leste gained independence, its police and army were fighting each other in the streets of Dili. The April-June 2006 crisis left both institutions in ruins and security again in the hands of international forces."* (11.2 p i) Conflict was virulent when Mission started. McDougall though refers to the context as a post-conflict context (11.1 p 175) de facto conflict continues.	Yes: Timor has a scale 3 violent ongoing crisis according to the HIIK conflict Barometer of 2008. (11.5 p 68)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
EastTimor_JusCor_2008	"Enhancing the Democratic Rule of Law through Strengthening the Justice System in Timor-Leste" (Revised Justice System Programme) (146.2)	Yes: Four years after Timor-Leste gained independence, its police and army were fighting each other in the streets of Dili. The April-June 2006 crisis left both institutions in ruins and security again in the hands of international forces. (11.2 p i) Conflict was virulent when Mission started. McDougall though refers to the context as a post-conflict context (11.1 p 175) de facto conflict continues.	Yes: Timor has a scale 3 violent ongoing crisis according to the HIIK conflict Barometer of 2008. (11.5 p 68)
EastTimor_Mult_2003	“Strengthening the Justice System in Timor-Leste”	Yes: War of independance from Indonesia ended in 1999 with a peace agreement. (115.3)	No violent conflict registered in 2003 by HIIK (115.2)

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EastTimor_Mult_2008a	"Enhancing the Democratic Rule of Law through Strengthening the Justice System in Timor-Leste (Revised Justice System Programme)" (116.1)	Yes: "*Four years after Timor-Leste gained independence, its police and army were fighting each other in the streets of Dili. The April-June 2006 crisis left both institutions in ruins and security again in the hands of international forces.*" (11.2 p i) Conflict was virulent when Mission started. McDougall though refers to the context as a post-conflict context (11.1 p 175) de facto conflict continues.	Yes: Timor has a scale 3 violent ongoing crisis according to the HIIK conflict Barometer of 2008. (11.5 p 68)
EastTimor_Mult_2011	"Strengthening Civilian Oversight and Management Capacity in the Security Sector" (150.2)	Yes: Four years after Timor-Leste gained independence, its police and army were fighting each other in the streets of Dili. The April-June 2006 crisis left both institutions in ruins and security again in the hands of international forces. (11.2 p i) Conflict was virulent when Mission started. McDougall though refers to the context as a post-conflict context (11.1 p 175) de facto conflict continues.	No: Timor has a scale 3 violent ongoing crisis according to the HIIK conflict Barometer of 2008. (11.5 p 68). But by 2011, there was no violent conflict in East Timor .

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
EastTimor_Pol_2006	East Timor Police Reform Mission	Yes: Four years after Timor-Leste gained independence, its police and army were fighting each other in the streets of Dili. The April-June 2006 crisis left both institutions in ruins and security again in the hands of international forces. (11.2 p i) Conflict was virulent when Mission started. McDougall though refers to the context as a post-conflict context (11.1 p 175) de facto conflict continues.	Timor has a scale 3 violent ongoing crisis according to the HIIK conflict Barometer of 2008. (11.5 p 68)
EastTimor_Pol_2011	"Strengthening the National Police Capacity" (148.1)	Yes: Four years after Timor-Leste gained independence, its police and army were fighting each other in the streets of Dili. The April-June 2006 crisis left both institutions in ruins and security again in the hands of international forces. (11.2 p i) Conflict was virulent when Mission started. McDougall though refers to the context as a post-conflict context (11.1 p 175) de facto conflict continues.	No: Timor has a scale 3 violent ongoing crisis according to the HIIK conflict Barometer of 2008. (11.5 p 68). But by 2011, there was no violent conflict in East Timor .

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
EastTimor_Pol_2011	"Strengthenig the National Police capacity in Timor Leste " (149.1)	Yes: Four years after Timor-Leste gained independence, its police and army were fighting each other in the streets of Dili. The April-June 2006 crisis left both institutions in ruins and security again in the hands of international forces. (11.2 p i) Conflict was virulent when Mission started. McDougall though refers to the context as a post-conflict context (11.1 p 175) de facto conflict continues.	No: Timor has a scale 3 violent ongoing crisis according to the HIIK conflict Barometer of 2008. (11.5 p 68). But by 2011, there was no violent conflict in East Timor .
EastTimor_SecuritySector_2008	"Security Sector Review in Timor-Leste" (147.1)	Yes: "*In 2002, the nation entered into the post-conflict stage* " (147.2 p 2) Four years after Timor-Leste gained independence, its police and army were fighting each other in the streets of Dili. The April-June 2006 crisis left both institutions in ruins and security again in the hands of international forces. (11.2 p i) Conflict was virulent when Mission started. McDougall though refers to the context as a post-conflict context (11.1 p 175) de facto conflict continues.	Timor has a scale 3 violent ongoing crisis according to the HIIK conflict Barometer of 2008. (11.5 p 68)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Egypt_Arm_X [KRM: Most categories do not include information]	US military aid to Egypt (71.1 p 4)	No	No
ElSalvador_Mult_2008	"Improving the Justice System Project" (70.1)	The last conflict registered by the HIIK concern border disputed with Honduras in 1994. (70.7) It is possible to view reforms in Honduras as a post conflict context, but it is far-fetched.	No: The HIIK Conflict barometer has no references to conflict in El Salvador.
Ethiopia_Arm_2002	Defense Sector Reform Assessment	[KRM: Yes] No	[KRM: No] Yes: HIIK data registes highly violent conflict with rebels in Ethiopia in 2002 (80.3)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Ethiopia_Arm_X [KRM: Most categories not filled out]	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Ethiopia_SecurityForces_2003	Security Sector Governance Assessment	Yes: The 2000 peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea invited Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, "through their endorsement of the Framework Agreement and Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, to work closely with the international community to mobilize resources for the resettlement of displaced persons, as well as rehabilitation and peace building in both countries" (80.4)	No: Inner-Country conflicts have stopped to be violent (82.3)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Ethiopia_SecurityForces_2006	"Security Sector Governance Reform" (172.1)	[KRM: Yes] In 2001 Ethiopia and Eritrea signed a peace agreement which officially ended violent conflict (172.3) De facto, internal violent conflict exists.	[KRM: No] Yes: Violent internal conflict between government and opposition group in 2007. (172.4) Two violent secession conflicts are registered in 2008 (172.5), 2009 (172.6) and 2010 (172.7).
Georgia_Mult_2004	"EU Rule of Law Mission to Georgia (EUJUST THEMIS)"	No mention of a post-conflict context	No mention of a conflict context

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
GeorgiaMoldova_Mult_2005	"EU Border Assistance Mission to the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine" (59.2)	No mention of a post-conflict context	No mention of a conflict context
Ghana_Arm_2005	NATO Armed Forces Training	Since Democratic transition in 1992 there has only been low Intensity conflict with only occasional violence in 2005 (HIIK). (26.3)	Since Democratic transition in 1992 there has only been low Intensity conflict with only occasional violence in 2005 (HIIK). (26.3)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Ghana_Jus_2002	"Security, Safety and Accessible Justice (SSAJ)" (28.1)	Since Democratic transition in 1992 there has only been low Intensity conflict with only occasional violence in 2002 (HIIK). (26.3)	Since Democratic transition in 1992 there has only been low Intensity conflict with only occasional violence in 2002 (HIIK). (26.3)
Ghana_MoD_2003	"Performance Improvement Plan (PIP)" (26.1)	Since Democratic transition in 1992 there has only been low Intensity conflict with only occasional violence in 2003 (HIIK). (26.3)	Since Democratic transition in 1992 there has only been low Intensity conflict with only occasional violence in 2003 (HIIK). (26.3)
Ghana_X_X	"Armed Violence,small arms Reduction and Human Security Project" (29.1)	Since Democratic transition in 1992 there has only been low Intensity conflict with only occasional violence in 2002 (HIIK). (26.3)	Since Democratic transition in 1992 there has only been low Intensity conflict with only occasional violence in 2002 (HIIK). (26.3)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Guatemala_Jus_2006	"Rule of Law Program" (66.2)	Yes: "*years of civil war and internal migration* " (66.3 p 1)	No, no violent conflict in the time span at hand according to HIIK data (1.2)
Guatemala_Mult_2002	"Establishing an Integrated Citizen Security in Guatemala (POLSEC)" (20.4)/ Towards a Democratic Security Policy (POLSEDE)	Yes: Civil war: Government vs. Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG). Only clandestine conflict still exists. (20.1 p 7)	No: Ended with Comprehensive Peace agreement 1996. No violent internal conflict registered by HIIK

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Guatemala_X_2010	"Crime Prevention Project" (30.1)	Yes: "The 1996 peace accords formally ended Guatemala's civil war" between the administration of President Alvaro Arzu and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) guerrilla group. (30.2) The roots of the conflict were not dissolved and the country still has to cope with the aftermath of the war. (30.2) So, it is only in the broadest sense a post conflict context.	No: "The 1996 peace accords formally ended Guatemala's civil war" between the administration of President Alvaro Arzu and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) guerrilla group. (30.2) The roots of the conflict were not dissolved and the country still has to cope with the aftermath of the war. (30.2) So, it is only in the broadest sense a post conflict context.
Guinea_SecuritySector_2010	Security Sector reform mission (assessment)	Yes: "*The conflict between the opposition and the military government, which had gained power in a 2008 coup, remained violent* (in 2010)" (44.3 p 32) This continued to to be so in 2011 when the opposition group "Union des Forces Démocratiques de Guinée (UFDG)" was locked in a violent conflict with government forces. (44.4 p 6)	Yes: "*The conflict between the opposition and the military government, which had gained power in a 2008 coup, remained violent* (in 2010)" (44.3 p 32) This continued to to be so in 2011 when the opposition group "Union des Forces Démocratiques de Guinée (UFDG)" was locked in a violent conflict with government forces. (44.4 p 6)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Guinea_SecuritySector_2011	Security Sector reform mission	No: "*The conflict between the opposition and the military government, which had gained power in a 2008 coup, remained violent* (in 2010)" (44.3 p 32) This continued to to be so in 2011 when the opposition group "Union des Forces Démocratiques de Guinée (UFDG)" was locked in a violent conflict with government forces. (44.4 p 6)	Yes: "*The conflict between the opposition and the military government, which had gained power in a 2008 coup, remained violent* (in 2010)" (44.3 p 32) This continued to to be so in 2011 when the opposition group "Union des Forces Démocratiques de Guinée (UFDG)" was locked in a violent conflict with government forces. (44.4 p 6)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
GuineaBissau_Mult_2008	"EU mission in support of the Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau (EU SSR Guinea-Bissau)" (52.2)	Yes: In 2008 and 2009 only non-violent conflicts accured in Guinea-Bissau. In 2010, however, a violent conflict between coup-plotters and the government erupted. (52.3 p 24) There are 8 years between the peace agreement of 52ContextI and the beginning of this SSR activity, but I still classify this activity as apost-conflict context.	Yes: In 2008 and 2009 only non-violent conflicts accured in Guinea-Bissau. In 2010, however, a violent conflict between coup-plotters and the government erupted. (52.3 p 24) There are 8 years between the peace agreement of 52ContextI and the beginning of this SSR activity, but I still classify this activity as apost-conflict context.

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
GuineaBissau_Mult_2009	"Strengthening Rule of Law and Security" (166.1) FORTES	Yes: "*military ranks sparked armed conflict in 1998, which largely destroyed the already weak infrastructure and governance capacities of the country.* " (166.2) It aimed the same year (166.3)	Yes: The conflict between coup-plotters and the government turned violent in 2010 and continued to stay so throughout 2011. (HIIK data). (41.2 p 30)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
GuineaBissau_Mult_2011	Security Sector reform programme to Guinea-Bissau	[KRM: Yes, but returned violent] No: The conflict between coup-plotters and the government turned violent in 2010 and continued to stay so throughout 2011. (HIIK data). (41.2 p 30)	Yes: The conflict between coup-plotters and the government turned violent in 2010 and continued to stay so throughout 2011. (HIIK data). (41.2 p 30)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Haiti_Mult_2004	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	Yes: No open violent war like conflict, but "*violent actions by supporters of former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide; elements of the former military and armed gangs with ties to criminal elements such as drug traffickers and illegal arms dealers; and shifting affiliations* ". But the civil war like situation to pre 2004 has ended. (173.3)	No open violent war like conflict, but "violent actions by supporters of former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide; elements of the former military and armed gangs with ties to criminal elements such as drug traffickers and illegal arms dealers; and shifting affiliations". But the civil war like situation to pre 2004 has ended.
Haiti_Mult_2005	"Support for the Ministry of Justice" (108.1)	No open violent war like conflict, but "violent actions by supporters of former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide; elements of the former military and armed gangs with ties to criminal elements such as drug traffickers and illegal arms dealers; and shifting affiliations". But the civil war like situation to pre 2004 has ended.	No open violent war like conflict, but "violent actions by supporters of former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide; elements of the former military and armed gangs with ties to criminal elements such as drug traffickers and illegal arms dealers; and shifting affiliations". But the civil war like situation to pre 2004 has ended.

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Haiti_Mult_2009	"PROJUSTICE" (107.1)	Yes: No open violent war like conflict, but "*violent actions by supporters of former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide; elements of the former military and armed gangs with ties to criminal elements such as drug traffickers and illegal arms dealers; and shifting affiliations* ". But the civil war like situation to pre 2004 has ended. (173.3)	[KRM: No] Yes: Haiti has a violent conflict going on with opposition groups in 2009 and 2010 (107.4/107.5)
Haiti_Mult_2010	"Etat de Droit" (174.1)	Yes: No open violent war like conflict, but "*violent actions by supporters of former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide; elements of the former military and armed gangs with ties to criminal elements such as drug traffickers and illegal arms dealers; and shifting affiliations* ". But the civil war like situation to pre 2004 has ended. (173.3)	[KRM: No] Yes: Violent conflict with the opposition continues in 2010 (173.7) and 2011 (168.4)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Haiti_Pol_2007	"Construction du bâtiment de l'Inspection Générale de la Police Nationale d'Haiti" (173.1)	Yes: No open violent war like conflict, but "*violent actions by supporters of former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide; elements of the former military and armed gangs with ties to criminal elements such as drug traffickers and illegal arms dealers; and shifting affiliations* ". But the civil war like situation to pre 2004 has ended. (173.3)	[KRM: No] Yes: Violent conflict with the opposition continues in following years (173.4/5/6/7)
India_DepartmentofJusticeMinistryofLawandJustice_2008	"Access to Justice" (130.1)	No	[KRM: No, although Line of Control and other internal conflicts with ethnic minority communities] India has a multitude of violent conflicts gong on throughout project time (See HIIK conflict barometer from 2008 - 2010) (130.3)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Iran_X_2005 [KRM: Appears as a human rights defenders program. Not sure if it can fall within SSR]	"National Capacity Building Promotion and Protection of Human Rights for Greater Access to Justice" (131.1)	No	NO Throughout the project period from 2006 - 2009 there is a highly violent internal conflict with Kurds going on over Autonomy. Check HIIK data from 2006 - 2009 (131.4)
Iraq_Arm_2004	"Multi-National Security Transition Command - Iraq (MNSTC-I) mission" (31.1)	No; Ongoing: The USA - Iraq war was only formally ended in 2011 (136.3). Since 2003 Iraq has experienced multiple conflicts with at least one conflict each year classified as "War" by HIIK. (31.3)	Yes: Since 2003 Iraq has experienced multiple conflicts with at least one conflict each year classified as "War" by HIIK. (31.3)
Iraq_Jus_2004	Iraq Justice System Reform project	No; Ongoing: The USA - Iraq war was only formally ended in 2011 (136.3). Since 2003 Iraq has experienced multiple conflicts with at least one conflict each year classified as "War" by HIIK. (31.3)	Yes: Since 2003 Iraq has experienced multiple conflicts with at least one conflict each year classified as "War" by HIIK. (31.3)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Iraq_JusCor_2008	"Rule of Law Programme" (136.1)	No; Ongoing: The USA - Iraq war was only formally ended in 2011 (136.3)	Yes: Since 2003 Iraq has experienced multiple conflicts with at least one conflict each year classified as "War" by HIIK. (31.3)
Iraq_Mult_2004b	"NATO Training Mission-Iraq (NTM-I)"	No: Since 2003 Iraq has experienced multiple conflicts with at least one conflict each year classified as "War" by HIIK. (31.3)	Yes: Since 2003 Iraq has experienced multiple conflicts with at least one conflict each year classified as "War" by HIIK. (31.3)
Jamaica_PolINDECOM_2011	"Jamaica Constabulary Force Accountability Programme"	No	Yes: Violent conflict with drug gangs (14.4) [KRM: need to clarify conflict]

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Jordan_Arm_X [KRM: Nearly no categories filled out]	US military aid to Jordan (72.1. p 7)	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Kenya_Arm_X [KRM: Nearly no categories filled out]	No info found	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Kenya_Jus_2004	"Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector Reform Programme" (181.1)		
Kenya_Jus_2010	Democratic Governance Programme project: "Access to Justice and Human Rights" (84.1)	yes, large-scale ethnic violence after 2007 elections	Sporadic civil strife
Kenya_X_X [KRM: Nearly no categories filled out, also, this doesn't match subsequent identifier names]	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Kosovo_Mult_2008	The European Union Rule of Law Mission Kosovo (EULEX) (60.1)	Yes: The mission takes place in a post-war context in the sense that the Jugoslavia/Kosovo War from 1998/1999 sparked NATO, EU and UN involvement. However, de facto violent conflict continues. (See 60ContextD)	No: The Serbia/Kosovo-Conflict continues on a violent level in 2008, 2009 and 2010 after Kosovo`s unilateral declaration of independence on Febuary 17 2008. (60.3)
Kosovo_SecuritySector_1999	Security Sector reform mission	Yes: Former Kosovo-Serbia secession war (51.1)	No information found
Kosovo_X_2010	"Women Safety and Security Initiative (WSSI)" (175.1)	Yes: Kosovo war between Kosovo and Serbia 1999 (175.4)	No
Liberia_ [KRM: Where is all the info for this tab? Is there an entry for any of this one?			

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Liberia_Arm_2003	US Armed Forces Reform in Liberia (LSSR)	Yes: Civil war between President Charles Taylor and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which invaded Liberia in 2000 from Guinea, and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). (2.2 p. 2)	Yes: Violent conflict continues in 2003 until 2005 (2.8 /2.9/2.10)
Liberia_Mult_2011	"Justice and Security Programme" (177.1)	Yes: Civil war between President Charles Taylor and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which invaded Liberia in 2000 from Guinea, and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). (2.2 p. 2)	No: No violent conflict registered after 2011 by HIIK data.

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Liberia_PolArm_2004a	Police and Armed Forces training mission	Yes: Civil war between President Charles Taylor and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which invaded Liberia in 2000 from Guinea, and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). (2.2 p. 2)	Yes: Violent conflict continues in 2003 until 2005 (2.8 /2.9/2.10)
Liberia_Pol_2004b	"Support to the Police Academy"	Yes: Civil war between President Charles Taylor and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which invaded Liberia in 2000 from Guinea, and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). (2.2 p. 2)	Yes: Violent conflict continues in 2003 until 2005 (2.8 /2.9/2.10)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Liberia_Pol_2006a	"Restructuring and Training of LNP"	Yes: Civil war between President Charles Taylor and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which invaded Liberia in 2000 from Guinea, and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). (2.2 p. 2)	No: It Ended in 2003
Liberia_Pol_2006b	"Capacity Building for LNP"	Yes: Civil war between President Charles Taylor and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which invaded Liberia in 2000 from Guinea, and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). (2.2 p. 2)	No: No violent conflict registered after 2005 by HIIK data

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Liberia_Pol_2007a	"Enhancing SSR Reform"	Yes: Civil war between President Charles Taylor and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which invaded Liberia in 2000 from Guinea, and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). (2.2 p. 2)	No: It Ended in 2005
Liberia_Pol_2007b	"Enhancing Police Reform"	Yes: Civil war between President Charles Taylor and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which invaded Liberia in 2000 from Guinea, and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). (2.2 p. 2)	No: No violent conflict registered after 2005 by HIIK data

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Liberia_Pol_2007c	"Capacity Building of LNP"	Yes: Civil war between President Charles Taylor and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which invaded Liberia in 2000 from Guinea, and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). (2.2 p. 2)	No: No violent conflict registered after 2005 by HIIK data
Liberia_Pol_2007d	"EC Support to the Police Academy"	Yes: Civil war between President Charles Taylor and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which invaded Liberia in 2000 from Guinea, and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). (2.2 p. 2)	No: No violent conflict registered after 2005 by HIIK data

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Liberia_Pol_2008	"Enhancing Community Security and Social Cohesion"	Yes: Civil war between President Charles Taylor and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), which invaded Liberia in 2000 from Guinea, and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). (2.2 p. 2)	No: It Ended in 2003
Liberia_X_X	"Strengthening Governance and Rule of Law" (178.1)		

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Libya_Jus_2006 [KRM: Cut because (a) donor is own government apparently and (b) is a modernization of justice sector, not SSR]	"Modernization of Justice Sector"	No mention of a post-conflict context	No mention of violent conflict by HIIK data
Macedonia_PolBor_2003	"EUPol PROXIMA" (57.2)	[KRM: Yes] Reform in Macedonia can be regarded as being conducted in a post-conflict scenaro, because officially hostilities between UCK and the Macedonian government ended in 2001. De facto, however, conflict continued.	In 2005 the HIIK registers a violent conflict with the Albanian minority wanting secession (56.4 p 14), but does not register any conflicts in the years afterwards.
Macedonia_PolBor_2005	"EU police advisory team (EUPAT)" (56.2)	[KRM: Yes] Reform in Macedonia can be regarded as being conducted in a post-conflict scenaro, because officially hostilities between UCK and the Macedonian government ended in 2001. De facto, however, conflict continued.	In 2005 the HIIK registers a violent conflict with the Albanian minority wanting secession (56.4 p 14), but does not register any conflicts in the years afterwards.
Malawi_Jus_2002	Malawi Safety Security and Access to Justice Programme	No	No

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Malawi_ParliamentaryOversightBodies_X [KRM: Nearly no categories filled out]	US Oversight Institutions Training	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Mali_Arm_X [KRM: Nearly no categories filled out]	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Mali_MoJ_2010	"Support to the Justice Development Program" (111.1)	Yes, it is a post-conflict context (111.3)	In 2010 there is a inner country violent conflict going on. (111.2)
Mauritania_Arm_X [KRM: This appears to be training to fight terrorists in Sahara]	Military Training by US	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Mauritius_Pol_2009	"From Police Force To Police Service : Supporting the Transition through Strategic Planning and Organizational Change Management" (170.1)	No information found	[KRM: Why is this for the Seychelles?] HIIK data does not register violent conflicts in the Seychelles
Mexico_Jus_2002	"Governing Justly & Democratically" (105.2)	No	No
Moldova_Pol_X [KRM: Appears to be a programme from IOM focused on preventing human trafficking]	No info found	No mention of a post-conflict context	No conflicts registered in Moldavia in the time at hand (34.3)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Moldova_X_2004 [KRM: No information given other than for Correctional systems]		No mention of a post-conflict context	No conflicts registered in Moldavia in the time at hand (34.3)
Mongolia_Jus_2000	"Mongolia Judicial Reform Program"	No mention of a post-conflict context	No

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Mongolia_MoJ_2007	"Access to Justice and Human Rights" (132.1)	No mention of a post-conflict context	No
Mozambique_Arm_X [KRM: Nearly no categories filled out]	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Nepal_Arm_2002 [KRM: Nearly no boxes filled out]	US Nepal Armed Forces Assistance	No: ongoing conflict at the time	Yes

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Nepal_Mult_2008	"Enhancing Access to Justice through Legal and Judicial Reforms Project" (133.1)	Yes, it is a post-conflict context (133.5)	[KRM: No] Nepal has a number of violent conflict going on throughout the project period. See HIIK data at (133.4)
Nepal_Sec_2009	"Security Sector Reform (SSR) Strategy Fund"	Yes, it is a post-conflict context (133.5)	[KRM: No] Nepal has a number of violent conflict going on throughout the project period. See HIIK data at (133.4)
Nigeria_ArmMoD_X [KRM: Nearly no boxes filled out]	Defense Structure Programme Nigeria	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Nigeria_Jus_2008	Justice for All		

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Pakistan_Arm_2002	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)" (17.2)	[KRM: No] No mention of a major peace agreement or similar that indicates a post-conflict context	No: The only permanently violent conflict is the cashmir conflict with India. Otherwise, until 2006 there are not mayor violent conflicts. (17.7)
Palestine_Jus_2010	"Rule of Law and Access to Justice Programme in the occupied Palestinian territory" (169.1)	[KRM: Yes, but is not postconflict, latent conflict at best] Yes: Palestine Road Map 2003 aiming to end Israeli-oalestine hostilities and envisions a Palestinian state. (9.4)	Yes: violent conflict between Israel and Ialestine groupings continued (169.4)
Palestine_Jus_X [KRM: Nearly no boxes filled out]	UNDP Justice aid programme	No: ongoing conflict	Yes
Palestine_PolJus_2006	"EU Police Co-ordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support (EUPOL-COPPS)" (9.3)	No: Conflict de facto virilant.	Latent Conflict between Hamas and Fatah, occasionally breaking out in violent conflict. (9.1 p.194) [KRM: What about Israel?]
Palestine_X_2008 [KRM: Nearly no boxes filled out]			

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Peru_Arm_X	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No
Rwanda_Mult_2008	"Justice Sector Support Program Access to justice for all, the foundation for good governance and poverty reduction."	Yes: But Various Hutu rebel groups are locked in violent conflict with the Rwandan Government. (HIIK data 2008 - 2011) (10.4)	Yes: Various Hutu rebel groups are locked in violent conflict with the Rwandan Government. (HIIK data 2008 - 2011) (10.4)
SaudiArabia_X_X (PROJECT START IN 1976!)	"Technical Assistance to the Civil Defense" (138.1)	No	No

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Senegal_Mult_2003 [KRM: Appears to be a short-term seminar. Also, most information not filled out]	Civil-Military relations training Senegal	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Serbia_Pol_2009	"Support for Gender Mainstreaming in Policing Practice in South Eastern Europe" (123.1)	Yes:1999 peace plan after Kosovo-War	No

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Seychelles_Mult_2009	"Enhancing the Rule of Law in Seychelles through strengthening of Monitoring & Oversight Capacity of the Judiciary" (172.1)	No information found	No
SierraLeone_JusSec_2010	"Access to Security and Justice in Sierra Leone" (168.1)	Yes: the Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone officially ended violent conflict in 1999 (168.3)	Yes: In 2011 violent conflict erupted in Sierra leone between government and opposition. It only lasted one year. (168.4)
SierraLeone_Sec_1999	Sierra Leone Security Sector Reform Programme (SILSEP)		
SierraLeone_Jus_2005	Justice Sector Development Programme (JSDP)		

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
SolomonIslands_mult_2003	"Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI)" (12.6)	Yes: The Guadalcanal Revolutionary Army fought the Malaitan Eagle Force (MEF) (12.3 p 1)	No mention of an ongoing conflict
Somalia_Jus_2009	"Access to Justice" (140.1)	Yes: Peace Agreement between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia (ARS) in 2008 officially ended civil war in Somalia. (139.5) De facto, violent conflict continues	Yes: In 2009 and 2010 HIIK data registers allout war (139.3) (139.4).
Somalia_Mil_X (DDR?)	UN Demobilization mission	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Somalia_Pol_2009	"Civilian Police project"	Yes: Peace Agreement between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia (ARS) in 2008 officially ended civil war in Somalia. (139.5) De facto, violent conflict continues	Yes: In 2009 and 2010 HIIK data registers allout war (139.3(139.4)
SouthSudan_Mult_2006	"Promoting Access to Justice and Human Rights" (47.2)	Yes: A peace agreement was signed in 2005: Anyhow, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*	Yes: In 2006 and 2007 the HIIK registers violent conflict between Sudan and South Sudanese rebels (47.4/47.5)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
SouthSudan_PolCor_2007	"Support to Police and Prisons" (42.1)	Yes: A peace agreement was signed in 2005: Anyhow, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*	Yes: Although a peace agreement was signed in 2005, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*
SouthSudan_SecuritySector_2009	"Security Sector Development & Defence Transformation" (167.1)	Yes: A peace agreement was signed in 2005: Anyhow, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*	Yes: Although a peace agreement was signed in 2005, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*
SouthSudan_SecuritySector_2010	"Safety and Access to Justice (SAJP)" (69.2)		
SouthSudan_Jus_2012	Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law (67.1)		

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Sudan_Mult_2004	"Strengthening Rule of Law and Sustainable Protection in Darfur" (143.3)	Yes: A peace agreement was signed in 2005: Anyhow, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*	Yes: Although a peace agreement was signed in 2005, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*
Sudan_PolJud_2006	"Strengthening Access to Justice and Human Security in Three Protocol Areas"	Yes: A peace agreement was signed in 2005: Anyhow, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*	Yes: Although a peace agreement was signed in 2005, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Sudan_Jud_2006	"Capacity Building of the Sudan Judiciary" (144.2)	Yes: A peace agreement was signed in 2005: Anyhow, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*	Yes: Although a peace agreement was signed in 2005, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*
Sudan_IDP_2006	"Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in Khartoum IDP Camps and Squatter areas" (145.1)	Yes: A peace agreement was signed in 2005: Anyhow, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues"* (42.1 p 7)	Yes: Although a peace agreement was signed in 2005, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Sudan_X_2007 (DDR only?)	“Support to Human Security in Eastern Sudan”. (141.1)	Yes: A peace agreement was signed in 2005: Anyhow, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*	Yes: Although a peace agreement was signed in 2005, violent conflict continues. (HIIK conflict barometer data for Sudan 2004 - 2011 (42.2)) The UN concedes that in "(…) *areas of the country (…) fighting between militias continues" (42.1 p 7)*
Tajikistan_Mult_2005	"State Enhancement for Improved Governance" (125.1)	Yes: "*civil conflict* (...) *devastated the country from 1992-1997* " (125.1)	Partly: HIIK registers violent conflict with opposition groups in 2005 and 2006. (125.3/125.4)

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Tajikistan_Mult_2011	"Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA)" (124.1)	Yes: "*civil conflict* (...) *devastated the country from 1992-1997* " (125.1)	No
Tanzania_Arm_X [KRM: Nearly no boxes filled out]	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Tanzania_LegalSector_2008	"Legal Sector Reform Program" (114.1)	No mention of a post-conflict context	No mention of violent conflicts in Tanzania according to HIIK country data.

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Togo_Jus_2004	Justice Reform Programme	Yes, peace agreement of 1999 officially ended conflict (93.2)	No violent conflict registered in 2004 (93.5)
Tunisia_GovernanceJus_X	"Soutien à la réforme du secteur de la justice et au processus de justice transitionnelle en Tunisie" (74.4)	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Turkey_MoIProvincialAdministration_2007	"Technical Assistance for Improvement of Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Sector"	No	No

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Turkey_MoJ_2008	"Preparatory Assistance Project for the Development of Practice of Mediation in Criminal Justice System of Turkey"	No	No
Uganda_Arm_X [KRM: Nearly no boxes filled out]	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Uzbekistan_Mult_2011	"EU_UNDP Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA)"	No mention of a post-conflict context	No mention of violent conflict by HIIK data

Unqiue identifier	Name of activity or programme	Is this a postconflict context?	Ongoing conflict
Vietnam_Mult_2006	"Judicial Development and Grassroots Engagement" (113.1)	No	No
Yemen_Arm_X [KRM: Looks to be counterterrorism cooperation and Nearly no boxes filled out]	US military assistance to Yemen	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Zambia_Arm_X [KRM: Nearly no boxes filled out]	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
No: Afghanistan is classified as a failed state by Polity 4. (3.3)Coalition involvement in Afghanistan is, nevertheless, geared towards a regime transition.	Yes: Afghanistan is classified as a failed state by Polity 4. (3.3) Coalition involvement in Afghanistan is geared towards a regime transition, but Polity 4 does not register any regime transition. The country is experiencing a period of "Interregnum" (3.3)	Yes (1.1)
No: Afghanistan is classified as a failed state by Polity 4. (3.3)Coalition involvement in Afghanistan is, nevertheless, geared towards a regime transition.	The country is not in a regime transition phase. Polity 4 describes it as an "Interruption" Phase (3.3)	Yes (1.1)
Yes: "*the country is making efforts to comply with requirements for entering a Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU* ." (120.1)	No (Democratic consolidation): "*the country is making efforts to comply with requirements for entering a Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU* ." (120.1)	No (1.1), yes (119.2); depends on the perspective: all SSR-issues in Albania are related with reaching particular EU goals for closer cooperation 120.1

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
Yes: "*the country is making efforts to comply with requirements for entering a Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU* ." (120.1)	No (democratic consolidation): "*the country is making efforts to comply with requirements for entering a Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU* ." (120.1)	No (1.1), yes 119.2
Yes: Albania is a democracy in the time span at hand (118.2)	No: Albania is a democracy in the time span at hand. No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (118.2)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
No: According to the Polity 4 project Algeria cannot be called a democracy, allthough significant improvements are beeing made sins the early 90s. (21.2)	Data not clear: Algeria is making a "slow, uneven, and incomplete transition from a military-dominated state toward democracy." (21.1 p 8) Polity 4 registes improvement in democratic quality but registes "factionalism" instead of "transition" (21.2)	No (1.1), dev. Con. ill-defined?
No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (134.2)	Data not clear. Polity 4 merely registered regime factionalism (134.2)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No: According to the Polity 4 project Algeria cannot be called a democracy, allthough significant improvements are beeing made sins the early 90s. (21.2)	Data not clear: "In the case of Algeria, the EU prefers stability over promoting democracy, and the authoritarian regime is in fact tolerated or even welcomed, regarded as the lesser of two evils, given the possibility of the likely alternative: a radical Islamist regime." (21.5, p 183) Anyhow, Algeria is making a "slow, uneven, and incomplete transition from a military-dominated state toward democracy." (21.1 p 8)	No (1.1)
No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (134.2)	Data not clear: Polity 4 merely registered regime factionalism (134.2)	No (1.1) dev. Context seems ill-defined (G)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No: According to the Polity 4 project Algeria cannot be called a democracy, allthough significant improvements are beeing made sins the early 90s. (21.2)	Data not clear. "In the case of Algeria, the EU prefers stability over promoting democracy, and the authoritarian regime is in fact tolerated or even welcomed, regarded as the lesser of two evils, given the possibility of the likely alternative: a radical Islamist regime." (21.5, p 183) Anyhow, Algeria is making a "slow, uneven, and incomplete transition from a military-dominated state toward democracy." (21.1 p 8) However: Polity 4 does not register a regime transition, but merely regime factionalism (21.2)	No (1.1) (dev context seems ill-defined)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No: According to the Polity 4 project Algeria cannot be called a democracy, allthough significant improvements are beeing made sins the early 90s. (21.2)	Data not clear: Algeria is making a "slow, uneven, and incomplete transition from a military-dominated state toward democracy." (21.1 p 8) Polity 4 registes improvement in democratic quality but registes "factionalism" instead of "transition" (21.2)	No (1.1)
No: "Armenia's road to democracy has been hampered by a dominant executive branch, citizens who are still learning their roles and responsibilities in a democratic system, and corruption" (23.4) Polity 4 data shows, that Armenia cannot be called a democracy in the time span at hand. (23.5)	No: Armenia is not in a transition phase (23.5)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
No: "Armenia's road to democracy has been hampered by a dominant executive branch, citizens who are still learning their roles and responsibilities in a democratic system, and corruption" (23.4) Polity 4 data shows, that Armenia cannot be called a democracy in the time span at hand. (23.5)	No: Armenia is not in a transition phase (23.5)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
[KRM: This should match other Bangladesh entries] Yes: Bangladesh can be called a instable democracy in the time span at hand (112.3)	[KRM: This should match other Bangladesh data] No: No regime transition registered by polity 4 (112.3)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Mixed data: According to Polity 4 data, Bangladesh has been democratic throughout most of the 90s and the first decade of the new century. Although democracy experienced a backlash in the late years of the last decade. (97.2) The Project document treats Bangladesh as a democracy in 2008 (97.2) and states in the UNDAF Action plan 2012 - 2016 the "*efforts to deepen democracy*" (97.4 p 12)	Mixed data: According to Polity 4 data, Bangladesh has been democratic throughout most of the 90s and the first decade of the new century. Although democracy experienced a backlash in the late years of the last decade. (97.2) The Project document treats Bangladesh as a democracy in 2008 (97.2) and states in the UNDAF Action plan 2012 - 2016 the "*efforts to deepen democracy*" (97.4 p 12), Polity 4 does not register regime transition (97.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Mixed data: According to Polity 4 data, Bangladesh has been democratic throughout most of the 90s and the first decade of the new century. Although democracy experienced a backlash in the late years of the last decade. (97.2) The Project document treats Bangladesh as a democracy in 2008 (97.2) and states in the UNDAF Action plan 2012 - 2016 the "*efforts to deepen democracy*" (97.4 p 12)	Mixed data: According to Polity 4 data, Bangladesh has been democratic throughout most of the 90s and the first decade of the new century. Although democracy experienced a backlash in the late years of the last decade. (97.2) The Project document treats Bangladesh as a democracy in 2008 (97.2) and states in the UNDAF Action plan 2012 - 2016 the "*efforts to deepen democracy*" (97.4 p 12), Polity 4 does not register regime transition (97.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Mixed data: According to Polity 4 data, Bangladesh has been democratic throughout most of the 90s and the first decade of the new century. Although democracy experienced a backlash in the late years of the last decade. (97.2) The Project document treats Bangladesh as a democracy in 2008 (97.2) and states in the UNDAF Action plan 2012 - 2016 the "*efforts to deepen democracy*" (97.4 p 12)	Mixed data: According to Polity 4 data, Bangladesh has been democratic throughout most of the 90s and the first decade of the new century. Although democracy experienced a backlash in the late years of the last decade. (97.2) The Project document treats Bangladesh as a democracy in 2008 (97.2) and states in the UNDAF Action plan 2012 - 2016 the "*efforts to deepen democracy*" (97.4 p 12), Polity 4 does not register regime transition (97.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
The country is not a democracy in the time frame at hand (121.3)	No: No regime transition registered (121.3)	No (1.1)
Yes: Benin can be called a democracy from the 90s onwards (76.3)	No: Benin can be called a democracy from the 90s onwards (76.3)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No	No	No (1,1)
No: The Polity 4 Index does not give Bosnia attribute "democracy" in the period from 1992 until 2010. (4.2) Bosnia can thus not be viewed as a consolidating democracy.	The country is not in a regime transition phase. Polity 4 describes it as an "Interruption" Phase (4.2)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No: The Polity 4 Index does not give Bosnia attribute "democracy" in the period from 1992 until 2010. (4.2) Bosnia can thus not be viewed as a consolidating democracy.	The country is not in a regime transition phase. Polity 4 describes it as an "Interruption" Phase (4.2)	No (1.1)
The Reform takes place in a democratic consolidaton context (24.2)	No: The Reform takes place in a democratic consolidaton context (24.2)	No (1.1)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: Polity characterizes Burundi as a democracy (39.13) "In the summer of 2005, Burundi carried out its first democratic elections in over a decade." Winning Party: the Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie - Forces pour la défense de la démocratie, or CNDD-FDD (a former rebel group, turned in to a political party.) (39.5 p iii) 2007, according to Polity 4 data (39.5) is the threashold for democracy in Burundi. Nevertheless, Burundi was, in the time span at hand engaged in democratic consolidation, give or take a year. " The democratic consolidation process continues: "In 2010, Burundi faces the dual challenges of consolidating these fragile democratic gains through another round of free and fair elections" (39.9)	No: Burundi is a democracy (39.13) "In the summer of 2005, Burundi carried out its first democratic elections in over a decade." Winning Party: the Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie - Forces pour la défense de la démocratie, or CNDD-FDD (a former rebel group, turned in to a political party.) (39.5 p iii) 2007, according to Polity 4 data (39.5) is the threashold for democracy in Burundi. Nevertheless, Burundi was, in the time span at hand engaged in democratic consolidation, give or take a year. " The democratic consolidation process continues: "In 2010, Burundi faces the dual challenges of consolidating these fragile democratic gains through another round of free and fair elections" (39.9), Polity 4 does not register regime transition efforts (39.13)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: Polity characterizes Burundi as a democracy (39.13) "In the summer of 2005, Burundi carried out its first democratic elections in over a decade." Winning Party: the Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie - Forces pour la défense de la démocratie, or CNDD-FDD (a former rebel group, turned in to a political party.) (39.5 p iii) 2007, according to Polity 4 data (39.5) is the threashold for democracy in Burundi. Nevertheless, Burundi was, in the time span at hand engaged in democratic consolidation, give or take a year. " The democratic consolidation process continues: "In 2010, Burundi faces the dual challenges of consolidating these fragile democratic gains through another round of free and fair elections" (39.9)	No: Burundi is a democracy (39.13) "In the summer of 2005, Burundi carried out its first democratic elections in over a decade." Winning Party: the Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie - Forces pour la défense de la démocratie, or CNDD-FDD (a former rebel group, turned in to a political party.) (39.5 p iii) 2007, according to Polity 4 data (39.5) is the threashold for democracy in Burundi. Nevertheless, Burundi was, in the time span at hand engaged in democratic consolidation, give or take a year. " The democratic consolidation process continues: "In 2010, Burundi faces the dual challenges of consolidating these fragile democratic gains through another round of free and fair elections" (39.9), Polity 4 does not register regime transition efforts (39.13)	Yes

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: Polity 4 characterizes Burundi as e democracy in the time at hand (39.13) "In the summer of 2005, Burundi carried out its first democratic elections in over a decade." Winning Party: the Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie - Forces pour la défense de la démocratie, or CNDD-FDD (a former rebel group, turned in to a political party.) (39.5 p iii) 2007, according to Polity 4 data (39.5) is the threashold for democracy in Burundi. Nevertheless, Burundi was, in the time span at hand engaged in democratic consolidation, give or take a year. " The democratic consolidation process continues: "In 2010, Burundi faces the dual challenges of consolidating these fragile democratic gains through another round of free and fair elections" (39.9)	Yes: It is a democracy and is undergoing democratic consolidation (39.13) "In the summer of 2005, Burundi carried out its first democratic elections in over a decade." Winning Party: the Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie - Forces pour la défense de la démocratie, or CNDD-FDD (a former rebel group, turned in to a political party.) (39.5 p iii) 2007, according to Polity 4 data (39.5) is the threashold for democracy in Burundi. Nevertheless, Burundi was, in the time span at hand engaged in democratic consolidation, give or take a year. " The democratic consolidation process continues: "In 2010, Burundi faces the dual challenges of consolidating these fragile democratic gains through another round of free and fair elections" (39.9)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (129.3)	No regime transition phase registered (129.3)	Yes (1.1)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country
No: The country is not democratic (18.3)	The country is not a democracy: National Endowment for Democtary works to "*promote democratization, peace, and respect for human rights through ex-panded radio coverage in Central African Republic* ." (18.8) This assessment is suported by polity 4 data, which classifies the country as an anocracy. No regime transition movememnts registered (18.3)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
No: The country is not democratic (18.3)	The country is not a democracy: National Endowment for Democtary works to "*promote democratization, peace, and respect for human rights through ex-panded radio coverage in Central African Republic* ." (18.8) This assessment is suported by polity 4 data, which classifies the country as an anocracy. No regime transition movememnts registered (18.3)	Yes (1.1)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No:(1.1), Level of income constantly stays above 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country cannot be categorized as developing country
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No:(1.1), Level of income constantly stays above 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country cannot be categorized as developing country

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No: The country cannot be characterized as a democracy, although significant improvements have been made during the last decade, according to polity 4 data (45.3)	Yes: United States Institute of Peace treats the Ivory Coast as transition country (45.4). Allthough Polity 4 sees the transtition process interrupted by an "Interregnum" in the time frame at hand, the general trend is one of regime transition. (45.3)	Yes (1.1)
Yes: The country cannot be characterized as a democracy, although significant improvements have been made during the last decade, according to polity 4 data (45.3)	Yes: United States Institute of Peace treats the Ivory Coast as transition country (45.4) Also, Polity 4 registered a regime transition period in the project time span. (45.3)	Yes (1.1)
No: The country cannot be characterized as a democracy, although significant improvements have been made during the last decade, according to polity 4 data (45.3)	Yes: United States Institute of Peace treats the Ivory Coast as transition country (45.4). Allthough Polity 4 sees the transtition process interrupted by an "Interregnum" in the time frame at hand, the general trend is one of regime transition. (45.3)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No: The country cannot be characterized as a democracy, although significant improvements have been made during the last decade, according to polity 4 data (45.3)	Yes: United States Institute of Peace treats the Ivory Coast as transition country (45.4) Polity 4 registers a regime transition phase before and after the project period. The transition seems to have stalled, but the overall trend is one of regime transition.	Yes (1.1)
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (122.2)	No: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (112.2), No regime transition registered by Polity 4	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
[KRM: Should reflect other entries] No: According to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Reublic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	[KRM: Should reflect other entries] Yes: Polity 4 registers a regime transiton phase in the preceding years but it seems to have stalled (40.3)	No (1.1)
[KRM: Should reflect other entries] No: According to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Reublic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	[KRM: Should reflect other entries] Yes: Polity 4 registers a regime transiton phase in the preceding years but it seems to have stalled (40.3)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
[KRM: Should reflect other entries] No: According to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Reublic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	[KRM: Should reflect other entries]Yes: Polity 4 registers a regime transiton phase in the preceding years but it seems to have stalled (40.3)	Yes (1.1)
[KRM: Should reflect other entries] Data not clear: "The 2006 elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were the first free elections in the country since its independence in 1960." (40.3 p 1) Allthough, according to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Republic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	[KRM: Should reflect other entries]Data not clear: "The 2006 elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were the first free elections in the country since its independence in 1960." (40.3 p 1) Allthough, according to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Republic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
[KRM: Should reflect other entries] No: According to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Reublic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	[KRM: Should reflect other entries] Yes: Polity 4 registers a regime transiton phase in the preceding years but it seems to have stalled (40.3)	No (1.1)
[KRM: Should reflect other entries] No: According to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Reublic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	[KRM: Should reflect other entries] Yes: Polity 4 registers a regime transiton phase in the preceding years but it seems to have stalled (40.3)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
[KRM: Should reflect other entries] Data not clear: "The 2006 elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were the first free elections in the country since its independence in 1960." (40.3 p 1) Allthough, according to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Republic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	[KRM: Should reflect other entries]Data not clear: "The 2006 elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were the first free elections in the country since its independence in 1960." (40.3 p 1) Allthough, according to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Republic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	No (1.1)
Data not clear: "The 2006 elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were the first free elections in the country since its independence in 1960." (40.3 p 1) Allthough, according to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Reublic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	[KRM: Should reflect other entries] Data not clear: "The 2006 elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were the first free elections in the country since its independence in 1960." (40.3 p 1) Allthough, according to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Reublic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
[KRM: Should match other entries, elections in 2006] No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (173.2)	[KRM: Should reflect other entries] Yes: Polity 4 registers a regime transiton phase in the preceding years but it seems to have stalled (40.3)	No (1.1)
[KRM: Should reflect other entries] Data not clear: "The 2006 elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were the first free elections in the country since its independence in 1960." (40.3 p 1) Allthough, according to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Reublic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	[KRM: Should reflect other entries] Data not clear: "The 2006 elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were the first free elections in the country since its independence in 1960." (40.3 p 1) Allthough, according to Polity 4 data, the Democratic Reublic of Congo cannot be called a democracy (40.3)	

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
Yes: Polity 4 characterizes the country as democratic (104.4) *"In August 2000, the DR had just completed its third free and fair election process since the controversial 1994 elections."* (104.2 p 19) USAid states "(t)*he lack of institutionalization and good governance is the principle problem that the Dominican Republic confronts with regard to consolidating democracy"* (104.1)	No: *"In August 2000, the DR had just completed its third free and fair election process since the controversial 1994 elections."* (104.2 p 19) USAid states "(t)*he lack of institutionalization and good governance is the principle problem that the Dominican Republic confronts with regard to consolidating democracy"* (104.1) Polity 4 does not register regime transition.	No (1.1)
Yes: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton.	No: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton. No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (11.3)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton.	No: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic consolidation and not a context of political transiton. No regime transition registered by Polity 4.	Yes (1.1)
Yes: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton.	No: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton. No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (11.3)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton.	No: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton. No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (11.3)	Yes (1.1)
Yes: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton.	No: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic consolidation and not a context of political transiton. No regime transition registered by Polity 4.	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton.	No: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton.	Yes (1.1)
Yes: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton.	No: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton.	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton.	No: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic consolidation and not a context of political transiton. No regime transition registered by Polity 4.	Yes (1.1)
Yes: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic concolidation and not a context of political transiton.	No: According to Polity 4 East Timor can be characterized as a democracy in the period from 2002 until 2010. (11.3) It is thus a context of democratic consolidation and not a context of political transiton. No regime transition registered by Polity 4.	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No (1.1)
Yes: According to Polity 4 data El Salvador has been a democracy for the past two decades. (70.5) This assessent is supported by an USAid sponroed paper written by authors from Vanderbilt University that deals with El Salvador in democratic consolidation context. (70.6) El Salvadort is thus undergoing a process of democratic consolidaton.	No: According to Polity 4 data El Salvador has been a democracy for the past two decades. (70.5) This assessent is supported by an USAid sponroed paper written by authors from Vanderbilt University that deals with El Salvador in democratic consolidation context. (70.6)	No (1.1)
No: Ethiopia is not a democracy (80.2)	No: Polity 4 only registered regime factionalism after a short period of transition efforts in the early 90s (80.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country
No: Ethiopia is no democracy (80.2)	No: Polity 4 only registered regime factionalism after a short period of transition efforts in the early 90s (80.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (172.2)	No: Polity registeres a regime transition phase in preceding years, but the process has stalled in regime factionalism (172.2)	Yes (1.1)
Polity 4 recognizes Georgia as being a democracy in the period of time at hand. (58.3)	Georgia is undergoing a process of democratic consolidation in the period at at hand. A study conducted be the Hessische Stiftung für Friedens und Konfliktforschung confirms this (58.4) No regime transition registered (58.3)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: Polity 4 recognizes Georgia and Moldova as being a democracy in the period of time at hand (59.5)	No: Polity 4 recognizes Georgia and Moldova as being a democracy in the period of time at hand. No regime transition registered (59.5)	No (1.1)/Yes 1.1)
Ghana completed a democratic transition in 1992. It has since then been in a process of democratic consolidation (25.2)	[KRM: Yes] Ghana conpleted a democratic transition in 1992. It has since then been in a process of democratic consolidation (25.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: The country is a democracy (26.4)	[KRM: Yes] No: The country is a democracy (26.4)	Yes (1.1)
Yes: The country is a democracy (26.4)	[KRM: Yes] No: The country is a democracy (26.4)	Yes (1.1)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	[KRM: Yes] No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: Guatemala was a democracy in the time frame at hand (66.5)	No: Guatemala was a democracy in the time span at hand (66.5)	No (1.1)
Yes: The country is a democracy (20.6)	No: The country is in a phase of democratic consolidation (20.6)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
Yes: "*Guatemala completed democratic transition in the aftermath of the Cold War and has since then been engaged in a process of democratic consolidation* " (30.3) Polity 4 characterizes the country as a democracy (30.2)	No: Guatemala completed democratic transition in the aftermath of the Cold War and has since then been engaged in a process of democratic consolidation (30.3) No regime transition registered by polity 4 data (30.2)	No (1.1)
Data not clear: Polity 4 data does nor classify Guinea as a democracy in 2010, but the country has made great advances in democratic quality in the last decade (44.2) USAid states: "*In 2010 Guinea welcomed the first democratically elected president in its history.*" (44.5)	Data not clear: Polity 4 data does nor classify Guinea as a democracy in 2010, but the country has made great advances in democratic quality in the last decade (44.2) USAid states: "*In 2010 Guinea welcomed the first democratically elected president in its history.*" (44.5)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Data not clear: Polity 4 data does not classify Guinea as a democracy in 2010, but the country has made great advances in democratic quality in the last decade (44.2) USAid states: "*In 2010 Guinea welcomed the first democratically elected president in its history.*" (44.5)	Data not clear: Polity 4 data does not classify Guinea as a democracy in 2010, but the country has made great advances in democratic quality in the last decade (44.2) USAid states: "*In 2010 Guinea welcomed the first democratically elected president in its history.*" (44.5)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: According to Polity 4, Guinea-Bissau is a democracy in the time at hand. (52.5)	No: According to Polity 4, Guinea-Bissau is a democracy in the time at hand. No regime transition efforts registered (52.5)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: According to Polity 4, Guinea-Bissau is a democracy in the time at hand. (52.5)	No: According to Polity 4, Guinea-Bissau is a democracy in the time at hand. (52.5)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: According to Polity 4, Guinea-Bissau is a democracy in the time at hand. (52.5)	No: According to Polity 4, Guinea-Bissau is a democracy in the time at hand. (52.5)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
[KRM: Yes] Haiti was not a democracy at the time at hand (confirmed by Polity 4 data). (63.3) Improvements have been made. But SSR is conducted in a regime transitional context. The Report of the Security Council mission to Haiti from 13 to 16 April 2005 acknowledges this (63.4 p7)	Haiti was not a democracy at the time at hand (confirmed by Polity 4 data). (63.3) Improvements have been made. But SSR is conducted in a regime transitional context. The Report of the Security Council mission to Haiti from 13 to 16 April 2005 acknowledges this (63.4 p7). Polity registers a regime transition in the time span at hand (63.3)	Yes (1.1)
[KRM: Yes Haiti was not a democracy at the time at hand (confirmed by Polity 4 data). (63.3) Improvements have been made. But SSR is conducted in a regime transitional context. The Report of the Security Council mission to Haiti from 13 to 16 April 2005 acknowledges this (63.4 p7)	Yes: Haiti was not a democracy at the time at hand (confirmed by Polity 4 data). Polity 4 registes regime transition towards democracy in the time span at hand (63.3)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
[KRM: Yes Haiti was not a democracy at the time at hand (confirmed by Polity 4 data). (63.3)	Yes: "*The security situation in Haiti remains precarious, with social unrest related to the ongoing challenging political transition likely to remain throughout most of 2012* " (107.3) Polity 4 registeres regime transition in the preceding years but the process seems to be stagnating in regime factionalism (63.3)	Yes (1.1)
[KRM: Yes The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (173.2)	Yes: "*The security situation in Haiti remains precarious, with social unrest related to the ongoing challenging political transition likely to remain throughout most of 2012* " (107.3) Polity 4 registeres regime transition in the preceding years but the process seems to be stagnating in regime factionalism (63.3)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
[KRM: Yes] No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (173.2)	Yes: Polity 4 registers a regime transition phase (173.2)	Yes (1.1)
[KRM: Probably not considered consolidation] Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (130.2)	No: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (130.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (131.3)	No regime transition phase registered (131.3)	No (1.1)
[KRM: Yes, but is part of democratic transition/consolidation] No: Iraq cannot be called a democracy in the relevant time span, according to Polity 4 data (31.2) Signifikant improvements have been made, though, since 2003 and the introduction of elections mark the regime transition effort.	Yes: Iraq cannot be called a democracy in the relevant time span, according to Polity 4 data (31.2) Signifikant improvements have been made, though, since 2003 and the introduction of elections mark the regime transition effort. On the other hand, Polity 4 does not register regime transition. (31.2)	No, except 2007 : The GDP per capita sunk under 3000 (1.1)
[KRM: Yes, but is part of democratic transition/consolidation] No: Iraq cannot be called a democracy in the relevant time span, according to Polity 4 data (31.2) Signifikant improvements have been made, though, since 2003 and the introduction of elections mark the regime transition effort.	Yes: Iraq cannot be called a democracy in the relevant time span, according to Polity 4 data (31.2) Signifikant improvements have been made, though, since 2003 and the introduction of elections mark the regime transition effort. On the other hand, Polity 4 does not register regime transition. (31.2)	No, except 2007 : The GDP per capita sunk under 3000 (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
[KRM: Yes, but is part of democratic transition/consolidation]No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (136.2)	Yes: Iraq cannot be called a democracy in the relevant time span, according to Polity 4 data (31.2) Signifikant improvements have been made, though, since 2003 and the introduction of elections mark the regime transition effort. On the other hand, Polity 4 does not register regime transition. (31.2)	No (1.1)
[KRM: Yes, but is part of democratic transition/consolidation] No: Iraq cannot be called a democracy in the relevant time span, according to Polity 4 data (31.2) Signifikant improvements have been made, though, since 2003 and the introduction of elections mark the regime transition effort.	Yes: Iraq cannot be called a democracy in the relevant time span, according to Polity 4 data (31.2) Signifikant improvements have been made, though, since 2003 and the introduction of elections mark the regime transition effort. On the other hand, Polity 4 does not register regime transition. (31.2)	No, except 2007 : The GDP per capita sunk under 3000 (1.1)
Yes: Jamaica is a democracy in the time span at hand. (14.3)	No regime transition registered. (14.3)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No (1.1)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1)
Yes	Yes	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: "(UN)*Resolution 1244 sought a restoration of an autonomous, self-governing Kosovo, exercising the full spectrum of democratic systems and procedures, including justice and security institutions* (in 1999)." (60.6 p 176) However, Kosovo, was not am internationally recognized state until 2008. Polity 4 data classifies Kosovo as a democracy in the period from 2008 until 2010 (60.2)	No: Polity 4 data classifies Kosovo as a democracy in the period from 2008 until 2010 (60.2) No regime transition registered in the time span at hand.	No data available (1.1)
Kosovo was not a country at the time	Kosovo was not a country at the time	No data available (1.1)
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (175.3)	No: No regime transition phase registered (175.3)	No data available

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
The country cannot be called a democracy (2.7)	The country was a a process of transition (2.7)	Yes (1.1)
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (177.2)	No: No regime transition phase registered (177.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
The country is not a democracy at the beginning of the activity (2.7)	The country is undergoing a transition phase (2.7)	Yes (1.1)
No: The Country is not a democracy at the brginning of the activity (158.2)	Yes: The country is in a transition phase (Polity 4) (158.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No: The Country is not a democracy at the brginning of the activity (158.2)	Yes: The country is in a transition phase (158.2)	Yes (1.1)
No: The Country is not a democracy at the brginning of the activity (158.2)	Yes: The country is in a transition phase (158.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (132.3)	No: The Country is in a phase of democratic consolidation (158.2)	Yes (1.1)
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (132.3)	No: The Country is in a phase of democratic consolidation (158.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (132.3)	No: The Country is in a phase of democratic consolidation (158.2)	Yes (1.1)
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (132.3)	No: The Country is in a phase of democratic consolidation (158.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (132.3)	No: The Country is in a phase of democratic consolidation (158.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (137.2)	[KRM: No]	No (1.1)
Yes: Macedonia can be classified as a democracy in the time perid at hand (56.3)	No: Macedonia can be classified as a democracy in the time perid at hand. No regime transition registered (56.3)	No (1.1)
Yes: Macedonia can be classified as a democracy in the time perid at hand (56.3)	No: Macedonia can be classified as a democracy in the time perid at hand. No regime transition registered (56.3)	No (1.1)
Yes	No	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country
Yes: Mali is a democracy in the time span at hand (111.4)	No: Mali is a democracy in the time span at hand (111.4)	Yes (1.1)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (170.3)	No: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (170.3) No regime transition registered	No (1.1)
Yes: Mexico is a democracy in the time frame at hand (105.3)	No: Mexico is a democracy in the time frame at hand (105.3)	No (1.1)
Yes: Moldova is a Democracy. Allthough no specific time is given for the activity, it can be treated as a democratic consolidaton context (34.2)	No: Moldova is a Democracy. Allthough no specific time is given for the activity, it can be treated as a democratic consolidaton context (34.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: Moldova is a Democracy in the time at hand. It is a thus a democratic consolidaton contect (34.2)	No: Moldova is a Democracy in the time at hand. It is a thus a democratic consolidaton contect (34.2)	Yes (1.1)
Yes: Mongolia is a full democracy since the late 90s, according to polity 4 data (99.2)	No: Mongolia is a full democracy since the late 90s, according to polity 4 data. No regime transition registered (99.2)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (132.3)	No: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (132.3)	No (1.1)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (133.3)	No: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (133.3) No regime transition registered by Polity 4	Yes (1.1)
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (133.3)	No: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (133.3) No regime transition registered by Polity 4	Yes (1.1)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes: At the time of introduction of the programme pakistan was not a democracy (17.3)	[KRM: clarify] Yes: At the time of introduction of the programme pakistan was not a democracy. The quality of the democratic regime plummeted in the late 90s. The regime is not involved in regime transition and is characterised as a state with "factionalism" (17.3)	No (1.1)
Yes	No	No data available (1.1)
Yes	No	No data available (1.1)
Yes	No	No data available for occupied Palestinian territories (1.1)
Yes	No	No data available (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
Yes	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No (1.1)
[KRM: Yes, but it is consolidation/transition] No: Polity 4 data does not identify Rwanda as a democracy up to 2010. (10.3)	No: Authoritarian Trend after 2002 according to (10.7 p 26). According to the author an end of transition could be registered in 2002, the time of writing. Rafti stats that Rwanda is in a state of autocratic regime consolidation in 2007, the year of publication. (10.8) Polity 4 data does not register regime transition (10.3)	Yes (1.1)
No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (138.2)	No: No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (138.2)	No:(1.1), Level of income constantly stays above 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country cannot be categorized as developing country

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1)
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (123.2); "*Serbia has strongly emphasized its desire to join the EU and has begun to implement a broad reform agenda to advance the government's EU integration goals* ." (123.5)	Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (113.2). No regime transitio registered by Polity 4	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
No data found for Seychelles	No data found for Seychelles	No (1.1)
Yes: The Country is a democracy in the time span at hand (168.2)	No: The Country is in a phase of democratic consolidation (168.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
According to Polity 4 the Solomon Islands are a democracy in the time period at hand (12.2)	No: No Regime transition context (12.2)	Yes (1.1)
No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (139.2) It is a failed state	No: No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (139.2)	No data available (1.1), But it is a Least Developed Country (18.9)
No: It is classified as a failed state by Polity 4 data. (43.2)	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No data available (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (139.2) It is a failed state	No: No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (139.2)	No data available (1.1), But it is a Least Developed Country (18.9)
South Sudan is not a country at the time but Sudan is not a democracy (47.3)	No regime transition efforts registered. Polity 4 merely registers regime factionalism (47.3)	South Sudan was not a country at the time, but Sudan: Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No: Although slight increases in the Polity 4 data can be registered in the last decade, Sudan is definately far from democratic. (42.3)	No: Polity 4 does not register transition. I merely registers regime "factionalism" (42.3)	South Sudan was not a country at the time, but Sudan: Yes (1.1)
No: Sudan is not democracy in the time span at hand (141.2)	The country is not in a regime transition phase (141.2)	South Sudan was not a country at the time, but Sudan: Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (141.2)	No: No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (141.2)	Yes (1.1)
The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (141.2)	No: No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (141.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (141.2)	No: No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (141.2)	Yes (1.1)
The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (141.2)	No: No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (141.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (141.2)	No: No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (141.2)	Yes (1.1)
No:The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (113.2)	No: Polity 4 merely registered regime factionalism (124.3)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
No: The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (124.3)	No: Polity 4 merely registered regime factionalism (124.3)	No (1.1)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country
It is not a democracy (114.3)	No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (114.3)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
No: Togo cannot be called a democracy in the time space at hand, according to polity 4 data .(93.4)	No: Togo cannot be called a democracy in the time space at hand, according to polity 4 data. Polity 4 merely registeres regime factionalism, but no transition. (93.4)	Yes (1.1)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No
Yes: Turkey is a democracy (126.3). The project is embedded in "*Turkey's efforts to accede to the EU as a full member* " (126.1)	No: Turkey is a democracy (126.3). The project is embedded in "*Turkey's efforts to accede to the EU as a full member* " (126.1)	No (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	**Is this part of a political transition?**	**Is it a development context?**
Yes: Turkey is a democracy (126.3). The project is embedded in "*Turkey's efforts to accede to the EU as a full member* " (126.1)	No: Turkey is a democracy (126.3). The project is embedded in "*Turkey's efforts to accede to the EU as a full member* " (126.1)	No (1.1)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country
The Country is not democracy in the time span at hand (128.2)	No regime transition phase registered (128.2)	Yes (1.1)

Is this a democratic consolidation context?	Is this part of a political transition?	Is it a development context?
It is not a democracy (113.3)	No regime transition registered by Polity 4 (113.3)	Yes (1.1)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given	Yes (1.1), Level of income constantly stays under 3000 USD: So, although no time frame given, the country can still be categorized as developing country

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
NO Afghanistan has had an average of 634 natural disaster deaths per year since 1980. Afghanistan is prone to experience flooding. It (6.8)	International Donor activity is based upon the "*Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions*" of 2001 (61.2); No further information found
NO Afghanistan has had an average of 634 natural disaster deaths per year since 1980. Afghanistan is prone to experience flooding. It (6.8) [IT IS NOT A POST-NATURAL DISASTER CONTEXT]	International Donor activity is based upon the "Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions" of 2001 (61.2); No further information found.
NO (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 163; Average killed per year: 5; 4 floodings and 4 earthquakes make up the most frequent forms of natural disasters. (118.3) The worst natural disaster was a Drought in 1989 affecting 3,200,000 people. The more recent worst natural disasters wre a Storm in 2005 affecting 400,000, a Storm in 2002, affecting 125,000 , and a Flood in 2002 affecting 66,884 peole. (118.4)	part of the stabilization process after the 1997 anarchy

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
NO (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 163; Average killed per year: 5; 4 floodings and 4 earthquakes make up the most frequent forms of natural disasters. (118.3) The worst natural disaster was a Drought in 1989 affecting 3,200,000 people. The more recent worst natural disasters wre a Storm in 2005 affecting 400,000, a Storm in 2002, affecting 125,000 , and a Flood in 2002 affecting 66,884 peole. (118.4)	part of the stabilization process after the 1997 anarchy
NO (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 163; Average killed per year: 5; 4 floodings and 4 earthquakes make up the most frequent forms of natural disasters. (118.3) The worst natural disaster was a Drought in 1989 affecting 3,200,000 people. The more recent worst natural disasters wre a Storm in 2005 affecting 400,000, a Storm in 2002, affecting 125,000 , and a Flood in 2002 affecting 66,884 peole. (118.4)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
NO 6,860 deaths in total from 1980 until 2010: Average killed per year: 221. Flooding is the most frequent disaster (21.10)	No informaton found
NO 6,860 deaths in total from 1980 until 2010: Average killed per year: 221. Flooding (36) and earthquakes (14) are the most frequent disaster (21.10); The worst natural disaster was an Earthquake in 1980 that affected 930,317 people. In the 2000s at regular intervalls floodings and earthquakes affected nearly 400,000 people. (21.10)	

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Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
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Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
NO 6,860 deaths in total from 1980 until 2010: Average killed per year: 221. Flooding is the most frequent disaster (21.10)	No: No mention of peace agreement
NO "*Armenia is one of the most dangerous countries in the world in terms of disaster caused casualties* " (23.8) Total number of deaths from 1980 until 2010: 5; Average killed per year: 0. (23.9). A flood in 2000 was the worst natural disaster registered (23.10)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
NO "*Armenia is one of the most dangerous countries in the world in terms of disaster caused casualties* " (23.8) Total number of deaths from 1980 until 2010: 5; Average killed per year: 0. (23.9). A flood in 2000 was the worst natural disaster registered (23.10)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 191,836; Average killed per year: 6,188; 108 storms and 68 floodings make up Bangladesh`s most fgrequent natural disasters (96.7); The worst natural disaaster was a Flood in 1988 affecting 45,000,000 people. The next most malicious disaster was a Flood in 2004 afecting 36,000,000 people. (96.8) Latent natural disaster context: Bangladesh is a highly disaster prone country mainly because of its topography. Hazards like floods, cyclones, and droughts are noted for aggravating poverty in Bangladesh in two ways: through destruction of food stocks and meager assets of the poorer households; and, through making employment opportunities scarce. (96.3 p 20) In 2009 caclone Alia hit Baangladesh hard (96.7)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
NO (no direct relation of program and disasters) (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 191,836; Average killed per year: 6,188; 108 storms and 68 floodings make up Bangladesh`s most fgrequent natural disasters (96.7); The worst natural disaaster was a Flood in 1988 affecting 45,000,000 people. The next most malicious disaster was a Flood in 2004 afecting 36,000,000 people. (96.8) Latent natural disaster context: Bangladesh is a highly disaster prone country mainly because of its topography. Hazards like floods, cyclones, and droughts are noted for aggravating poverty in Bangladesh in two ways: through destruction of food stocks and meager assets of the poorer households; and, through making employment opportunities scarce. (96.3 p 20) In 2009 caclone Alia hit Baangladesh hard (96.7)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
Latent natural disaster context: Bangladesh is a highly disaster prone country mainly because of its topography. Hazards like floods, cyclones, and droughts are noted for aggravating poverty in Bangladesh in two ways: through destruction of food stocks and meager assets of the poorer households; and, through making employment opportunities scarce. (96.3 p 20)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 191,836; Average killed per year: 6,188; 108 storms and 68 floodings make up Bangladesh`s most fgrequent natural disasters (96.7); The worst natural disaaster was a Flood in 1988 affecting 45,000,000 people. The next most malicious disaster was a Flood in 2004 afecting 36,000,000 people. (96.8) Latent natural disaster context: Bangladesh is a highly disaster prone country mainly because of its topography. Hazards like floods, cyclones, and droughts are noted for aggravating poverty in Bangladesh in two ways: through destruction of food stocks and meager assets of the poorer households; and, through making employment opportunities scarce. (96.3 p 20) In 2009 caclone Alia hit Baangladesh hard (96.7)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 25; Average killed per year: 1; Floods (3) , and extreme temperatures, storms, and epidemics (2 each) were registered. (121.4); The worst natural disaster was a Flood in 1993 affecting 40,000 people. More recently, extreme temperatures in 2006 affected 1,820 people. (121.5)	No informaton found
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 1,515; Average killed per year: 49; 22 epidemics and 15 floods make up the most frequent disasters (76.4); The worst natural disaster accoured in 1983 (drought), There were also floods in 1998 and 2010, together affecting nearly 1,300,000 people (76.5)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
No	No
NO Bosnia has had an average of 1 person killed per year since 1980 and an overall death toll of 16 people from 1980 until 2010. It has had 8 floodings. (4.6)	Yes: Dayton Peace Accords (November 1995)
No	

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
NO Bosnia has had an average of 1 person killed per year since 1980 and an overall death toll of 16 people from 1980 until 2010. It has had 8 floodings. (4.6)	Yes: Dayton Peace Accords of November 1995
No	No
NO	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
NO, even though disaster management does play a role in the projects 39.18 (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 908; Average killed per year: 29; Most frequent are floods. (39.14) The worst natural disaster was a drought in 2005 with 2,500,000 people affected (35.15)	Yes: Arusha Peace Agreement in August 2000 between 19 political parties. Although the agreement hinged on reform of the security forces, two primary rebel groups were not signatories. The followup was another peace agreement in 2006 with the PALIPEHUTU-FNL rebels (39.2), the Dar-es-Salaam Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement of 7 September 2006 (39.4 p 4); UN involvement started in 2004 "*to ensure the respect of ceasefire agreements, through monitoring their implementation and investigating their violations* " (39.16)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
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Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 1,967; Average killed per year: 63; (129.5) Floodings (14) and Epidemics (9) are the most frequent natural disasters. (129.5) The worst natural disaster was a Drought in 1994 affecting 5,000,000 people. More recently, a Flood in 2000 affected 3,448,053, a Flood in 2001 affected 1,669,182 and a Flood in 2002 affected 1,470,000 people. (129.6)	Yes: The Paris Conference on Cambodia in 1991 ended violence in the country and sparked UN involvement. (129.7); No further details found
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
[KRM: No] The country is prone to flooding. 2005 and 2009 the country experienced severe flooding (18.8) The countra has an average of 29 deaths per year at a total of 913 from 1980 until 2010 (18.10)	Yes: A comprehensive peace accord signed nbetween rebels and the government in Libreville in 2008. (19.2)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: No] The country is prone to flooding. 2005 and 2009 the country experienced severe flooding (18.8) The countra has an average of 29 deaths per year at a total of 913 from 1980 until 2010 (18.10)	Yes: A comprehensive peace accord signed nbetween rebels and the government in Libreville in 2008. (19.2)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
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No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 674; Average killed per year: 22; Floodings and epidemics most frequent (45.8) The worst natural desaster accured in 2009. A "mass movement wet" affected 10,000 people. In 2001 and 2010 an epidemic and a flood affected roughly 8,500 people in total (45.9)	Peace agreement in 2005 (45.7)
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 674; Average killed per year: 22; Floodings and epidemics most frequent (45.8) The worst natural desaster accured in 2009. A "mass movement wet" affected 10,000 people. In 2001 and 2010 an epidemic and a flood affected roughly 8,500 people in total (45.9)	Peace agreement ended civil war in 2005 (45.7); No further details found
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Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
NO (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 674; Average killed per year: 22; Floodings and epidemics most frequent (45.8) The worst natural desaster accured in 2009. A "mass movement wet" affected 10,000 people. In 2001 and 2010 an epidemic and a flood affected roughly 8,500 people in total (45.9)	The Linas-Marcoussis Agreement between government and insurgents triggered a UN-Mission. (156.2/156.3)
NO (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 848; Average killed per year: 27; Floods (6) and wildfire (5) are most frequent forms of natural disasters (122.3); The worst natural disasterwas an Earthquake in 1996 affecting 2,000 people. The more recent worst disasters were floodings in 200, 2001 and 2010 jointla affecting 3,910 people. (122.4)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 399; Average killed per year: 13; Most frequent are floods and epidemics (53.3) The two worst disasters were floods in 1999 and 2002: They jointly affected 95,000 people. In 2007 a flood affected 25,000 people. (53.4)	Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement of 1999: Stipulated "w*ithdrawal of the Rwandan Troops from the Territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Dismantling of the Ex-FAR and Interahamwe Forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo* (DRC)". (49.2)
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 399; Average killed per year: 13; Most frequent are floods and epidemics (53.3) The two worst disasters were floods in 1999 and 2002: They jointly affected 95,000 people. In 2007 a flood affected 25,000 people. (53.4)	Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement of 1999: Stipulated "w*ithdrawal of the Rwandan Troops from the Territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Dismantling of the Ex-FAR and Interahamwe Forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo* (DRC)". (49.2)

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Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 1,486; Average killed per year: 48; 18 floodings ans21 storms are the most requent (104.5); The nworst natural disaster was a flood in 1988 that affected 1,191,150 people. In 1998 a Storm affected 975,595 people. A Flood in 2003 affecte 65,003 and in 2007 a Storm affected 79,728 people. (104.6)	No
East Timor has a an average death toll of 1 person killed per year by natural disasters from 1980 until 2010. It has had 5 flooding (most frequent natural disaster) (11.6); The worst naturalo disaster was a Storm in 2006 affecting 8,730 people (11.7)	Yes: Peace agreement between Indonesia and East Timor 1999. It set of a UN Mission to Timor. (11.8)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
East Timor has a an average death toll of 1 person killed per year by natural disasters from 1980 until 2010. It has had 5 flooding (most frequent natural disaster) (11.6); The worst naturalo disaster was a Storm in 2006 affecting 8,730 people (11.7)	Yes: Peace agreement between Indonesia and East Timor 1999. It set of a UN Mission to Timor. (11.8)
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Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Yes: "*2001, flooding resulting from Tropical Storm Stan and the simultaneous eruption of the Santa Ana (Ilamatepec) volcano in 2005, USAID has played a key role in providing disaster relief (…) "Hurricane Ida in November 2009.* " (70.3)	In 1992 the Government and the Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) signed Peace accords in Chapultepec, Mexico. (70.4 p 1) But there is noe mention of these accords directly launching the programme.
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 313,486; Average killed per year: 10,112; 45 floods and 21 epidemics were registered as the most frequent disasters. (82.4) The worst natural disaster was a drought in 2003 that affected 12,600,000 people. A Drought in 2008 affected 6,400,000 people (82.5).	Yes: The 2000 peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea invited Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, "*through their endorsement of the Framework Agreement and Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, to work closely with the international community to mobilize resources for the resettlement of displaced persons, as well as rehabilitation and peace building in both countries* " (80.4)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
NO (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 313,486; Average killed per year: 10,112; 45 floods and 21 epidemics were registered as the most frequent disasters. (82.4) The worst natural disaster was a drought in 2003 that affected 12,600,000 people. A Drought in 2008 affected 6,400,000 people (82.5).	Yes: The 2000 peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea invited Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, "*through their endorsement of the Framework Agreement and Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, to work closely with the international community to mobilize resources for the resettlement of displaced persons, as well as rehabilitation and peace building in both countries* " (80.4)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 313,486; Average killed per year: 10,112; 45 floods and 21 epidemics were registered as the most frequent disasters. (82.4) The worst natural disaster was a drought in 2003 that affected 12,600,000 people. A Drought in 2008 affected 6,400,000 people (82.5).	The 2000 peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea invited Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, "*through their endorsement of the Framework Agreement and Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, to work closely with the international community to mobilize resources for the resettlement of displaced persons, as well as rehabilitation and peace building in both countries* " (80.4); But it is not clear, whether the agreement initiated ^this particular activity. No further details found
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 24; Average killed per year: 1; Floodings and earthquakes are most recent (58.6); The worst disaster was a Drought in 2000 that 696,000 people. In 2002, 2005 and 2009 earthquakes and floodings were registered affecting from 2,500 up to 19,156 people (58.7)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: No] Moldova: (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 79; Average killed per year: 3 ; Country prone to flooding (34.4); The worst disaster registered was a Storm in 2000 with 2,600,000 people affected (34.5); Georgia: (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 24; Average killed per year: 1; Floodings and earthquakes are most recent (58.6); The worst disaster was a Drought in 2000 that 696,000 people. In 2002, 2005 and 2009 earthquakes and floodings were registered affecting from 2,500 up to 19,156 people (58.7)	No informaton found
No: (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 1,133; Average killed per year: 37 (25.5). Ghana is particularty prone to epidemics and flooding . The most catastrophic flood accured in 1983, but regular smaller floodings have accured since then (25.6)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
No: (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 1,133; Average killed per year: 37 (25.5). Ghana is particularty prone to epidemics and flooding . The most catastrophic flood accured in 1983, but regular smaller floodings have accured since then (25.6)	No informaton found
No: (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 1,133; Average killed per year: 37 (25.5). Ghana is particularty prone to epidemics and flooding . The most catastrophic flood accured in 1983, but regular smaller floodings have accured since then (25.6)	No informaton found
No: (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 1,133; Average killed per year: 37 (25.5). Ghana is particularty prone to epidemics and flooding . The most catastrophic flood accured in 1983, but regular smaller floodings have accured since then (25.6)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
NO Guatemala has an average of 129 deaths per year and a total 3990 deaths from 1980 until 2010. Floods and storms rank highest in frequency (20.7) The worst natural disaster was a Drought in 2009 affecting 2,500,000 people. Furthermore, at regular intervals during the 2000s a flood, one drought and two earthquakes affected over 10,000,000 people. (20.8)	"*1996 Peace Accords triggered significant donor assistance, particularly from the United States* " (66.1)
NO Guatemala has an average of 129 deaths per year and a total 3990 deaths from 1980 until 2010. Floods and storms rank highest in frequency (20.7) The worst natural disaster was a Drought in 2009 affecting 2,500,000 people. Furthermore, at regular intervals during the 2000s a flood, one drought and two earthquakes affected over 10,000,000 people. (20.8)	Yes, program is in support of components of the comprehensive peace agreement (20.11)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
Guatemala has an average of 129 deaths per year and a total 3990 deaths from 1980 until 2010. Floods and storms rank highest in frequency (20.7) The worst natural disaster was a Drought in 2009 affecting 2,500,000 people. Furthermore, at regular intervals during the 2000s a flood, one drought and two earthquakes affected over 10,000,000 people. (20.8)	
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 1,290; Average killed per year: 42, Floods and epidemics are most frequent (44.11) The worst natural disaster was a flood in 2001 affectin 220,000 people. In 2009 and 2010 smaller floodings were registered (44.12)	In Nov. 2010 a peace agreement was signed by the two competing candidates to ensure peaceful elections. (44.13)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 1,290; Average killed per year: 42, Floods and epidemics are most frequent (44.11) The worst natural disaster was a flood in 2001 affectin 220,000 people. In 2009 and 2010 smaller floodings were registered (44.12)	In Nov. 2010 a peace agreement was signed by the two competing candidates to ensure peaceful elections. (44.13)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 3,041; Average killed per year: 98; Country particularly prone to epidemics. (41.3) Droughts, floods and epidemics have accured in frequent intervals. The worst was a drought in 2002 affecting 100,000 people (41.4)Chorela epidemic in Guinea-Bissau in 2008. USAid provided disaster relief. (52.8) But there is now mention of the mission being in any way connected to the epidemic.	"*On 1 November 1998, in Abuja, Nigeria, the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the selfproclaimed Military Junta led by General Mane signed a Peace Agreement. The Agreement ended the fighting between the forces loyal to President Vieira and those loyal to General Mane, former Army Chief of Staff. The fighting had begun on 7 June 1998.*" (52.4 p 1) The agreement between the Government of Guinea Bissau and the Self-Proclaimed Military Junta in 1998 was the last peace agreement registered by United States Institute of peace. It is only clear of about triggering ECOMOG activity. (41.4)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 3,041; Average killed per year: 98; Country particularly prone to epidemics. (41.3) Droughts, floods and epidemics have accured in frequent intervals. The worst was a drought in 2002 affecting 100,000 people (41.4)Chorela epidemic in Guinea-Bissau in 2008. USAid provided disaster relief. (52.8) But there is now mention of the mission being in any way connected to the epidemic.	Y: Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra on August 18, 2003: The Agreement called for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the Liberia National Police (LNP), the immigration and customs services and the Special Security Service (SSS). It also called for the disarmament and restructuring of special security units. (110.1 p 1)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 3,041; Average killed per year: 98; Country particularly prone to epidemics. (41.3) Droughts, floods and epidemics have accured in frequent intervals. The worst was a drought in 2002 affecting 100,000 people (41.4)	"*On 1 November 1998, in Abuja, Nigeria, the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the selfproclaimed Military Junta led by General Mane signed a Peace Agreement. The Agreement ended the fighting between the forces loyal to President Vieira and those loyal to General Mane, former Army Chief of Staff. The fighting had begun on 7 June 1998.*" (52.4 p 1) The agreement between the Government of Guinea Bissau and the Self-Proclaimed Military Junta in 1998 was the last peace agreement registered by United States Institute of peace. It is only clear of about triggering ECOMOG activity. (41.4)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: Yes] (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 233,919; Average killed per year: 7,546; 39 floodings and 27 storms are the most frequent (63.10); The worst disaster was an Earthquake with Tsunami in 2010 affecting 3,700,000 people. (63.11) 2008 and 2020 saw a violent hurricane season and an earthquake, respectively (63.1)	No: The context is without peace-agreement (63.5 p1)
[KRM: Yes] (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 233,919; Average killed per year: 7,546; 39 floodings and 27 storms are the most frequent (63.10); The worst disaster was an Earthquake with Tsunami in 2010 affecting 3,700,000 people. (63.11) 2008 and 2020 saw a violent hurricane season and an earthquake, respectively (63.1)	No: The context is without peace-agreement (63.5 p1)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: Yes] (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 233,919; Average killed per year: 7,546; 39 floodings and 27 storms are the most frequent (63.10); The worst disaster was an Earthquake with Tsunami in 2010 affecting 3,700,000 people. (63.11) 2008 and 2020 saw a violent hurricane season and an earthquake, respectively (63.1)	No: No mention of a peace agreement
[KRM: Yes] (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 233,919; Average killed per year: 7,546; 39 floodings and 27 storms are the most frequent (63.10); The worst disaster was an Earthquake with Tsunami in 2010 affecting 3,700,000 people. (63.11) 2008 and 2020 saw a violent hurricane season and an earthquake, respectively (63.1) The mentioned project accured in the aftermath of the earthquake of 12 January 2010 that badly hurt the rule of law institutions (174.1)	No: The context is without peace-agreement (63.5 p1)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: Yes] (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 233,919; Average killed per year: 7,546; 39 floodings and 27 storms are the most frequent (63.10); The worst disaster was an Earthquake with Tsunami in 2010 affecting 3,700,000 people. (63.11) 2008 and 2020 saw a violent hurricane season and an earthquake, respectively (63.1)	No: The context is without peace-agreement (63.5 p1)
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 143,039; Average killed per year: 4,614; Floods (184) and Storms (92) are the most frequent natural disasters (130.4); The most recent worst natural disaster was a drought in 2002 affecting 300,000,000 people. A previous drought in 2000 affected 50,000,000 people. (130.5)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 . 2010): No of people killed: 77,998; Average killed per year: 2,516; Earthquakes (68) and floodings (62) are the most frequent natural disasters. (131.5) The worst natural disaster was a Drought in 1999 affecting 37,000,000 people. More recently, a Flood in 2001 affected 1,200,200 people.	No informaton found
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 83; Average killed per year: 3 (31.5); Floods and epidemics are most frequent. Especially 2006 was a major flooding year. In 2004 a flooding accured with 8000 people affected (31.6)	No informaton found
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 83; Average killed per year: 3 (31.5); Floods and epidemics are most frequent. Especially 2006 was a major flooding year. In 2004 a flooding accured with 8000 people affected (31.6)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 83; Average killed per year: 3 (31.5); Floods and epidemics are most frequent. Especially 2006 was a major flooding year. In 2004 a flooding accured with 8000 people affected (31.6)	No informaton found
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 83; Average killed per year: 3 (31.5); Floods and epidemics are most frequent. Especially 2006 was a major flooding year. In 2004 a flooding accured with 8000 people affected (31.6)	No informaton found
[KRM: Most likely NO] (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 226; Average killed per year: 7; Storms (18) and Floods (7) are the most frequent forms of disaster. (14.5); The worst Disaster a storm in 1988 affecting 810,000 people. Mor recently, two storms in 2004 and 2007 affected nearly 400,000 people. (14.6)	No

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
No	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
No	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
No	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
No	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
No data available	Yes: "*The Military Technical Agreement (MTA) of 9 June 1999 was signed by KFOR, the Governments of the FRY and the Republic of Serbia. It provided for the withdrawal of* (Yugoslavian) *forces and the deployment of international civil and security presences in Kosovo under UN auspices* ." (60.4)
No data available	Yes: (51.2)
No data available	Yes

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 684L; Average killed per year: 22; Liberia is especialy susseptible to epidemics. (2.11); The worst natural disaster was a time of Extreme temperature in 1990 affecting 1,000,000 people. Mr recently, Insect Infestation in 2009 affected 500,000, an Epidemic in 2003 17,561, a Flood in 2007 affected 17,000, and a Flood in 2010 affected 15,486 people. (2.12)	Y: Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra on August 18, 2003: The Agreement called for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the Liberia National Police (LNP), the immigration and customs services and the Special Security Service (SSS). It also called for the disarmament and restructuring of special security units. (110.1 p 1)
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 684L; Average killed per year: 22; Liberia is especialy susseptible to epidemics. (2.11); The worst natural disaster was a time of Extreme temperature in 1990 affecting 1,000,000 people. Mr recently, Insect Infestation in 2009 affected 500,000, an Epidemic in 2003 17,561, a Flood in 2007 affected 17,000, and a Flood in 2010 affected 15,486 people. (2.12)	Y: Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra on August 18, 2003: The Agreement called for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the Liberia National Police (LNP), the immigration and customs services and the Special Security Service (SSS). It also called for the disarmament and restructuring of special security units. (110.1 p 1)

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(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 684L; Average killed per year: 22; Liberia is especialy susseptible to epidemics. (2.11); The worst natural disaster was a time of Extreme temperature in 1990 affecting 1,000,000 people. Mr recently, Insect Infestation in 2009 affected 500,000, an Epidemic in 2003 17,561, a Flood in 2007 affected 17,000, and a Flood in 2010 affected 15,486 people. (2.12)	Y: Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra on August 18, 2003: The Agreement called for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the Liberia National Police (LNP), the immigration and customs services and the Special Security Service (SSS). It also called for the disarmament and restructuring of special security units. (110.1 p 1)

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(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 684L; Average killed per year: 22; Liberia is especialy susseptible to epidemics. (2.11); The worst natural disaster was a time of Extreme temperature in 1990 affecting 1,000,000 people. Mr recently, Insect Infestation in 2009 affected 500,000, an Epidemic in 2003 17,561, a Flood in 2007 affected 17,000, and a Flood in 2010 affected 15,486 people. (2.12)	Y: Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra on August 18, 2003: The Agreement called for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the Liberia National Police (LNP), the immigration and customs services and the Special Security Service (SSS). It also called for the disarmament and restructuring of special security units. (110.1 p 1)
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 684L; Average killed per year: 22; Liberia is especialy susseptible to epidemics. (2.11); The worst natural disaster was a time of Extreme temperature in 1990 affecting 1,000,000 people. Mr recently, Insect Infestation in 2009 affected 500,000, an Epidemic in 2003 17,561, a Flood in 2007 affected 17,000, and a Flood in 2010 affected 15,486 people. (2.12)	Y: Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra on August 18, 2003: The Agreement called for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the Liberia National Police (LNP), the immigration and customs services and the Special Security Service (SSS). It also called for the disarmament and restructuring of special security units. (110.1 p 1)

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(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 684L; Average killed per year: 22; Liberia is especialy susseptible to epidemics. (2.11); The worst natural disaster was a time of Extreme temperature in 1990 affecting 1,000,000 people. Mr recently, Insect Infestation in 2009 affected 500,000, an Epidemic in 2003 17,561, a Flood in 2007 affected 17,000, and a Flood in 2010 affected 15,486 people. (2.12)	Y: Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra on August 18, 2003: The Agreement called for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the Liberia National Police (LNP), the immigration and customs services and the Special Security Service (SSS). It also called for the disarmament and restructuring of special security units. (110.1 p 1)
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 684L; Average killed per year: 22; Liberia is especialy susseptible to epidemics. (2.11); The worst natural disaster was a time of Extreme temperature in 1990 affecting 1,000,000 people. Mr recently, Insect Infestation in 2009 affected 500,000, an Epidemic in 2003 17,561, a Flood in 2007 affected 17,000, and a Flood in 2010 affected 15,486 people. (2.12)	Y: Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra on August 18, 2003: The Agreement called for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the Liberia National Police (LNP), the immigration and customs services and the Special Security Service (SSS). It also called for the disarmament and restructuring of special security units. (110.1 p 1)

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(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 684L; Average killed per year: 22; Liberia is especialy susseptible to epidemics. (2.11); The worst natural disaster was a time of Extreme temperature in 1990 affecting 1,000,000 people. Mr recently, Insect Infestation in 2009 affected 500,000, an Epidemic in 2003 17,561, a Flood in 2007 affected 17,000, and a Flood in 2010 affected 15,486 people. (2.12)	Y: Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra on August 18, 2003: The Agreement called for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the Liberia National Police (LNP), the immigration and customs services and the Special Security Service (SSS). It also called for the disarmament and restructuring of special security units. (110.1 p 1)
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 684L; Average killed per year: 22; Liberia is especialy susseptible to epidemics. (2.11); The worst natural disaster was a time of Extreme temperature in 1990 affecting 1,000,000 people. Mr recently, Insect Infestation in 2009 affected 500,000, an Epidemic in 2003 17,561, a Flood in 2007 affected 17,000, and a Flood in 2010 affected 15,486 people. (2.12)	Y: Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra on August 18, 2003: The Agreement called for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the Liberia National Police (LNP), the immigration and customs services and the Special Security Service (SSS). It also called for the disarmament and restructuring of special security units. (110.1 p 1)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 684L; Average killed per year: 22; Liberia is especialy susseptible to epidemics. (2.11); The worst natural disaster was a time of Extreme temperature in 1990 affecting 1,000,000 people. Mr recently, Insect Infestation in 2009 affected 500,000, an Epidemic in 2003 17,561, a Flood in 2007 affected 17,000, and a Flood in 2010 affected 15,486 people. (2.12)	Y: Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra on August 18, 2003: The Agreement called for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the Liberia National Police (LNP), the immigration and customs services and the Special Security Service (SSS). It also called for the disarmament and restructuring of special security units. (110.1 p 1)
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 684L; Average killed per year: 22; Liberia is especialy susseptible to epidemics. (2.11); The worst natural disaster was a time of Extreme temperature in 1990 affecting 1,000,000 people. Mr recently, Insect Infestation in 2009 affected 500,000, an Epidemic in 2003 17,561, a Flood in 2007 affected 17,000, and a Flood in 2010 affected 15,486 people. (2.12)	

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: No] No of people killed: 0; Average killed per year: …; (137.3) A Flood in 1995 affected 0 people. (137.4)	No informaton found
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 34; Average killed per year: 1; Floods are most frequent (56.7) The worst natural disaster was wildfire in 2007 affecting 1,000,000 people. Floods accurred at regular intervals, in 2003, 2005 and 2009 (56.8)	No informaton found
[KRM: No](1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 34; Average killed per year: 1; Floods are most frequent (56.7) The worst natural disaster was wildfire in 2007 affecting 1,000,000 people. Floods accurred at regular intervals, in 2003, 2005 and 2005 (56.8)	In 2001 the Albanian UCK and the Macedonian Government signed a peace areement. But the mission factsheet or the Press releases do not include any reference to this. (56.2)/(56.6); No further information found
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 3,413; Average killed per year: 110; 18 floods a 14 epidemics were the most frequent disasters (111.5); The worst disaster was Drought in 1980 affecting 1,500,000 people. More recently, in 2005, 2007 and 2010 droughts and floods jointly affected 1,647,255 people. (111.6)	No informaton found
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 12; Average killed per year: 0; Storms were tmost frequent formof disaster (12). (170.4) The worst disaster was a storm in 1982 that afected 32,000 people. The next most recent grave natural disaster was an Epidemic in 2006 affecting 2,553 people. (170.5)	No informaton found
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 14,946; Average killed per year: 482; 64 storms a 46 floodings are the most frequent natural disasters (105.4); The worst natural disaster was an Earthquake in 1985 affecting 2,130,204 people. In 2005, 2007 and 2010 storms and floods were registered each affecting at least 1,000,000 people. (105.5)	No
(1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 79; Average killed per year: 3 ; Country prone to flooding (34.4); The worst disaster registered was a Storm in 2000 with 2,600,000 people affected (34.5)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 79; Average killed per year: 3 ; Country prone to flooding (34.4); The worst disaster registered was a Storm in 2000 with 2,600,000 people affected (34.5)	No informaton found
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 268; Average killed per year: 9; Storms (9) and floods (6) are the most frequent forms of natural disaster (99.3); The worst natural disaster waas a time of Extreme temp. In 2009 affecting 769,113 people. Furthermore, a Storm in 2002 affected 665,000, a Storm in 2000 affected 571,000 , a Storm in 2000 affected 500,000 and a Drought in 2000 affected 450,000 people. (99.4)	No

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 268; Average killed per year: 9; Storms (9) and floods (6) are the most frequent forms of natural disaster (99.3); The worst natural disaster waas a time of Extreme temp. In 2009 affecting 769,113 people. Furthermore, a Storm in 2002 affected 665,000, a Storm in 2000 affected 571,000 , a Storm in 2000 affected 500,000 and a Drought in 2000 affected 450,000 people. (99.4)	No
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 11,112; Average killed per year: 358; Floods (32) and Epidemics (17) are the most frequent forms of disaster. (100.2) The worst disaster was a Flood in 2004 affecting 800,015 people. More recently, a Flood in 2007 affected 640,706 , and a Drought in 2009 affected 303,000 people. (100.3)	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 11,112; Average killed per year: 358; Floods (32) and Epidemics (17) are the most frequent forms of disaster. (100.2) The worst disaster was a Flood in 2004 affecting 800,015 people. More recently, a Flood in 2007 affected 640,706 , and a Drought in 2009 affected 303,000 people. (100.3)	Comprehensive Peace Agreement 2006 between Maoists and the government (133.6), no mention of how it sparked project involvement.
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 11,112; Average killed per year: 358; Floods (32) and Epidemics (17) are the most frequent forms of disaster. (100.2) The worst disaster was a Flood in 2004 affecting 800,015 people. More recently, a Flood in 2007 affected 640,706 , and a Drought in 2009 affected 303,000 people. (100.3)	Comprehensive Peace Agreement 2006 between Maoists and the government (133.6), no mention of how it sparked project involvement.
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 87,053; Average killed per year: 2,808; (17.8) Pakistan is a country latently threatened by floods (17.5). The worst natural disaster was a Flood in 2010 affecting 18,102,327 people. A flood in Flood affected 7,000,450 people and an Earthquake in the same year affected 5,128,309 people. (17.9)	No
No: Palestine has an average of 0 people killed per year due to natural disasters (9.5) No other refences to natural catastrophes	No informaton found
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
No: Palestine has an average of 0 people killed per year due to natural disasters (9.5)	Yes: Palestine Road Map 2003 aiming to end Israeli-oalestine hostilities and envisions a Palestinian state. (9.4)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
Rwanda has an averave death tll of 27 per year from 1980 - 2010. It is prone to epidemics and flooding. (10.14) The worst and most recent disaster was a Drought in 2003 affecting 1,000,000 people. (10.15)	Yes: Peace Agreement between The Rwandan Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front singed in 1993 in Arusha (10.5) And the Lusaca Peace Accords between Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo signed in 1999 (10.6), No mention of influencing inter national donor involvement. No further details found. The UN was designated to oversee the implementation. (114.5); No furtner details found
No	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 1,445; Average killed per year: 47; Floods and epidemica were the most frequent forms of disasters (91.2); The worst disaster was a Drought in 1982 that affected 1,200,000 people. In 2002 a drought and a flood together affected almost 500,000 people. In 2009 a flooding affected 264,000 people (91.3)	No informaton found
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 9; Average killed per year: 0; % floodings (5) and extreme temperatures (4) are the most frequent forms of natural desasters. (123.3) The worst natural disaster was an Earthquake in 2010 affecting 27,030 people. Floodings in 2007, 2009 and 2010 jointry affected about 20,000 people. (123.4)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 8; Average killed per year: 0; The country experienced 1 earthquake, q storm, 1 epidemic and 1 flood. (171.4) The worst natural disaster was a Storm in 2002 affecting 6,800 people. More recently, in 2004, an Earthquake affected 4,830 people and in 2006 an Epidemic affected 5,461 people. (171.5)	No informaton found
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 1,337; Average killed per year: 43; Epidemics (14) are the most frequent form of disaster (168.4); The worst disaster was a Flood in 1996 affecting 200,000 people. More recently, an Epidemic in 1999 affected 3,094, a Flood in 2005 affected 15,000 and a Flood in 2007 affected 4,500 people. (168.5)	Yes: The Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone of 1999 resulted in a UN mission to Sierra Leone (168.3)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: No] The Solomon Islands have had a average of 6 deaths per year and a total of 180 deaths from 1980 until 2010. Storms are the most frequent natural disasters (12.9)	In 2000, Australia and New Zealand brokered the Townsville Peace Agreement (TPA)
(1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 9,604,; Average killed per year: 310; floods and epidemics are the most frequent (43.3) The worst natural disaster were two droufgts in 2008 and 2010 affecting 3,300,000 respectively 1,400,000 peole. In 2000 a drought affected 1,200,000 people (43.4)	Yes: Peace Agreement between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia (ARS) in 2008 officially ended civil war in Somalia. The agreement noted that "*the TFG and the ARS requested in the Djibouti Agreement that the UN authorize and deploy an international stabilization force, and said it would consider establishing a UN peacekeeping force to take over from AMISOM*" (139.5)
(1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 9,604,; Average killed per year: 310; floods and epidemics are the most frequent (43.3) The worst natural disaster were two droufgts in 2008 and 2010 affecting 3,300,000 respectively 1,400,000 peole. In 2000 a drought affected 1,200,000 people (43.4)	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010) No of people killed: 9,604,; Average killed per year: 310; floods and epidemics are the most frequent (43.3) The worst natural disaster were two droufgts in 2008 and 2010 affecting 3,300,000 respectively 1,400,000 peole. In 2000 a drought affected 1,200,000 people (43.4)	Yes: Peace Agreement between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia (ARS) in 2008 officially ended civil war in Somalia. The agreement noted that "*the TFG and the ARS requested in the Djibouti Agreement that the UN authorize and deploy an international stabilization force, and said it would consider establishing a UN peacekeeping force to take over from AMISOM*" (139.5)
Data for Sudan: (1980 - 2010); No of people killed: 160,556; Average killed per year: 5,179, Country prone t epidemics and flooding with 31 epidemics and 29 floods. (42.7) The worst drought accured in 1991. The most recent natural disaster was a drought affectin 4,300,000 people. All top naturla disasters affect millions. (47.8)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
Data for Sudan: (1980 - 2010); No of people killed: 160,556; Average killed per year: 5,179, Country prone t epidemics and flooding with 31 epidemics and 29 floods. (42.7) The worst drought accured in 1991. The most recent natural disaster was a drought affectin 4,300,000 people. All top naturla disasters affect millions. (47.8)	Yes: The Comprehensive Peace Agreement Sudan between the government and the Sudan People`s Liberaton Movement (SPLM/A) was signed in 2005, but the UNAMIS Office was established in 2004 . UN personell helped to broker the peace agreement. (42.1 p 2)
Data for Sudan: (1980 - 2010); No of people killed: 160,556; Average killed per year: 5,179, Country prone t epidemics and flooding with 31 epidemics and 29 floods. (42.7) The worst drought accured in 1991. The most recent natural disaster was a drought affectin 4,300,000 people. All top naturla disasters affect millions. (47.8)	Yes: The Comprehensive Peace Agreement Sudan between the government and the Sudan People`s Liberaton Movement (SPLM/A) was signed in 2005, but the UNAMIS Office was established in 2004 . UN personell helped to broker the peace agreement. (42.1 p 2)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
Data for Sudan: (1980 - 2010); No of people killed: 160,556; Average killed per year: 5,179, Country prone t epidemics and flooding with 31 epidemics and 29 floods. (42.7) The worst drought accured in 1991. The most recent natural disaster was a drought affectin 4,300,000 people. All top naturla disasters affect millions. (47.8)	Yes: The Comprehensive Peace Agreement Sudan between the government and the Sudan People`s Liberaton Movement (SPLM/A) was signed in 2005, but the UNAMIS Office was established in 2004 . UN personell helped to broker the peace agreement. (42.1 p 2)
Data for Sudan: (1980 - 2010); No of people killed: 160,556; Average killed per year: 5,179, Country prone t epidemics and flooding with 31 epidemics and 29 floods. (42.7) The worst drought accured in 1991. The most recent natural disaster was a drought affectin 4,300,000 people. All top naturla disasters affect millions. (47.8)	Yes: The Comprehensive Peace Agreement Sudan between the government and the Sudan People`s Liberaton Movement (SPLM/A) was signed in 2005, but the UNAMIS Office was established in 2004 . UN personell helped to broker the peace agreement. (42.1 p 2)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
Data for Sudan: (1980 - 2010); No of people killed: 160,556; Average killed per year: 5,179, Country prone t epidemics and flooding with 31 epidemics and 29 floods. (42.7) The worst drought accured in 1991. The most recent natural disaster was a drought affectin 4,300,000 people. All top naturla disasters affect millions. (47.8)	Yes: The Comprehensive Peace Agreement Sudan between the government and the Sudan People`s Liberaton Movement (SPLM/A) was signed in 2005, but the UNAMIS Office was established in 2004 . UN personell helped to broker the peace agreement. (42.1 p 2)
Data for Sudan: (1980 - 2010); No of people killed: 160,556; Average killed per year: 5,179, Country prone t epidemics and flooding with 31 epidemics and 29 floods. (42.7) The worst drought accured in 1991. The most recent natural disaster was a drought affectin 4,300,000 people. All top naturla disasters affect millions. (47.8)	Yes: The Comprehensive Peace Agreement Sudan between the government and the Sudan People`s Liberaton Movement (SPLM/A) was signed in 2005, but the UNAMIS Office was established in 2004 . UN personell helped to broker the peace agreement. (42.1 p 2)

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
Data for Sudan: (1980 - 2010); No of people killed: 160,556; Average killed per year: 5,179, Country prone t epidemics and flooding with 31 epidemics and 29 floods. (42.7) The worst drought accured in 1991. The most recent natural disaster was a drought affectin 4,300,000 people. All top naturla disasters affect millions. (47.8)	Yes: The Comprehensive Peace Agreement Sudan between the government and the Sudan People`s Liberaton Movement (SPLM/A) was signed in 2005, but the UNAMIS Office was established in 2004 . UN personell helped to broker the peace agreement. (42.1 p 2)
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 2,163; Average killed per year: 70; Floodings (21) and "Mass Movements Wet" (11) are the most frequent forms of disaster. (124.4); The worst natural disaster was a Drought in 2000 affecting 3,000,000 people. More recently, Extreme temp. in 2008 affected 2,000,000, Drought in 2008 affected 800,000 , and a Flood in 2004 affected 400,000 people. (124.5)	The peace agreement "General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord" ended civil war in 1997, but no mention of how this influenced the project. (124.6) No further details found.

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 2,163; Average killed per year: 70; Floodings (21) and "Mass Movements Wet" (11) are the most frequent forms of disaster. (124.4); The worst natural disaster was a Drought in 2000 affecting 3,000,000 people. More recently, Extreme temp. in 2008 affected 2,000,000, Drought in 2008 affected 800,000 , and a Flood in 2004 affected 400,000 people. (124.5)	The peace agreement "General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord" ended civil war in 1997, but no mention of how this influenced the project. (124.6) No further details found.
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 6,798; Average killed per year: 219; 26 floods and 27 epidemics were registered (114.3); The worst disaster was a Drought in 2006 affecting 3,700,000 people. In 1996 a Drought affected 3,000,000 people. The nest most recent natural disaster was a Drought in 2003 affecting 1,900,000 people. (114.4)	No

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 1,157; Average killed per year: 37; Togo is a latent flooding and epidemic prone region (93.3); The worst natural disaster was a Drought in 1989 affecting 400,000 people. The more recent bas disasters were a flood in 2007 affecting 141,331 people and a flood in 2010 affecting 82,000 people. (93.6)	Yes: Lomè peace agreement in 1999 (93.2)
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 21,964; Average killed per year: 709; Floodings (30) and Earthquakes (35) are most frequent. (126.4); The worst natural disaster was an Earthquake in 1998 affecting 1,589,600 people. Another Earthquake 1999 affected 1,358,953 people and a Flood in 1998 affected 1,240,047 people. (126.5)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
[KRM: No] (1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 21,964; Average killed per year: 709; Floodings (30) and Earthquakes (35) are most frequent. (126.4); The worst natural disaster was an Earthquake in 1998 affecting 1,589,600 people. Another Earthquake 1999 affected 1,358,953 people and a Flood in 1998 affected 1,240,047 people. (126.5)	No informaton found
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 74; Average killed per year: 2; Uzbekistan experienced a drought, a "Mass Mov Wet", an earthquake, an epidemic, a flood and a "Mass Mov. Dry"; (128.3) The worst natural disaster was a Drought in 2000 that affected 600,000 people. More recently, a flood affected 1,500 people. (128.4)	No informaton found

Is this a post-natural disaster context?	Is this part or a result of a peace agreement or other in/formal peace process?
(1980 - 2010): No of people killed: 16,099; Average killed per year: 519; 78 storms and 60 floods make up the most frequent disasters (113.4); The worst disaster was a Storm in 1980 affecting 9,027,174 people. The worst most recent disaster was a Flood in 2000 affecting 5,000,004 people. (113.5)	No informaton found
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given
No assessment possible, because not time frame given	No assessment possible, because not time frame given

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Afghanistan_mult_2007	"EU Police Mission in Afghanistan" (EUPOL AFGHANISTAN) (61.1)	23 EU member states plus Canada, Croatia, New Zealand and Norway. (61.1); 26 countries contribute personnel (61.3)	6	Ongoing: 15 June 2007 - 31 May 2013 (61.1)	7
Afghanistan_PolCor_2002	"Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA)" (6.1)	Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, EU, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, UK, and USA (6.3); no further details found	12	Ongoing: 2002 – 2013 (6.3)	12

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Albania_Pol_2003	"Support to Security Sector Reform - SSSR " (120.2)	UNDP BCPR/Irish Government (120.2), EC, Switzerland (120.2)	5	Completed: May 2003 - May 2008	5
Albania_X_2003	"Early Warning — Human Security Monitoring" (119.1)	presumably UNDP-funded (major partner)	2	Completed: June 2003 - June 2005 (119.1)	2
Albania_X_2007	"EU Small Arms Light Weapons Control Project (EUSAC)" (118.1)	SEESAC project, funded by European Commission and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1.5	Completed: June 2006–December 2007 (118.1)	1.5

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Algeria Bor_2005	"Police II project" (under the auspices of the MEDA II Programme that started in 2000) (22.1 p 2f)	European Commission (22.3)	1	Completed in 2006 (22.3)	1
Algeria_Cor_2003	"Appui à la modernisation du secteur pénitentiaire" (135.1)	UNDP: 735 000 USD; Algerian Gouvernement: 757 050 USD; Canadian Gouvernement: 43 000 USD; Trust Fund : 125 000 USD	4	Completed: 2003 - 2007 (135.1)	4
Algeria_Cor_2007	"Modernization of the Prison System (Justice II)" (Part of the National Indicative Programme 2007 - 2013)	European Commission (65.1 p 26)	1	The whole programme is scheduled to last until 2013. But the Justice II component was scheduled to be completed in 2007. (65.1 p 25)	1

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Algeria_MoJ_2003	"Appui à la modernisation de la justice" (134.1)	UNDP : 1 237 761 USD, Gouvernement of Algeria : 1 184 500 USD; Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund : 223 900 USD; Canada : 30 982 USD	5	Completed: Dec 2003 - dec. 2010 (134.1)	5
Algeria_Mult_2004	"Support to the Reform of Justice" (under the auspices of the MEDA II Programme that started in 2000) (64.1)	European Union; no further details found	3	Completed: Begun October 2004, duration: 36 months (64.1)	3
Algeria_Pol_2001	"Support to the Modernization of the Police (Police I)" (under the auspices of the MEDA II Programme that started in 2000) (21.1 p 2f)	European Commission (21.9)	50 months	Completed: Duration: 50 months	50 months

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Armenia_Arm_2008	"Supporting the Human Rights Defender`s Office in draughting an ad hoc report on application of disciplinary actions in the army" (27.1)	OSCE (27.1); No further details found	1,5	Completed: October 2008 - latest 2009 (27.1)	1,5
Armenia_Pol_2010	"Police Reform Programme." (23.2)	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	11	Ongoing: 2010 - 2014 (estimated) Cooperation extended in various steps. Current sooperation until 2014 (23.2)	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Bangladesh_Mult_2001	"Legal Reform" (112.1)	Canadian International Development Agency/Cooperation with the Government of Denmark (112.1)	11	Ongoing: 2001 - 2012 (112.1)	11
Bangladesh_Pen_2002	Penal System Reform		[KRM: Is this long enough to keep?] 3 days	Completed	

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Bangladesh_Pol_2005	"Police Reform Programme" (Phase 1)	UNDP, DFID, European Community (EC) (96.3 p i) UNDP is lead Donor.	4	Began in 2005 and was completed in 2009 (96.2 p 1)	4
Bangladesh_Pol_2009	"Police Reform Programme" (Phase 2)	UNDP, DFID	4	Ongoing: Oct 01, 2009 - Oct 31, 2014	6

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Belarus_Arm_2007	"Capacity Building of SALW Stockpile Management and Security" (121.2)	UNDP BCPR Thematic Trust Fund (TTF) /Belarus Government (121.2), no further details found	5	Ongoing: 08/2007 – 06/2012 (121.2)	5
Benin_Arm_1998	Civil-Military relations Seminar Benin	No info found	[KRM: Appears to be a 4 day seminar that may occur annually] No info found	No info found	No info found
Bolivia_Arm_X	US Bolivia Armed Forces Assistance	US government (funding assistance under drug-war assistance, 101.1)	since the 1980s	ongoing	no information found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Bosnia_ArmDefenseSector_2003	Bosnian Defense Reform	NATO	ongoing since Dayton	ongoing	No info found
Bosnia_Pol_2004	Bosnian Police Reform	EU commission / ESDP	3 for EUPM I, EUPM II since 2006-12	Completed: The EUPM was scheduled to depart on 31 December 2005 but will probably leave a staff of around 100 to strengthen the Rule of Law section of the Ministry of Interior (4.4 p 37), EUPM II took over	3 for EUPM I, EUPM II since 2006-12

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Brazil_Pol_X	Police Reform Program; Construction, Implementation and Evaluation of the 1st National Conference on Public Security 24.2	United Nation`s Development Program	Aug 2008-Dec 09	completed	1
BurkinaFaso_Arm_X	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	US government/DoD	No info found	No info found	No info found
Burundi_ArmPol_2011	Burundi UNDP Security Sector Reform	United Nations (BNUB), Government of the Netherlands, no further details found	2009-	ongoing	No info found
Burundi_MoDMinistryofPublic Security_2009	Security Sector reform mission	Government of the Netherlands, PeaceBuildingFund (PBF)	2007-09	completed	2

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Burundi_Mult_2007	Security Sector reform programme to Burundi	United Nations: United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB)/ Since january 2011: United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB)	2007-09	completed	2
Cambodia_MoJ_2006	"Access to Justice" (129.1)	UNDP:US$1,358,891 Spain/AECID:US$1,688,869 (129.1)	3	Completed: April 2006–March 2010 (129.1)	3
Cameroon_Arm_X	No info found	No info found	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
CentralAfricanRepublic_JusSec_2011	"Projet de renforcement de l'Etat de droit à travers la justice et la sécurité (PRED)" (19.1)	United Nation`s Development Programme (UNDP) BCPR (19.1)	1	Completed: 1/1/2011 - 31/12/2011, But Status is "encours" and scheduled for 2 years (???) (19.1)	1
CentralAfricanRepublic_mult_2008	Security Sector Reform Programme CAR/BINUCA	United Nation`s Development Programme (UNDP) (18.1)	ongoing	The SSR process in the CAR was formally launched during a National Seminar held in April 2008, hosted by UNDP. (18.1)	current phase until 2016

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Chad_Arm_X	Part of Pan Sahel initiative	US Government, no further details found	No info found	No info found	No info found
Chile_Arm_X	US Chile Armed Forces Assistance	United States government , no forther details found	No info found	No info found	No info found
Colombia_Arm_X	US Colombia Armed Forces Assistance	United States government , no forther details found	No info found	No info found	No info found
Coted'ivoire_Ins_2008	"1000 Microprojets pour la réintégration des ex-combattants et d'ex-miliciens en Côte d'Ivoire"	UNDP (157.1)	1.5	Completed: August 2008 - Febuary2009 (157.1)	1.5
Coted'ivoire_ArmIns_2004	Security Sector reform mission	Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS); French Government, (46.1); UNOCI	2004-ongoing	ongoing	ongoing
Coted'ivoire_PolGen_2004	Police and gendarmerie reform mission	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI); 45.1); No further details found	2004-ongoing	C in 2006 (45.2), additional police reforms ongoing under UNOCI mandate 46.2	ongoing

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Coted'Ivoire_X_2003	"Programme d'Appui à la Sécurité Urbaine (PASU)" (156.1)	UNDP, BTC, national organizations (communes)	4	Completed: Novembre 2003 - Décembre 2007	4
Croatia_PolMoI_2010	"Support in enforcement of systematic crime prevention work and establishment of crime prevention coordination unit" (122.1)	financed through Destruction for Development Programme of the UNDP (122.1)	2	Programme period: 2010- 2012 (122.1), DfDP/UNDP runs from 2006-12	2

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_Arm_2009	"Amélioration de la sécurité humaine dans les zones instables de la RDC" (155.1)	The Netherlands (155.1)	3.5	Completed: April 2008 - December 2011 (155.1)	3.5
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_JusCor_2009	"Access to Justice" (151.1)	UNDP, France (151.2) no further details found	2	Ongoing: December 2009 - December 2012 (151.1)	3
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_JusCor_2011	"Appui aux institutions pénitentiaires et judiciaires à l'est de la RDC" (Access to judicial and penitentiary institutions in DRC) (152.1)	Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Canada (MAECI) (Canadian Foreign Ministry) Peace Building Fund (PBF) (152.1)	1 (152.2), 2 (152.5)	completed: May 2011 - May 2012 (152.1); completed: 01/09/2010 au 31/12/2012 (152.5)	1 (152.1), 2 (152.5)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_Mult_2009	"Renforcement de l'accès des femmes à la justice" (Reinforcment of Access to Justice for Women) (153.1)	SIDA (Agence Suédoise de Développement International) (153.1)	2	Ongoing: May 2009 - December 2013 (153.1)	3.5

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_Pol_2009a	"Renforcement des capacités de la Police" (154.1)	JICA (Japanese International Cooperation Agency) (154.1)	3	Ongoing: December 2009 - December 2012 (154.1)	3

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_DefenseSector_2005	EU advisory and assistance mission for security reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) ("EUSEC RD CONGO") (55.1)	European Union (EU), (13 EU member states involved), United States of America (USA) (55.2), no further details found	7.5	Ongoing until 30. Sept. 2012	8

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_mult_2008	"Security Sector Accountability & Police Programme" (49.3)	DFID (United Kingdom Government) (49.3)	2.5	Ongoing: 01/12/2009 - 31/12/2014 (49.3)	5
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_Pol_2009b	"DRC Immediate Support to Policing in the East"	DFID (176.1)	1	Completed: 01/03/2009 - 31/03/2010 (176.1)	1
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_PolJus_2005	"EUPOL KINSHASA" (53.2)	European Union (EU)/EUComm	2	Completed 2007 (53.1)	2

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_PolJus_2007	"EUPOL RD CONGO" (54.2)	European Union (EU), 8 EU members contributing (54.2); No further details found	5.5	Ongoing until 30. Sept. 2012 (54.2)	6
Dominicanrepublic_Jus_2000	"Governing Justly & Democratically"	United States Aid (USAid)	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
EastTimor_Jus_2008b	"Justice Sector Support Facility" project	AusAid/UNDP	2008-2013	ongoing	5
EastTimor_JusCor_2008	"Enhancing the Democratic Rule of Law through Strengthening the Justice System in Timor-Leste" (Revised Justice System Programme) (146.2)	USD 5,389,631.36 (approx); Regular: USD 3 million (BCPR); Also: Australia, Spain (EUR 1 million), Ireland, Sweden (SEK 8 million), Norway , OHCHR (USD 89,631.36), Portugal, Government of East Timor: Unfunded budget: USD 28,835,368.64; In-kind Contributions: Brazil, Portugal (146.2) no further details found	5	Ongoing: November 2008 - December 2013 (146.2)	5
EastTimor_Mult_2003 (THIS IS THE SAME PROJECT AS THE ONE ABOVE?)	"Strengthening the Justice System in Timor-Leste"	UNDP/ governments of Australia, Brazil, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). (115.1 p 5)	5	project phase I launched in 2003, revised and replanned in 2005, then put into action 2008-13	5

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
EastTimor_Mult_2008a (SAME PROGRAM AS THE TWO ABOVE? SEE RESOURCES AND DATES)	"Enhancing the Democratic Rule of Law through Strengthening the Justice System in Timor-Leste (Revised Justice System Programme)" (116.1)	Australia/ Spain/ Ireland/ Sweden/ Norway/ OHCHR/ Portugal/ Government/Brazil /(116.1)	4	Ongoing: November 2008 - October 2013 (116.1)	5

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
EastTimor_Mult_2011	"Strengthening Civilian Oversight and Management Capacity in the Security Sector" (150.2)	UNDP, Government of East Timor, UNMIT (150.2)	2	Ongoing: September 2011 - August 2013 (150.1)	3
EastTimor_Pol_2006	East Timor Police Reform Mission (part of UNMIT mandate)	United Nations (Australian-led International Stabilisation Force provides supplementary help when needed) (11.2 p 10); No further details found	6	2006-12	6, downscaling of mission from 2009 onwards

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
EastTimor_Pol_2011	"Strengthening the National Police Capacity" (148.1)	UNDP Core Resources; Norwegian Government; UNPOL (in-kind contributions) (148.1) no further information found	9 months	Ongoing: August 2011 to July 2012 (148.1)	1
EastTimor_Pol_2011 (same mission as above --> merge, deleted in all other sheets)	"Strengthenig the National Police capacity in Timor Leste " (149.1)	UNDP/UNMIT (149.1)	2	Ongoing 2011 - end of 2012 (149.1)	2
EastTimor_SecuritySector_2008	"Security Sector Review in Timor-Leste" (147.1)	Australia, Ireland, Norway, UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and, Recovery, European Union Instrument for Stability (147.1)	2.5	Completed: June 2008 to December 2010	2.5
Egypt_Arm_X	US military aid to Egypt (71.1 p 4)	No info found	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
ElSalvador_Mult_2008	"Improving the Justice System Project" (70.1)	USAID	4	Ongoing: September 2008-July 2012 (70.1)	4
Ethiopia_Arm_2002	Defense Sector Reform Assessment	United Kingdom (UK)	No info found	No info found	No info found
Ethiopia_Arm_X	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	US Government, no further details found	No info found	No info found	No info found
Ethiopia_SecurityForces_2003	Security Sector Governance Assessment	DFID, no further details found	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Ethiopia_SecurityForces_2006	"Security Sector Governance Reform" (172.1)	DFID /172.1)	4	Project start/end date: 01/09/2006 - 01/08/2010 (172.1)	4
Georgia_Mult_2004	"EU Rule of Law Mission to Georgia (EUJUST THEMIS)"	European Union (EU)	1	Completed: "EUJUST THEMIS was launched on 16 July 2004. It is foreseen to last 12 months." (58.2 p 3)	1
GeorgiaMoldova_Mult_2005	"EU Border Assistance Mission to the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine" (59.2)	European Commission (59.5)	6	Completed: December 2005 – November 2011 (59.2)	6
Ghana_Arm_2005 (this is a "joint training exercise", as in maneuver!)	NATO Armed Forces Training	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Ghana_Jus_2002	"Security, Safety and Accessible Justice (SSAJ)" (28.1)	DFIF, DANIDA, GTZ, IBRD, and the World Bank	2	2002-Dec 2004	2
Ghana_MoD_2003	"Performance Improvement Plan (PIP)" (26.1)	United Kingdom (UK)	No info found	No info found	No info found
Ghana_X_X	"Armed Violence, small arms Reduction and Human Security Project" (29.1)	United Nation's Development Program, partially CRADA (29.3)	4 (29.4)	2007-10 (29.4)	4

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Guatemala_Jus_2006	"Rule of Law Program" (66.2)	USAid/European Union (66.3)/(66.4), no further details found	5	2004-09	5

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Guatemala_Mult_2002	"Establishing an Tntegrated Citizen Security in Guatemala (POLSEC)" (20.4)/POLSEDE	UN Foundation, USAID and The Netherlands (20.2 p 72)	2	Completed: 2002-(End of Mission report filed on December 4) 2004 (20.4)	2
Guatemala_X_2010	"Crime Prevention Project" (30.1)	USAID (30.1)	3	Ongoing: March 30, 2010-September 30, 2014 (30.1)	5.5
Guinea_SecuritySector_2010	Security Sector reform mission	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)/United Nations (UN)/European Union (EU)	2 months	Completed: 30.5. 2010 (start date 1.4. 2010)	2 months

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Guinea_SecuritySector_2011	Security Sector reform mission	United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) (44.1); no further details found	2 so far	2010-ongoing	no info found
GuineaBissau_Mult_2008	"EU mission in support of the Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau (EU SSR Guinea-Bissau)" (52.2)	European Union (EU)	launched in June 2008: 2	C: 30. Sept. 2010 (52.2)	Initial duration was 12 months but is was extended to 28 months (52.2 p 1)
GuineaBissau_Mult_2009	"Strengthening Rule of Law and Security" (166.1), FORTES	UNDP (166.1), MDG-F	2.5	Ongoing: May 2009 - October 2012 (166.1)	3

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
GuineaBissau_Mult_2011	Security Sector reform programme to Guinea-Bissau	UN: United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	3	ongoing (?): January 2010 - (at least) October 2012, 41.7	?
Haiti_Mult_2004	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	United Nations; individual member states	8	Ongoing: Latest Mandate extended until the 15 October 2012 (63.9)	Currently: October 2012 (See 63F)
Haiti_Mult_2005	"Support for the Ministry of Justice" (108.1)	Canadian International Development Agency (108.1)	5 or 6 years	Completed: 2005 - 2011 (ended prematurely (?) In 2010) (108.1)	6

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Haiti_Mult_2009	"PROJUSTICE" (107.1)	USAID	3	Ongoing: July 2009 – April 2014 (107.1)	5
Haiti_Mult_2010	"Etat de Droit" (174.1)	BCPR, UNDP (174.1)	3	Ongoing: June 2010 – July 2012 (174.1)/Dec.2012 (174.3),	3

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Haiti_Pol_2007	"Construction du bâtiment de l'Inspection Générale de la Police Nationale d'Haiti" (173.1) (THIS IS A CONSTRUCTION PROJECT?)	Departement of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) of Canada (173.1), UNDP (173.8)	6	Comleted: Febuary 2007 – March 2012 (173.1)	6
India_DepartmentofJusticeMinistryofLawandJustice_2008	"Access to Justice" (130.1)	UNDP (130.1)	4	2008 - 2012 (130.1)	4
Iran_X_2005	"National Capacity Building Promotion and Protection of Human Rights for Greater Access to Justice" (131.1)	UNDP, Norway, Netherlands, European Commision (131.1)	4	07.09.05 - 31.12.09 (ongoing (???) (131.1)	4

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Iraq_Arm_2004	"Multi-National Security Transition Command - Iraq (MNSTC-I) mission" (31.1)	IRRF (Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund), USA	2004-10	replaced by United States Forces Iraq	6
Iraq_Jus_2004	Iraq Justice System Reform project/UNAMI	United Nations, (33.2)No further information found	7	Ongoing: mandates extended at various intervalls until July 2012 (33.2)	8

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Iraq_JusCor_2008	"Rule of Law Programme" (136.1),	UNDG, USA, Germany	4	Ongoing: Start Date: 2008/End Date: 2014	6
Iraq_Mult_2004b	"NATO Training Mission-Iraq (NTM-I)"	"Since inception 23 NATO member countries and one partner country have contributed directly to the training effort through the provision of personnel, funding or equipment donations" (32.5); list pf participating countries from Albania to US available on homepage (32.1)	7	Completed December 2011 (32.1)	7
Jamaica_PolINDECOM_2011	"Jamaica Constabulary Force Accountability Programme" (14.1)	DFID (UK) (14.1)	1	Ongoing: Project start/end date: 14/06/2011 - 31/03/2015 (14.1)	4

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Jordan_Arm_X	US military aid to Jordan (72.1. p 7)	No info found	No info found	No info found	No info found
Kenya_Arm_X	No info found	United States Government; No further details found [KRM: If possible, which part]	No info found	No info found	No info found
Kenya_Arm_X	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	United States Government; No further details found [KRM: If possible, which part]	No info found	No info found	No info found
Kenya_Jus_2004	"Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector Reform Programme(GJLOS)" (181.1)	Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden, The United Kingdom, and Norway, in addition to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), The European Commission, World Bank, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (181.1)	2003-2009	completed (?)	5
Kenya_Jus_2010	Democratic Governance Programme project: "Access to Justice and Human Rights" (84.1), UNDP project within GJLOS (?)	Finland,UNDP (84.1); No further details found	previous program: "Access to Rights" 2004-10	Ongoing: Start Date 19. Dec. 2010; End Date 19. dec. 2012 (84.1)	2

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Kosovo_Mult_2008	The European Union Rule of Law Mission Kosovo (EULEX) (60.1)	Most EU member states and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Croatia, Canada and the US. Others could join. (Nov. 2011) (60.1), no further details found	2009-14 (60.8)	O: Current Budget goes until 14. June 2012	5
Kosovo_SecuritySector_1999	Security Sector reform mission (UNMIK)	UNMIK	10 (1999-2009)	UNMIK still active through Rule of Law Liason Office, SSR mission completed	No info found
Kosovo_X_2010	"Women Safety and Security Initiative (WSSI)" (175.1)	Government of Netherlands (175.2); No further details found	2	Ongoing: 2010 - 2013 (175.2)	3
Liberia_Arm_2003	US Armed Forces Reform in Liberia (LSSR)	US Government/State & Defense Departments	7 (2003-10)	Completed	no info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Liberia_Mult_2011	"Justice and Security Programme" (177.1)	Gov. of Norway, Gov. of Ireland/JSTF; Gov. of Sweden/JSTF; Gov. of Germany; Gov. of Japan/JSTF; Gov. of UK; Gov. Of Australia (177.4) BCPR/Security; BCPR/RoL; CORE/Security; CORE/RoL; OECD; PBF R. Hub Gbarnga (177.1); Justice and Security Trust Fund	Jan 2011-Dec 2012	ongoing	2
Liberia_Pol_2004b	"Support to the Police Academy"	USA, EU (European Commission)	projected for 2004-10, +2 years	ongoing in 2012 (158.3)	6
Liberia_Pol_2006a	"Restructuring and Training of LNP"	Norway (163.1), Belgium, USA (163.2	3	Completed: 2006 - 2010 (163.1), 2007-11 (163.4)	3
Liberia_Pol_2006b	"Capacity Building for LNP"	DFID (165.1), USA (165.2)	4	Completed: 2006 - 2010 (165.1)	4

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Liberia_Pol_2007a	"Enhancing SSR Reform"	DFID (159.1)	3	Completed 2007 - 2010 (159.1)	3
Liberia_Pol_2007b	"Enhancing Police Reform"	Ireland/Irish Aid (160.1, 160.2), USA (160.2)	3, (2 yearS 160.2)	Completed 2007 - 2010 (160.1); (January 2008-Dec. 2009, 160.2)	3 (2 years, 160.2)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Liberia_Pol_2007c	"Capacity Building of LNP" (161.2: "for"), called "Strengthening the capacities of the police in Liberia" by the German GIZ	Germany/GIZ (161.1)	3	Completed: 2007 - 2011 (161.1), planned for 2008-09 (161.2), 2008-10 (161.4)	original budget for 1 year, then extended to 3 years
Liberia_Pol_2007d	"EC Support to the Police Academy" (same as 2004b?!)	European Commission (162.1)	3	Completed 2007 - 2010 (162.1)	3
Liberia_Pol_2008	"(Enhancing) Community Security and Social Cohesion" 179.1	Japan, BCPR, Norway, Netherlands, Ireland, Germany & Denmark (164.1)	3	2008 - 2012 (164.1), since 2011 part of "Justice and Security Programme"	3
Liberia_PolArm_2004a	Police and Armed Forces training mission	United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)/Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)/International Organizations and "interested states" (13.1); No further details found	since 2003 (CPA)	drawdown of UNMIL in 2012	no info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Liberia_X_X [KRM: This or the next one doesn't appear in subsequent tabs]	"Strengthening Governance and Rule of Law" (178.1)				
Liberia_X_X [KRM: This or the previous one doesn't appear in subsequent tabs - this one doesn't appear in previous, cut this?]	"Community Security and Social Cohesion" (179.1)				
Libya_Jus_2006	"Modernization of Justice Sector"	Government of Libya; Amount Funded: US$3,000,000 (137.1)	3	Completed: 2006-2009 (137.1)	3
Macedonia_PolBor_2003	"EUPol PROXIMA" (57.2)	European Union (EU); Others: Norway, Iceland, Switzerland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Slovakia, Malta, Cyprus, Romania, Turkey, Bulgaria (57.2), No further Information found	2	C: Dec 2003- Dec 2005 (56.6)	2

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Macedonia_PolBor_2005	"EU police advisory team (EUPAT)" (56.2)	European Union (EU); No further details found	6 months	C: 2006 (56.2)	6 months
Malawi_Jus_2002	Malawi Safety, Security and Access to Justice Programme (MASSAJ)	DFID	10	2002-11/12, ongoing	no info found
Malawi_ParliamentaryOversightBodies_X	US Oversight Institutions Training	USAid	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Mali_Arm_X	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	United States Government; No further details found [KRM: If possible, which part]	No info found	No info found	No info found
Mali_MoJ_2010	"Support to the Justice Development Program" (111.1)	Canadian International Development Agency/Cooperation with the Government of Denmark (111.1)	2	Ongoing, but temporalily suspended (2010 - 2018) (111.1)	8
Mauritania_Arm_X	Military Training by US	United States Government; No further details found [KRM: If possible, which part]	No info found	No info found	No info found
Mauritius_Pol_2009	"From Police Force To Police Service : Supporting the Transition through Strategic Planning and Organizational Change Management" (170.1)	Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund (DGTTF) USD 250,000 (170.2 p 11)	2	Completed: January 2009-December 2010 (170.2)	2

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Mexico_Jus_2002	"Governing Justly & Democratically" (105.2)	United States Aid (USAid)	9	2003-ongoing (105.7)	No info found
Moldova_Pol_X	No info found	No info found	No info found	No info found	No info found
Moldova_X_2005					
Mongolia_Jus_2000	"Mongolia Judicial Reform Program"	USAid	9	Completed: 2001-2009	9

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Mongolia_MoJ_2007	"Access to Justice and Human Rights" (132.1)	UNDP- $500,000; Government in-kind contributions – MNT 50 Million (132.1)	4	completed, Apr 2007 - Jun 2011, (132.1), extended in 2009 for an additional 2 years	2 (4)
Mozambique_Arm_X	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	United States Government; No further details found [KRM: If possible, which part]	No info found	No info found	No info found
Nepal_Arm_2002	US Nepal Armed Forces Assistance	United States government , no forther details found	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Nepal_Mult_2008	"Enhancing Access to Justice through Legal and Judicial Reforms Project" (133.1)	BCPR ($1.6m), UNDP($1.2m) (133.2)/BCPR 1,6M $, UNDP 1,7M $ (133.1)	4	Ongoing: August 2008 - 31 December 2012 (133.1)	4
Nepal_Sec_2009	"Security Sector Reform (SSR) Strategy Fund"	DFID (UK) (15.1)	3	Completed: Project start/end date: 13/05/2009 - 30/04/2011 (15.1)	3
Nigeria_ArmMoD_X	Defense Structure Programme Nigeria	No info found	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Nigeria_Jus_2008	"Justice for All (J4A)"	DFID	2008-15	ongoing	7
Pakistan_Arm_2002	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)" (17.2)	United States Government; No further details found [KRM: If possible, which part]	No info found	No info found	No info found
Palestine_Jus_2010	"Rule of Law and Access to Justice Programme in the occupied Palestinian territory" (169.1)	CIDA, SIDA, NRO, BCPR (169.1)	2	Ongoing: 2010 - 2013 (169.1)	3
Palestine_Jus_X	UNDP Justice aid programme	No info found	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Palestine_PolJus_2006	"EU Police Co-ordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support (EUPOL-COPPS)" (9.3)	EU/EUCom (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK, as well as Norway) under CSDP (9.8), plus Canada (9.2)	2005-2013	O: Mission Mandate until 30. June 2013 (9.2)	7
Palestine_X_2008					
Peru_Arm_X	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	United States Government; No further details found [KRM: If possible, which part]	No info found	No info found	No info found
Rwanda_Mult_2008	"Justice Sector Support Program Access to justice for all, the foundation for good governance and poverty reduction."	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	5	2008 - 2012 (10.1)	5

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
SaudiArabia_X_X	"Technical Assistance to the Civil Defense" (138.1)	No info found	No info found	No info found	No info found
Senegal_Mult_2003	Civil-Military relations training Senegal	No info found	No info found	No info found	No info found
Serbia_Pol_2009	"Support for Gender Mainstreaming in Policing Practice in South Eastern Europe" (123.1)	Government of Norway, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), UNDP (123.1)	3	Ongoing: 1 Nov 2009 - 31 May 2012	3
Seychelles_Mult_2009	"Enhancing the Rule of Law in Seychelles through strengthening of Monitoring & Oversight Capacity of the Judiciary" (171.1)	UNDP / Government of the Seychelles (171.2)	3	Completed: 2007-2010 (171.1)	3

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
SierraLeone_JusSec_2010	"Access to Security and Justice in Sierra Leone" (168.1)	DFID (168.1)	2	Ongoing: Project start/end date: 01/01/2010 - 30/06/2015 (168.1)	5

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
SierraLeone_Sec_1999	Sierra Leone Security Sector Reform Programme (SILSEP)	DFID, ACPP (until 2005)	1999-2008 (5.3/4)	completed 2008	9
SierraLeone_Jus_2005	Justice Sector Development Programme (JSDP) 8.1	DFID	01/08/2003 - 31/12/2011	completed	8

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
SolomonIslands_mult_2003	"Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI)" (12.6)	Australian Government/New Zealand/Pacific Island Forum States (PIF)	2003-	Ongoint (12.3/12.10)	No info found
Somalia_Jus_2009	"Access to Justice" (140.1)	UNDP (140.1)	3,5	Ongoing: November 2009-December 2015 (140.1)	6
Somalia_Mil_X	UN Demobilization mission	No info found	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Somalia_Pol_2009	"Civilian Police project"	UNDP (139.1)	6	Ongoing: November 2009-December 2015	6
SouthSudan_Mult_2006	"Promoting Access to Justice and Human Rights" (47.2)	Netherlands, Denmark, UK, Canada, EUCom; UNDP (47.2), 47.6	7	completed: April 2006 - 31 December 2012 (47.1)	7.5
SouthSudan_PolCor_2007	"Support to Police and Prisons" (42.1)	Government of Sudan, World Bank, Sudan Multi-Donor-Trust-Fund (MDTF) (42.1), IDA, Japan, DFID, USAID, Norway, UNDP (42.12)	4	Completed: May 2007 - June 2010 (42.1)	4

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
SouthSudan_SecuritySector_2009	"Security Sector Development & Defence Transformation" (167.1)	DFID through Africa Conflict Prevention Programme (167.1/2	3	Ongoing: Project start/end date: 01/02/2009 - 31/08/2012 (167.1)	3

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
SouthSudan_SecuritySector_2010	"Safety and Access to Justice (SAJP)" (69.2)	DFID, Netherlands (69.2)	3	Ongoing: 11/03/2010 - 31/03/2014 (69.2)	4
SouthSudan_Jus_2012	Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law (67.1)	Norway, USINL, UNDP BCPR, UK DFID, Japan (67.1)	1,5	ongoing, 01/01/2012-31/12/2013	2

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Sudan_Mult_2004	"Strengthening Rule of Law and Sustainable Protection in Darfur" (143.3)	DFID, UNDP, Netherlands, Norway, SIDA, TTF (143.3)	7,5	Ongoing: September 2004 – December 2012 (143.3)	8

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Sudan_Jud_2006	"Capacity Building of the Sudan Judiciary" (144.2)	DFID, Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Sweden (SIDA), World Bank (144.1)	3	Completed: August 2006 - Dec 2011 (implementation period 2006 - 2008 (3 years)) (144.2)	3
Sudan_PolJud_2006	"Strengthening Access to Justice and Human Security in Three Protocol Areas"	DFID, Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Sweden (SIDA) (142.1)	5	Ongoing: June 2006 - December 2012	6

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Sudan_IDP_2006	"Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in Khartoum IDP Camps and Squatter areas" (145.1)	Netherlands	3	Completed: 2006 - 2009	3

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Sudan_X_2007	"Support to Human Security in Eastern Sudan". (141.1)	UNDP-BCPR, CO TRAC Funding (141.2)	3	Completed: June 2007 – June 2010 (141.1)	3

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Tajikistan_Mult_2005	"State Enhancement for Improved Governance" (125.1)	Swedish International Developmemt Agency (SIDA), Global Programme Support, Italian Government, EU,Local Donors, UNDP Afghanistan, DFID, SDC (125.1)/ UNDP, ITA, SIDA (125.6)	6	completed: 2005 - 2011 (125.1)	6
Tajikistan_Mult_2011	"Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA)" (124.1)	Donor Agencies: European Commission/UNDP (124.1)	10	Period: 2003– 30 Jun 2014, Status: ongoing (124.1/9)	11
Tanzania_Arm_X	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	United States government, no further details found	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Tanzania_LegalSector_2008	"Legal Sector Reform Program" (114.1)	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) (114.1), the Royal Danish Government through DANIDA, the Government of Sweden through SIDA, the Government of Germany through GTZ, the Government of Belgium, World Bank (WB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (114.8)	4	Ongoing: 2008 - 2012 (114.1)	4
Togo_Jus_2004	Justice Reform Programme	European Union	No info found	No info found	No info found
Tunisia_GovernanceJus_X	"Soutien à la réforme du secteur de la justice et au processus de justice transitionnelle en Tunisie"	UNDP (74.3), Norway, Belgium, Romania	2	2012-14	2

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Turkey_MoIProvincialAdministration_2007	"Technical Assistance for Improvement of Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Sector"	European Commission (126.2 p 2)	3	Completed: 2007 - 2010 (126.2 p 2)	3
Turkey_MoJ_2008	"Preparatory Assistance Project for the Development of Practice of Mediation in Criminal Justice System of Turkey"	UNDP	11 months	Completed: February 2008 - December 2008 (127.1)	11 months
Uganda_Arm_X	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	United States government, no further details found	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Uzbekistan_Mult_2011	"EU_UNDP Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA)"	European Union (EuCom), UNDP (128.1)	1	Ongoing: 01/07/2011 - 30/06/2014 (Phase VIII); 2003– 30 Jun 2014, Status: ongoing (124.1/9), see above!	4
Vietnam_Mult_2006	"Judicial Development and Grassroots Engagement" (113.1)	Canadian International Development Agency (113.1)	6	Ongoing: 2006 - 2013 (113.1)	6
Yemen_Arm_X (military assistance, counter-terrorism)	US military assistance to Yemen	No info found	No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity
Zambia_Arm_X	US "International Military Education and Training (IMET)"	United States government, no further details found	No info found	No info found	No info found

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Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

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Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Unique identifier	Name of activity or programme	Donor(s) involved	Years of activity	O: Current	Planned years of activity

Budget	Size of the activity
Mission budget: 60,5 million EUR (for the period 1 August 2011 - 31 July 2012); "54.6 Mil. € for the 12 months until 31 May 2011" (61.3)	321 international staff and 197 national staff (as of mid October 2011, staffing target of 400); Limited to Kabul and other key cities, like Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif or Bamian (extended to 12 out of 27 provinces in 2010); Mission objectives are: "1*) police command, control and communications; 2) intelligence-led policing; 3) criminal investigation department capacity building; 4) implementation of the anti-corruption strategy; 5) police-justice cooperation; and 6) strengthening gender and Human rights aspects within the Afghan National Police (ANP).* Moreover, the mission focuses its activities on the three pillars of *1) institutional reform of the MoI, 2) professionalization of the ANP and 3) connecting police to justice reform." Achievements include "training* (...) *delivered to more than 7,000 ANP officers and almost 700 judges, prosecutors, lawyers and other officials. Furthermore, EUPOL developed over 260 different police plans/policies which constitute a firm strategic and operational framework to the overall police reform process".* For further details see: 64.1?, 61.3, 61.4
$1.4 bil USD; (6.3) No further detais found	"*The project has been supporting the establishment, pay-ment, equipment, training and gender enhancement of the Afghan national police force* . LOFTA worked together with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Interior in payment issues of the police and Prison personnel. (6.2) Key results of activities include: "*regularity and transparency in the payment of police remunerations* ," the training of "*300 police trainers in gender and human rights concepts* ", and the Development "*effective police-community relationships in 8 districts of Ka* bul" (6.2); LOFTA also helped "t*o recruit nearly 1,000 new female police in the last 3 years and established Gender Mainstreaming Unit in the (Ministry of Interior)" (...)* Also, the project *"Constructed and refurbished vital police infrastructure facili-ties"* and trained police personnel in the use of non-lethal weapons. *(6.3) F* or further details see (6.2/6.3)

Budget	Size of the activity
Estimated total: $3,885,426 (until the end of 2006) (120.1)	Main focus of the project is to increase "*Police transparency and Community Community Safety and Security* " (120.3). Objectives are to "*generate greater awareness among Citizens and youth and more information provided on Community Policing principles* ", (to) "*enhance the professional capacity of the police* ", and to enhance "*Cooperation between Public and Police* ". The individual activities are too numerous to state here. But the project includes training in public relations and training in communications with the public, enhancing computer skills, and strenghtening ties between the polive and Community problem solving groups (CPSG). It also aimed to create a interministerial comunity safety strategy. (120.3), security education
Estimated total: US $100,000 (119.1)	The main porpose of the project is to create a human security monitoring tool to .... "*•Serve as a quarterly data supported information tool for governments, ministries, NGOs and international organisations for assessing the symptoms of critical trends.* *•Serve as a monitoring and policy-making tool for governments, ministries and the NGOs to be applied in crisis aversion strategies or for remedying inadequate policies or inaction in the face of emerging crisis particularly on local level.* *•Provide governments and other interested actors with and possible scenarios on crisis development and crisis prevention, which will further assist them in making the right decisions in balancing the restructuring of the economy with the social costs of transition."*
Estimated total: $229,664 (118.1)	The project aims to "*Develop and support implementation of a National Small Arms and Light Weapon (SALW) Control Strategy to reduce armed violence and contribute, through improving awareness and enhancing Government and partner capacities on this type of interventions, to improve conditions of human security, legislation and regional security. The scope of the mission is national.* " (...) "T*he EU Small Arms Light Weapons Control Project (EUSAC) has the following 3 main objectives: (i) Implement the SALW Control Strategy to reduce armed violence and contribute towards improved conditions of human security. (ii) Improve the awareness of the risks posed by SALW and their impact on human security and socio-economic development. (iii) Enhance the capacity of the Government, civil society and other partners working in the field of SALW control interventions. (iiii)Improve and mainstream gender sensitive approaches and policies in the prevention of crime and armed violence." Regions covered: National.* (118.1)

Budget	Size of the activity
10 million EUR; (22.3) No further details found	The new Police II project (budget: €10 million) is programmed for 2005–2006 in order to extend and supplement Police I. The specific objective of this project is to "*raise the level of controls on migratory flows and the professional caliber of the border police. Police II comprises activities such as the creation and implementation of a special training scheme for dealing with clandestine immigration in Algeria; training for instructors in the field of combating clandestine immigration; technical assistance to develop skills so as to improve the capacities and organization of the services involved in combating illegal immigration, and the adoption of a specialized information network for greater control of migratory flows*" (22.1 p 3); no further details found
Estimated total budget: 1 660 050 USD (135.1)	*"Objectifs:* *1. Modernisation des méthodes de gestion et des structures administratives, humanisation des conditions de séjour et de détention* *2. Modernisation des méthodes de traitement des détenus condamnés: mise en place de structures et de programmes de réhabilitation, de rééducation et de réinsertion sociale des condamnés* *3. Modernisation des méthodes de travail des personnel: amélioration des conditions de travail des personnels* *4. Modernisation des structures physiques et des équipements, suivant les règles et lois internationales en matière de respect des droits de l'homme*" (135.1)
Project budget: EUR 17 million (65.1 p 25), no further details found	Aims are to "(m)*odernise the prison system, apply international standards for prison management/conditions of detention and prevention of re-offending by helping prisoners to reintegrate into economic and social life.*" (65.1 p 25) The project aims at meeting the "*needs of the prison system in terms of reform and modernisation of penal establishments, to promote the basic rights of prisoners and to prepare them for reintegration into Algerian society and the economy* " (...) "*The specific objective of the project is to improve capacity in the Algerian penal system, build the management capacity of institutions, modernise the system of vocational training and preparation, in cooperation with other actors, for the reintegration of prisoners into the Algerian economy and society* " (65.1 p 27); no further details found.

Budget	Size of the activity
2 453 000,00 USD	"*Objectifs:* *1. Accessibilité, rapidité et efficacité de l'appareil judiciaire, notamment à l'égard des populations vulnérables* *2. Simplification des procédures et respect des délais (casier judiciaire on-line, dossier judiciaire informatisé,…)* *3. Réponse aux attentes des citoyens à travers le respect de leurs droits" (134.1)*
project budget: €15 million (64.1 p 4)	The project aims at "*aims at supporting the independence and the development of the Algerian judicial system by improving public service and organization, the promotion of justice, the qualifications of judicial agents and computerization. It provides technical assistance under the form of advice (management, judicial map, codification review) and training to the superior board of the magistracy and the Ministry of Justice. The setup of a database is also foreseen as well as the professional training addressed to the different actors of the judicial system (support to training centers and organization of specific workshops). More than one-third of the resources will be dedicated to the purchase of IT equipment.* " (64.1 p 4), No further details found
8,2 billion Euros; No further details found	Project aimed at "*providing equipment and training* "for the police (21.2 p 2) "*Training was provided in the fields of criminalist techniques, specialized professional training for the Police Investigation Department (including methods and techniques such as hostage-taking incidents, armed robberies, weapons traffic and fight against all kinds of illegal traffics), ethical behavior, respect of human rights and communication* ." (21.1)

Budget	Size of the activity
No info found	"*The* (OSCE) *Office will provide support/expertise to the HRDO staff to analyse the existing legislation regadrding the disciplinary sacntions in the army , identifying gaps and examining its consistence with internatonal standards* ". It will also monitor the exiting disciplinary sanctions application. Three OSCE officers will be participating. (27.2) In October 2008 the Office signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Human Rights Defender's Office to identify the need to prepare a report on application of disciplinary sanctions in the army. In May 2009, the Office jointly with the Ombudsman's Office presented the ad hoc report to the public. The report, the first of its kind, was prepared by a working group of experts provided by the Office and the Ombudsman and compared the current practices of applying disciplinary sanctions with international standards and obligations. The lack of recognition of the punitive character of the sanctions and the legal guarantees that should accompany their implementation, insufficient legal knowledge among commanding officers, as well as the high level of secrecy surrounding alleged violations were mentioned among the identified problems. Following a series of discussions facilitated by the Office a task force has been set up by the Minister of Defence entrusted with revising existing disciplinary regulations. The Office also plans to support the Human Rights Defender's Office in conducting a survey on root causes of existing non statutory relations between the servicemen.
No info found	"*The 2010-2011 phase of the reform program focused on many areas, including structural and organizational changes, education, traffic safety, the introduction of a new passport system, increasing the effectiveness of measures to combat trafficking and illicit drugs, combating organized crime, corruption, money laundering and cyber-crime, and building public confidence in the police. The police are currently developing the programme for the second phase of reforms to be carried out in 2012-2014.* " (23.2); For specific activity details see (23.7)

Budget	Size of the activity
Maximum CIDA Contribution: $ 18,943,000 (112.1) no further information found	"*The project goal is to contribute to the development of a rules-based, effective, transparent, and predictable legal framework in Bangladesh and to promote access to justice, particularly for the poor. The project supports the Bangladesh Government's Strategy for Legal and Judicial Reforms adopted in 2000.* (...) *The project has two parts:* *Part A, implemented by the Department of Justice Canada, was completed in May 2008. It focussed on strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs. It had four elements: strengthening the Legislative Drafting Wing; increasing the Ministry's capacity to make and implement policies; improving the criminal justice system; and strengthening the Law Commission.* *Part B, implemented by the Canadian Bar Association and IBM Canada, focuses on increasing access to justice for the poor, particularly women, children, and other vulnerable groups. The Project initially worked on three areas: legal aid, juvenile justice, and alternative dispute resolution, and now focuses on legal aid alone. The aim is to develop and refine two key government legal aid service delivery mechanisms: the District Legal Aid Committees and the Duty Counsel Program; and to build the institutional capacity of the National Legal Aid Services Organization (NLASO), the statutory body overseeing the delivery of legal aid services in Bangladesh* . For more details and results see (112.1)
	Prison Reform International (PRI), together with its partner, Bangladesh Legal Aid Services Trust (BLAST), conducted a second Good Prison Management Training workshop for senior prison staff from 14-17 January 2002. It was supported by FCO, UK. (98.1 p 128)

Budget	Size of the activity
no info found	The Aim of Phase 1 of the Police Reform Project is to *"improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Bangladesh Police to carry out its roles and responsibilities in accordance with government objectives on strengthening of the criminal justice system and community needs and expectations for a more responsive and accountable police, and to position the organisation for the future. There is strong emphasis on improving performance and professionalism throughout all levels of the organisation. Measurable outcomes will include more equitable access to justice, greater respect for human rights and effective application of the rule of law, especially for women and girls* ." (...) "*programme will promote linkages between the police, courts and prisons and non-state justice structures." (97.1 p 5)* Furthermore, the project established the foundation for phase II by establishing national ownership and supporting the "*roll out of a community policing philosophy* " throughout the contry (96.5) No further details found
US$ 29000000	"*Phase II aims to consolidate the achievements of phase I: establishment of an inter-ministerial working group, Support efforts to review, prioritise and draft amendments on legal and regulatory reform".* It also aims at *"Consolidating the Community Policing philosophy nationwide and encouraging the police to undertake a more proactive "crime prevention" role; 2. Improving police investigations, operations and prosecutions to enhance fair and equitable justice; 3. Building training capacity to produce quality police personnel; 4. Strengthening the organisational capacity of the Bangladesh Police to better plan, budget, operate, and provide input into an updated legislative framework; 5. Making policing more gender sensitive; 6. Improving crime response and crime prevention through realistic and cost effective Information Communications Technology; and 7. Strengthening linkages with the wider justice sector at both the policy and functional levels."* (96.6 p 11) No further details found

Budget	Size of the activity
Total project budget: US$ 3,724,230 (121.2)	*The project acts in Minsk and aims at solving the problems of secure storage and management at the small arms and light weapons (SALW) stockpiles. (:..)* ***As an input to the project Belarus side will provide:*** *· transport of goods, materials and equipment purchased for the project within the territory of Belarus · providing storage and security for goods, materials and equipment purchased for the project · recycling of wastes resulting from infrastructure development · provision of environmental expertise at the sites on completion of the work and also installation of security perimeter infrastructure at the 1868 Artillery Armament Base, Gomel* ***The main functions of the UNDP Office within the project:*** *· in time financing of all the project activities · providing administrative management of the project in line with UNDP standards · providing procurement within the project in line with UNDP Procurement Manual and project procurement plan · providing recruitment of project personnel in line with UNDP regulations and procedures of contracting; providing payment of work and services in line with UNDP rates for the relevant work and services completion · coordination of the project activities with similar programmes implemented in the Republic of Belarus*" (121.2)
No info found	Since 1998 the Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation (KAS) runs a programme on promoting civil-military relations in Benin. As part of this, between 29 March and 1 April 2005 it organised a seminar on “Integrating the security sector into democratic state structures”, which was attended by approx. 35 staff officers and politicians dealing with defence-related matters. KAS plans to expand its programme between 2005 and 2007. (76.1 p 33; See also 76.2)
1,2 Mil. $ in security forces training in 2007, 11.5M $ for humanitarian assistance and other dev. projects	US International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds are provided for professional military education to key Bolivian military personnel, principally through attendance at U.S. military command and staff colleges, with a focus on civilmilitary relations, resource management, and democratic institution building. (101.1 p 168), larger range of activities apart from IMET: humanitarian assistance, transformation and modernization, medical readiness, disaster management, engineering projects 101.2

Budget	Size of the activity
No info found	defence reform ongoing since Dayton: large-scale institution building (7.4); (Focused on establishing a unified command and control responsibilitier in the de facto separate Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. The Missions mandate was to draft and amend the legislation required to reform Bosnian defense structures in accordane with Euro-Atlantic Norms. Key Issue was the Reform of the command and control structure. (7.1 p 256) The DRC was tasked to "examine and propose the legal and institutional measures necessary to enhance State level command and control, promote cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia,, achieve fiscal sustainability, strengthen parliamentary oversight, and promote development of a single military force by transferring the competencies of the Entity Ministries of Defense to the level of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina" 7.5
Total from 2002-2012: EUR 32 940 897 (4.11)	Various kinds of specialists—such as financial officers— were co-located within the respective functions of the Ministries of Interior. (4.5 p 262)"Aim to establish sustainable policing arrangements in the BiH (...) The EU has made successful police reform a condition for BiH's accession, imposing several criteria: funding from the state budget, no political interference, and efficiency, with operational command at local level. The presumption is that police manpower will be reduced from 16,800 in 2004 to 13,300 in 2007.17 While negotiationsmade good progress, on 30 May 2005 the RS National Assembly refused the Commission's findings, claiming that it could not accept a 'single structure'. (7.3 p 36) EUPM employed around 500 officers (4.7)

Budget	Size of the activity
No info found	The UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention & Recovery (BCPR) Unit has several programs aimed at reforming the police. These include: support in formulating policies for the reduction of violent crime and the number of arms; support for developing a national plan for reform of security sector and the development of a citizen security plan; support to build a national model and a standard national curriculum for police; and the strengthening the ombudsmen service in order to improve police community relations. (24.1 p 5); National Conference details: 24.2 -- bringing together multitude of stakeholders and professionals from the security sector and police, exchange knowledge and best practices, nationwide inclusive process, consultation, deliberation, evaluation (24.2)
No info found	International Military Education ands Training (IMET) programme of the United States. According to the State Department, IMET funds are “intended to establish English language labs and training. In addition, the funding will focus on civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, the role of the military in a democracy and military justice.“ (77.1 p 35) No further details found
No info found	The National Police of Burundi and the Burundi National Defence Force, in collaboration with BNUB, organized several human rights, ethics and law enforcement training sessions for their respective officers. The Netherland`s involvment is restricted to work on gender issues within the police force. (68.1 p 13), no further details found because no project document found. Relevant Person is contacted.
800,000 USD for SSR, additional (larger) budgets for related activities (39.18)	professionalize the Burundi security forces, aim at separation of civilian and military sectors; relocation of armed personnel into proper barracks, enhancement of public perception; reform of judicial branches and intelligence; training of officers and personnel in human rights, proper conduct etc.; two Dutch Advisors give support to the senior leadership on defense and policy strategy matters and security sector development processes. The Dutch Advisors are being mentored by ISSAT => basically building the Burundi SecSec from scratch 39.18, 39.19

Budget	Size of the activity
see above	SSR is a primarilly internally driven process in Burundi. BINUB, respectively BNUB, is the most important external contrinutor. First, the UN will "*assist with the development of national plans for reform, including sector specific plans* " for the Armed Forces (FDN), the Police (PNB) and the Intelligence Service (SNR), "*strengthen the capacity of the security sector to operate effectively* ". "T*raining will be provided across the sector for general skills to enhance planning, policy development and budgeting. In addition there will be specifically targeted training programmes to meet priority needs – for example the special investigation unit and anti-crime unit of the PNB and the SNR will receive training in human rights. To improve overall transparency and accountability the UN will focus on strengthening the Office of the Inspector General and improving parliamentary oversight of the security sector so that it becomes common practice involved in control of weapon stockpile, creation of a national SSR plan, training of parlamentarians in oversight, individual plans for the reform of the Armed Forces and Intelligence Service, professional development training for senior and mid-ranking Armed Forces commanders, as well as prison wardens and penitentiary police and Armed Forces infrastructure* ." (39.2 p 6)
US$3,268,410 (129.1)	Activities of the project are to 1) undertake studies on alternative dispute resolution and pilot new mechanisms to provide marginalized Cambodians with alternatives to the formal justice system. 2) Establish Commune Dispute Resolution Committees (CDRCs) at commune level to provide mediation services free of charge for people at commune level. 3) Establish Maisons de la Justice (Justice Houses) at district level to provide legal advice, information and mediation services free of charge to rural Cambodians, and provide legal information to local officials and the public. 4) Conduct capacity building and training on fundamental rights and basic laws for officers of Maisons de la Justice and members of CDRCs. 5) Train facilitators in Community Capacity Enhancement techniques for use in village Community Conversations on gender issues, focusing on domestic violence. 6) Organize Peace Table forums to bring together local government authorities and indigenous communities to discuss issues of concern, especially land disputes. 7) Collect, publish, and advocate for the recognition of indigenous peoples' customary rules. 8) Provide legal assistance to women and members of indigenous groups involved in cases in the formal justice system. The project was conducted in Phnom Penh, plus 20 districts and 56 communes in six provinces: Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Battambang, Siem Reap, Rattanakiri and Mondulkiri (129.1)
No info found	Armed Forces Training. See (78.1 p 42) No further details found.

Budget	Size of the activity
Project Budget: 2, 789,380.76 USD; UNDP (TRAC1 et 2) : 570,366 USD; BCPR (Suède) : 184,589.85 USD; BCPR (Hollande) : 41,484.95 USD; BCPR (France) : 21,870.15 USD; PBF : 1, 971,069.81 USD (19.1)	No project despription available. Only a list of principle beneficiaries: " - *Les communautés et populations vulnérables, y compris les personnes déplacées et les femmes victimes de violences sexuelles. - Les institutions de justice et de sécurité, chargées de la mise en oeuvre des engagements internationaux dans le domaine de la justice et des droits de l'homme ; - Les organisations de la société civile oeuvrant dans le domaine de l'accès au droit et à la justice"* (19.1)
No info found	Initial security reform efforts, such as establishment of technical- and ministerial-level coordination structures, further development of the legislative framework of a number of components of the security sector, and modest infrastructure development and training, were conducted by the national government and with purely national funding. (18.6 p 1) The SIU also provide ongoing technical assistance to national SSR efforts. For example, the SIU is providing technical advice for the elaboration of a new statute on the municipal police, supporting public outreach on the roles and responsibilities of the municipal police, and delivering training onsexual and gender-based violence and community policing. BINUCA also loaned computers to the National Police School's computer centre, which was inaugurated in November 2011, and provided technical advice on the National Police training curricula. The SIU has also assisted the army by providing modest training in military engineering, emergency medical assistance and communications as well as some financial support for the restoration of army infrastructure, including a military classroom, an emergency medical centre, and a dormitory. (18.6 p 1f) However, "(i)n mid-2011, the CAR Minister Delegate of Defense officially requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) of BINUCA for support in the elaboration of a national SSR strategy. In response to this request, the SIU drafted a roadmap for the preparation of a national SSR strategy, which was adopted by the Government of CAR in mid-February 2012." (18.6 p 1)

Budget	Size of the activity
No info found	"*As part of the Pan-Sahel Initiative (PSI), after identifying the regions of importance in the war on terror, the US military trains the Armed Forces in the context of the new formed Trans-Saharan Counter Terrorism Initiative. The US trains and provides equipment to enable the forces to conduct rapid-reaction operations against arms-traders and the illicit flow of goods and people."* (79.1 p 45) "*The Sahel is seen as region in where terrorists may train or hide. As part of the Pan-Sahel Initiative, the US government supports the states of this region, among them the Chad, to protect its borders and maintain control of their full territory*" (79.1 p 46) No further details found
No info found	The US government provides equipment to Chile's armed forces participating in peacekeeping operations and provides training, particular on peacekeeping, under the US International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds support programs. (102 p 170)
No info found	Colombia remains one of the main recipients of US-military aid. Money was contributed for counter terrorism and narcotic control. (103.1 p 174)
6 000 000 USD (157.1)	Only a reintegration programm for ex-combatants. "*De façon spécifique, le programme vise à contribuer à :* *- Offrir des opportunités de réinsertion socio-économique pour faciliter la réintégration des ex-combattants, des ex-membres de groupes d'auto-défense et des jeunes à risques ;* *- Réduire l'utilisation des armes comme outils générateurs de revenus (« du Braquage à l'Elevage »),* *- Renforcer/ consolider la cohésion sociale à travers l'appui aux communautés d'accueil ;* *- Relancer les activités socio-économique par la promotion au sein des communautés de nouvelles opportunités de réintégration professionnelles* ;" (157.1)
no info found, (budget for entire UNOCI: (1 July 2012 - 30 June 2013): $575,017,000 (46.2))	"*On 9 January, the quadripartite commission, comprising the Forces armées nationales de Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI), the armed wing of the Forces nouvelles, the forces of the ECOWAS Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (ECOMICI) and the French forces (Licorne force), signed the Yamoussoukro agreement on the joint operational plan and guidelines for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme* ." p. 2. activities include DDR and SSR in cooperation with ECOWAS 46.2
see above	establishment of a national training programme for the National Police and the Gendarmerie and the provision of technical assistance for the reform and restructuring of these institutions. In addition, the UNOCI civilian police component has been consulting with the Ivorian security forces with regard to the deployment of civilian police officers. (45.1)

Budget	Size of the activity
4,200,000 USD 156.4	*"Les objectifs spécifiques visés par le PASU sont les suivants :* *- consolider l'expertise nationale- humaines et institutionnelle- en matière de prévention de l'insécurité,* *- développer des pratiques de prévention basées sur l'action et la mobilisation locale,* *- réduire l'insécurité et le sentiment d'insécurité de façon durable et financièrement accessible* *- améliorer les rapports forces de sécurité- population,* *- développer une perception positive de la prévention,* *- et disséminer en Côte d'Ivoire les meilleures pratiques de prévention* ." (For more see 156.1), in 13 municipalities of Abidjan, goals: Elaboration of security policies and prevention measures at the city level; Enhancement of security management by security forces in liaison with the municipalities and their communities; Improved living conditions for vulnerable and at risk populations; Reinforcement of security in the public sector and the local community, as well as civic participation in national prevention policies. (156.4, p.14)
Budget: 60,000.00 USD (financed through Destruction for Development Programme, UNDP) 122.1	*"The implementation strategy will provide support in four complementary areas which are – taken as a whole – structured in a way to influence measurable improvement in the work and development of a crime prevention system at national and local level between actual structural Ministry of Interior units, cooperation with other relevant governmental, public and private bodies and institutions, strengthening the consistent implementation as well as the implementation of community policing.* *Output 1. Establishment of Crime Prevention Coordination Unit at Police Directorate with technical and professional support of UNDP and its activities.* *Output 2. Improvement of work and development of crime prevention system* *Output 3. Establishment and strengthening of consistent model for functional Crime Prevention Councils* *Output 4. Continuation of institutional support, education and visibility of community policing model" (122.1)*

Budget	Size of the activity
Total Budget USD 15127437,2 (155.2)	*"• Appuyer la réinstallation du personnel militaire et de leurs dépendants (facilité d'hébergement avec des logements en dur, y compris les installations sanitaires) ; • Appuyer la formation militaire de base (procédures de la justice militaire, discipline, droits de l'homme, éducation civique, environnement et stratégie, et opérations militaires) ; • Améliorer le système judiciaire militaire (formation du personnel judiciaire et pénitentiaire, réhabilitation de la prison militaire) ; • Renforcer les services communautaires dans les communautés environnantes par le biais de projets communautair"* (For project details see 155.1)
USD 1801223,16 (151.1)	Mission objectives: *"Le volet appui à la justice de la composante judiciaire et sécuritaire a pour objectif principal l'appui à la mise en œuvre du plan d'action pour la réforme de la justice et de la feuille de route du Ministère de la justice et droits humains en vue de la modernisation du système judiciaire congolais. Cet objectif passe par l'amélioration de la pratique judiciaire au sein des cours, tribunaux et parquets de la RDC, pour promouvoir l'accès à la justice et assurer la réforme du secteur pénitentiaire* ." (151.1) Locations: Kinshasa, Equateur, Province Orientale, Nord-Kivu, Kasaï Oriental, Kasaï Occidental et Bas-Congo (151.2)
Total project Budget USD 1607078,62 (152.2) total budget: 4, 353,972 $ CAD (152.5)	Mission objectives: "L*a justice est l'un des domaines de souveraineté de l'Etat. Son organisation et fonctionnement efficients, ainsi que l'exécution des décisions qu'elle rend au nom du peuple est l'expression de souveraineté par excellence, de l'effectivité et de l'autorité de l'Etat. Or, du fait des conflits armés qui ont secoué cette partie du pays au cours de ces dernières années les institutions judiciaires et pénitentiaires de l'Est de la RDC connaissent des difficultés matérielles considérables qui handicapent l'accomplissement harmonieux de leurs missions respectives sur le terrain. Les bouleversements sociaux consécutifs à ces conflits armés ont fait accroître les besoins d'accès à la justice, de protection des personnes et des biens. La mise en place du programme est justifiée par la nécessité de renforcer le plus rapidement possible l'organisation et le fonctionnement des institutions administrative, judiciaires et pénitentiaires, dans les zones affectées par les conflits armés pour restaurer l'autorité de l'Etat, jeter les bases d'une paix durable et d'un développement économique* ." (152.1) Locations: Nord-Kivu and Sud-Kivu (152.2)

Budget	Size of the activity
Total budget: USD 6375861,11 (153.2)	Objectives: " *Renforcer l'appui pour un meilleur fonctionnement de la chaîne pénale afin d'améliorer la lutte contre l'impunité et ne nombre des cas de crimes poursuivis; Renforcer l'accompagnement judiciaire des survivantes à travers une assistance juridique de qualité, efficace et durable aux victimes; Renforcer les ONG locales et mettre en place un cadre de concertation et de coordination afin d'harmoniser les pratiques en matière d'assistance juridique".* Ongoing activities include training of military personnel: "*Capacités de 228 Officiers militaires et de plus de 2000 militaires de rangs ont été renforcés sur le règlement et la discipline militaire, l'organisation et le fonctionnement des juridictions militaires".* But also the Police is included*: "Des connaissances de 17 officiers de police judiciaire (OPJ) de la police nationale congolaise (PNC) à affecter aux unités anti violences sexuelles dans les territoires de Masisi et Walikale ont été améliorées, lors d'une double session de 26 jours; (153.2) "* Project activity located in: Province du Nord-Kivu, Province du Sud-Kivu, District Ituri (153.1) For further details see (153.2)

Budget	Size of the activity
Total Budget USD 3720753, 65 (154.2)	*"• Renforcer les capacités professionnelles et opérationnelles du personnel de la Police Nationale Congolaise (PNC) en vue de la rendre apte à remplir efficacement ses missions suivant les normes internationales et dans le respect des droits et libertés de l'homme dans un état démocratique ;* *• Donner une formation policière de base à de jeunes recrues congolaises ou à des éléments de la PNC n'ayant jamais reçu de formation, en vue d'en faire des fonctionnaires professionnels, capables de remplir efficacement les missions de police selon les normes internationales, et dans le respect des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés publiques dans un état démocratique.* *• Doter la PNC de nouvelles ressources humaines de qualité.* *• Soutenir la PNC dans sa démarche visant à privilégier des formations de base de longue durée en vue de la professionnalisation de ses personnels.* *• Donner aux personnels à former des connaissances techniques et professionnelles nécessaires à une meilleure exécution des missions et opérations de police.* *• Renforcer la contribution de la PNC dans la protection des civils, la promotion, le respect et la défense des Droits Humains.* *• Améliorer la situation sécuritaire de l'ensemble du pays, à travers la dotation de l'institution policière de personnels qualifiés conscients de leur rôle de protection des personnes et de leurs biens.* *• Consolider les connaissances techniques et professionnelles des policiers eu égard aux missions qui leur sont assignées, notamment en matière de police judiciaire, de sécurité publique, des renseignements généraux, de la police de la circulation routière, avec un accent sur la lutte contre l'impunité en matière de violences sexuelles et l'interaction avec la communauté.* *• Renforcer les capacités des cadres dans la gestion transparente, efficace et efficiente de leur service, ainsi que les ressources humaines et matérielles mises à leur disposition.* *• Contribuer à l'amélioration de la situation sécuritaire dans les provinces de l'est du pays par une parfaite maîtrise des matières essentielles par les personnels de la PNC."* (For project details see 154.1)

Budget	Size of the activity
Mission budget: EUR 13,6 million for 2011-2012 (55.2); No further details found	Mission strength: 51 military and civilian personnel; It is based in Kinshasa, with detachments deployed in Bukavu, Goma; "*The mission provides strategic support for the general military staff, to modernise and consolidate the administration, to revive the training system by supporting the re-opening of officer training schools, to rebuild logistical capabilities and to carry out activities to combat impunity with regard to human rights violations, including sexual violence. In other domains, such as civil-military cooperation and gender equality, EUSEC RD Congo develops, implements and/or supervises projects financed or initiated by EU member states and/or the European Union and Lubumbashi. In addition, project sites have been established in Muanda, Lower Congo and Kananga*" (55.2) "*EUSEC RD Congo is helping the Congolese authorities with the distribution of military identity cards, which is the final stage in the biometric census of the Congolese army. The distribution began in the Kinshasa and Lower Congo military regions and continued in the Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale and South Kivu. At present, EUSEC supports the FARDC with the final distribution in Katanga province. During the first year of its mandate, the mission focused on the revival of training within the FARDC: the refurbishment of the school for non-commissioned officers, the infantry school and the artillery school in Kitona and the reopening of the Military Academy, and this will be completed in the second year with the creation of the general command of military schools in Kinshasa and the opening of the Administrative School in Kananga* ." (55.2)

Budget	Size of the activity
Project budget: £51,210,132 (49.3)	The project aim is to "*strengthen the capacity and accountability of a Congolese police that is increasingly responsive to the needs of local communities* " (49.3); 1.An external accountability component: focusing on strengthening civilian participation, oversight and control mechanisms. This includes support to parliamentary defence, security and justice commissions, civil society and academic institutions and think tanks. 2.An Internal Accountability Component: focusing on: (i) strengthening financial accountability, discipline and conduct through support to financial and human resource management reform initiatives to address pay and conditions of service as well as support anti-corruption measures, and; (ii) cross-cutting issues including the following broad areas: Supporting cross-government co-ordination, supporting government capacity to monitor and evaluate service delivery and, improving financial accountability. 3.A Police Support Programme focusing on support to the national police reform process and capacity building for the Police Nationale Congolaise" 49.1
Project budget: £500,000 (176.1)	Aim iof the project was "*to improve security in North and South Kivu and the purpose is to support operational capacity within the Police Nationale Congolaise"* (176.1); No further detail found. Project document not available.
EUR 4 370 000 to cover the costs during the planning phase and the year 2005 (53.5), 1 January 2007-30 June 2007 maximum amount of EUR 2 075 000 (53.6)	*"The initial mission of EUPOL-Kinshasa consisted in supporting the Integrated Police Unit (IPU) at the level of its chain of command, in order to strengthen the management capacities of the Unit. It thus undertakes activities of monitoring, supervision and advice to the IPU for the execution of its missions, while ensuring that this specialised unit acts in accordance with the best international police practices and Human Rights. The IPU is an inter-mixed unit of the National Congolese Police (PNC) includes 1008 men, responsible for the protection of the institutions and the actors of the Transition." (...)* Furthermore: *"Responding to the invitation of the Congolese authorities, the EUPOL Mission participates in the Joint Think-Tank on the Reform and Reorganisation of the National Congolese Police."* (53.2 p 2)

Budget	Size of the activity
No info found	Specific activities of the mission include: "*EUPOL RD Congo provides strategic advice to the General Commissariat of the Congolese Police in conceiving a structure responsible for implementing police reform* ". (...) "*In order to strengthen the operational capacities of the Congolese police, EUPOL RD Congo contributes to the training of trainers and police officers of the PNC, with a particular focus on aspects related to Human Rights"* (...) *"The support and training given to the Judiciary Police and to the Technical and Scientific Police provide these units with the proper know-how to conduct criminal investigations in a professional manner and liaise with the judicial actors";* Personnel: 50 international staff; (54.2); For further informaton see (54.2)
Total Planned Contribution: $26 million (104.1)	USAid advances institutional reforms in justice administration and government transparency and accountability and provides assistance to the Judiciary and local courts and the Public Ministry. Assistance is also given to the offices of the district attorney and public defenders in efforts to establish fair and efficient management of trials. Another objective of this assistance is to help ensure that criminal investigations and prosecutions meet the requirements of the Criminal Procedures Code to protect the rights of defendants (104.3) USAid also helpts to implement the laws that have been passed, encourages the passage and implementation of additional key laws, and helps strengthen institutions that support the implementation of these laws and boosts effective and efficient provision of government services. The selected institutions of government includes (but not necessary limited to) the Judiciary, Public Ministry, Office of Public Defense, the National Ethics Commission, and the Technical Secretariat of the Presidency. The programme also provides assistance to help the justice system institutions, particularly the Public Ministry and the National Police, be more effective and efficient and enhance their inter-institutional coordination to achieve common policy goals. (104.1) No further details found

Budget	Size of the activity
40 Mil. Aus$, 117.2	The project, designed to complement existing support schemes for the justice sector, aims to achieve equal and timely access to justice for men, women and children through building the capacity of the justice sector, and supports state institutions and civil society organizations. Its three objectives are to: 1) Build corporate management and administrative capacities of justice institutions; 2) Develop monitoring, services delivery, public engagement and advocacy capacities of civil society organizations; and 3) Assist in the coordination and harmonization of information, priorities and resources in the justice sector. (117.1 p 10)
Total resources required: USD 34,225,000; Total allocated resources: USD 5,389,631.36 (approx) (146.2)	The project provides legal training to enhance skills and competencies of justice sector actors. It also aims to "*enhance mentoring functions*" , and to provide "*support to the oversight and accountability mechanisms established for justice institutions*" . The project aims to "*decentralize capacities of all District Courts administer justice and protect vulnerable groups* ". Concerning the correctional service, the project will strengthen its capacity to "*uphold public safety and security and meet international minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners* ". Furthermore, the project provides "legal aid" and "legal literacy and awareness for rights holders and duty bearers". It also aims to "s()trengthen synergies between formal justice institutions and traditional/customary/informal local *institutions. Also, it provides "strategies for public confidence in justice institutions, and monitoring and evaluation of legal aid and legal awareness."* (146.2 p 17) Location: National (146.1)
USD 34,225,000 (115.1)	The *"Strengthening the Justice System in Timor-Leste" Programme was launched in 2003. This project was revised and a new project document was signed in December 2005, focused on institutional capacity development of the justice sector, including the Courts, Prosecution Service, Public Defenders Office, and the Ministry of Justice. Overall project management responsibility was entrusted to a Council of Coordination, consisting of the President of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, Prosecutor-General and the Minister of Justice* ." (115.1)

Budget	Size of the activity
Total resources required: USD 34,225,000 Total allocated resources: USD 5,389,631.36 (approx) · Regular: USD 3 million (BCPR) (116.1)	The project consists of five programme units: "C*apacity Development, Justice Decentralization, Prosecution, Corrections, and Access to Justice and Conflict Prevention* ." Specific outputs include: "*Skills and competencies of justice sector actors enhanced"* (...)*, "Formal justice system decentralized and capacities of all District Courts to administer justice and protect vulnerable groups strengthened,"* (...) *"Prosecution Service strengthened to ensure effective delivery of criminal justice,"* (...) "*Capacity of Corrections Services strengthened to uphold public safety and security and meet international minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners,"* (...) "*Enhanced access to justice for all, and improved public confidence in justice institutions."* For more details of invividual activities see(116.1)

Budget	Size of the activity
Total resources required 1,295,829 USD, Total allocated resources: 739,500 USD; UNDP BCPR 500,000 USD; Government of East Timor: 239,500 USD Unfunded budget: 556,329 USD; In-kind Contributions (UNMIT) 398,400 USD (150.2)	The project aims to provide "*legal support to the Office of the President on security and Defence in general, and oversight in specific* ." The project also provides "*executive support to the Cabinet of the Secretariat of State for Defence (SoSD) and strengthen relevant mechanisms for sustainability, Provide Legal support to the Office of the SoSD on Defence related issues* ." It also supports the National Directorate for Public Buildings Security (DNSEP) in "*establishing an oversight mechanism for the security sector* ." It also aims to "Strengthen the National Directorate for Civil Protection`s (DNPC) capacity for first responders and rescue, Support the Office of the President in establishing its oversight mechanism (Casa Militar) on the security sector, (d)evelop middle management capacity in the security sector, (s)trengthen DNPCC research and analysis capacity, (a)ssist the National Defence Institute (NDI) in delivering on its research and training mandate". Furthermore, the project aims to: "(d)*evelop the capacity of the Parliament's Directorate for Research and Information on security sector oversight.* " (150.2)
No info found	On December 1st two main components of Police reform were established by the UN in agreement with the government of East Timor. Police (PNTL) members were to be screened and monitored as a basis for reconstituting the force, while a reform, restructuring and rebuilding (RRR) plan provided for institutional development and strengthening.Members of the Police were to work alongside UNPOL for six months before obtaining final certification. The RRR plan "*includes separation of powers between the ministry of interior and the police and outlines objectives in four areas: governance, operations, administration and training" (11.2 p 7). Is* has not been implemented by publishing date of (11.1). (11.1 p 179f)

Budget	Size of the activity
Budget ($US): $1,030,620 - total resources required; Sources of Funding ($US); $500,000 - UNDP Core Resources; $100,000 - Norwegian Government; $190,000 - ; UNPOL (in-kind contributions). (148.1)	Key activities of the project are to develop PNTL (National Police) management and administration capacity; reinforce other training initiatives including supporting the Police Training Centre, Command and Direction Courses, and specialised training for PNTL members assigned to Special Units. To strengthen internal oversight mechanisms; To support via technical assistance the Secretariat of State for Security to finalize the PNTL promotions regime. Spatial location of the project: National. (148.1)
Total allocated ressources: 501,904 USD; Total ressources required: 1,030,620 USD; In-kind Contribution: UNPOL: 616850 USD (149.1)	The aim of the project is to "strengthen the capacities" of the East Timorese police. 3135 police officers were registered in 2011. The administraion component addresses "*human, material and financial resources management* ", the Dicsipline pillar will involve action concerning "c*apacity for action and disciplinary accountability* ", the Operations component concerns "*capacity of maintaining public order, security and tranquillity* ", Also, "*training will be conducted in "leadership; criminal investigations (including gender-based violence); forensic and crime scene management; use of force; development of norms and procedures; community policing; traffic management; maritime policing; border policing; close protection; communication skills; discipline, ethics and human rights* ." Furthermore the project has a legislative component which includes a "*gap analysis should be carried out to ascertain comprehensiveness* (of the Norms of Organization and Procedures (NOP))" (149.1)
Total Budget: USD 3,543,831; Sources of Funding: Australia USD 200,000, Ireland USD 259,000, Norway USD 600,000, UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and, Recovery USD 200,000, European Union Instrument for Stability (1,640,509 Euros) (147.1)	The project aims to conduct a "functional analysis of (a) governance institutions and (b) security institutions which are 'core actors' or direct providers of security (ex. Crisis and emergency management actors, police, border control, etc. ; identify institutional and regulatory gaps which have a direct bearing on the security sector (Ex. legal framework including the supplemental agreement and its implementation, integration, oversight, coordination, management and leadership); threat analysis; The Project did not aim to directly reform any instituton. Anyhow, it drafted a work plan involving following fields of Security: Integrated system of forces Institutions, including PNTL, F-FDTL, Ministry for Defence and Security, Civil, Protection and private security; Cooperation between institutions in order to ensure rationalization of resources, Maritime security and border management, Financial mechanisms, Oversight mechanism (147.2 p 7)
No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Budget	Size of the activity
Total Program Investment: $8,525,021 (70.1); no further details found	Scope: Nationwide activity; "*USAid is helping to implement a new Criminal Procedure Code. Activities include improving coordination between the National Police and the Attornes General`s office for the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases, providing assistance to the Attorney General's Office in redesigning its organizational structure. USAid is also working with police and community partners to improve relationships between the police and their communities . Furthermore, USAid also provides Providing Technical Assistance and Training and seeks opportunities to improve the justice system by increasing the efficacy and efficiency of criminal justice services, such as civil society observatories and the engagement of civil society in providing services to victims of gender-based violence." For a mor detailed overviev of specific activities see* (70.1); No further details found
No info found	In November 2002 and March 2003 a Defence Advisory Team (DAT) from the United Kingdom visited Ethiopia to assess defence reform requirements. (80.1 p 59)
No info found	The United States' International Military Education and Training (IMET) programme supports the Ethiopian military with funds for training courses. These focus in particular on senior level professional military education courses (War College and Command and General Staff level schools) and instructor training to assist in the development of Ethiopia's own military training institutions. (81.1 p 59)
No info found	(T)he Ethiopian Government has asked (DFID) to provide training for police and security forces to assist them with the democratisation process and respect for human rights. The Ethiopian military are keen to strengthen links with the UK. We plan to send a UK joint Ministry of Defence/DFID/Foreign and Commonwealth Office scoping mission in early 2003 to examine with the government the best ways we can provide support. (82.1 p 18)

Budget	Size of the activity
Project budget: £243,421 (172.1), no further details found	Project aims to "*support the government of Ethiopia's reform programmes to improve the accountability of the security sector and its responsiveness to citizen's needs* " (172.1) No further dertails found. Project document not available. DFID contacted, awaiting response.
No info found	"*EUJUST THEMIS mission is to be carried out notably by:* *- Assisting the Government of Georgia, following the principle of local ownership, in developing a horizontal strategy that includes all stakeholders guiding the reform process in the criminal justice sector towards international and European human rights standards by providing high level advice and also through monitoring and mentoring activities;* *- Supporting an appropriate mechanism for co-ordination and priority setting among the authorities responsible for the top-level planning and management of a functioning criminal justice system;* *- Supporting the planning for new legislation as necessary, e.g. Criminal Procedure Code which will direct the future tasks and competences of all actors in the criminal justice chain;* *- Supporting the development of international as well as regional co-operation in the area of criminal justice* ." (58.2 p 1f) EUJUST THEMIS consisted of 8 (!) advisors (58.8)
The total Mission's budget for 6 years is €68,000,000 fully funded by the European Union. (59.2)	EU support for capacity building for border management, including customs, on the whole Moldova-Ukraine border, including the border between Ukraine and the separatist Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova, because the Moldovan border authorities are unable to be present there.The mission is technical and advisory. Its mandate is to help improve the capacity of the Moldovan and Ukrainian border and customs services to prevent and detect smuggling, trafficking of goods and human beings, and customs fraud, by providing advice and training. (59.2) "EUBAM provides training, technical assistance, and advice to the Moldovan and Ukrainian border guard and customs services, at the central level and in the field" (...) "E*UBAM has trained 1200 customs and border control officers from the four partner services since December 2009*" (59.4)
No info found	"*In October 2005, more than 1,000 from the* (Ghana Armed Forces) *and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have engaged in a joint training exercise* " (25.1) ; No further detais found

Budget	Size of the activity
1 Mio. £ for 2003-4 (28.2, p.5)	"*The goal of this program, initiated in 2002, has been to improve access to justice and public safety and support the development of the Ghanaian-led justice sector reform program. The activities of this project for example, are targeted to support better communication, coordination and cooperation between justice agencies* ." (28.1 p 6); No further Information found
No info found	Aim is to "s*trengthen the civilian capacities in the MoD* (…) *The first phase of the PIP commenced in February 2003 with a course in Defense Management for civilian staff. This program also plans to assess the capacity needs of the Parliament* (26.1 p 4)
618,000USD annualized (10.000 from CRADA, 29.2), 29.4, DFID 572,000 (29.4)	*"Objectives of the Project:* *• To further strengthen the security sector institutions and support CSOs to control production/local manufacturing/proliferation and use of small arms* *• To promote Arms-free communities by developing alternative livelihood for local manufactures in a participatory manner.* *• To strengthen family, community relations through awareness raising, education and weapons for development programme thereby creating social cohesion in post conflict areas.* *• To improve institutional capacity in areas of stockpiling and inventory management of state armories.* *• To implement effective cross border controls* " (29.1); No further details found. No project document available.

Budget	Size of the activity
7,915,909.00USD (66.6)	The project provides "(a)*ssistance to improve the transparency and efficiency of criminal judicial processes through expansion of oral procedures, support for justice centers, strengthened prosecution in corruption cases and support for crime prevention* ." (66.2 p 1) "*USAID's Rule of Law Program began to work in late 2006 by advising Attorney General, Juan Florido, reorganization of the Unit. Taking advantage of a re-negotiated labor agreement that restored proper levels of management authority, the Attorney General made several important changes, including:* *• Removal of non-performing prosecutors;* *• 72-hour duty shifts for all prosecutors because this period is critical to successful homicide investigation;* *• Case screening to classify intentional homicide cases versus non-homicide deaths;* *• Women's homicide advisor to provide direct advice to the four sub-units that are responsible for prosecuting homicides of women;* *• Restructure of the Public Ministry Witness Protection Unit to provide legal assistance as well as witness protection services to victims and witnesses* *• Use of 24-Hour Courts in Guatemala City, Villa Nueva and Mixco that leads to significant improvements in prosecution of serious crime; and,* *• Training in investigative methods for staff of the Crimes against Life Unit Guatemala City* ." (66.3 p 1f) Project spatial focus: Quiché, Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Escuintla, Chimaltenango, Sacatepéquez, Villa Nueva, Jutiapa, Chiquimula, Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Zacapa, Petén, Guatemala. (66.2 p 1)

Budget	Size of the activity
No info found	The project aimed to encourage civil society organizations and state institutione to jointly generate a citizen security policy. (20.5 p 5) Security Advisory Council and Civilian Intelligence General Directorate. (20.5 p 1f) It is basically a project conducting coordinational work and needs assessemnt for Security Sector Reform in Guatemala. Working Groups were initioated on Criminal investigaton, citizen security, preventive security and human rights. Police Training was given to 400 police officers o the New Disciplinary Regulatory Document. Furthermore, 22 officers of the Information Department of the National Police were trainied on the "Intelligence Cycle" (20.5) Furthermore, it entails a "*Proposal for the structuring of the Civilian Intelligence General Directorate (DIGICI) produced by POLSEC* ." Also, it will entail a "*Proposal for the structuring of the Security Advisory Council (CAS) produced by POLSEC* " (20.4); Furthermore, UNDP and the Organization of American Slates (OAS)coordinated a "*round table discussion Support to and coordination of work with the Intersectorial Dialogue Table on Human Rights, Justice and Security.* " the "For further details see (20.4)
No info found	"*Implementation of interventions that contribute directly to build national and local awareness of the causes of crime and promote crime-prevention activities as a solution, utilizing a community-led approach and sustainable alliances to support crime prevention* ." (30.1) Location: National.
No info found	Assessment of the security sector in Guinea. The purpose of the assessment was to provide a clear overview of the risks and threats to national security and the security of the population, the state of security institutions, including governance mechanisms and the perception of these issues by the population; Furthermore: assessment of the security sector in Guinea. ISSAT provided two senior justice advisors to the EU for the mission. (50.1)

Budget	Size of the activity
5,14 millions USD projected in 2011 (44.15), 8.474.202,77 USD by January 2012 (44.16)	UNOWA focused on supporting security sector reform efforts in Guinea. In response to President Condé's request for United Nations support in coordinating security sector reform activities in the country, a Senior Security Sector Reform Adviser was deployed to Guinea to work with the United Nations country team to support the security sector reform activities of the Government. The Adviser and his support team will operate under the authority of my Special Representative and in close coordination with the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Guinea. (44.1 p 9) From other agencies (including ISSAT), multiple other experts were sent; a preparatory seminar was conducted, whose recommendations led to a National Commission and Technical Committees on SSR, which then implemented overall SSR (44.15, for a timeline also 44.15), 3 main projects in early 2012: rewriting of laws, "recensement biometrique" of the Armed Forces, DDR (44.16)
Mission budget: EUR 5 650 000 (from April 200 to November 2009) + EUR 1 530 000 (from 1 December 2009 to 30 June 2010) + EUR 630 000 (from 1 July 2010 to 30 September 2010). (52.2 p 1)	Participating states: France, Portugal, Italy and Spain. Mission strength: 8 international staff and 16 local staff. (52.2 p 1) The mission "*assisted the Guinean authorities to prepare a comprehensive set of laws and organisational documents for three areas of activities: military, police and prosecution. In particular, this included the revision and development of the legal model of the Armed and Security Forces, the definition of their future structures, the re-establishment of the link between the Judicial Police and Interpol, the project for the National Guard, as well as the revision of the organic law on Prosecution and the code of conduct for magistrates.*" (52.2 p 2)
MDG-F: US$ 2.551.546, BCPR: US$ 1.787.970, Delivery en 2011:, MDG-F: 711,675 USD, RoLS: 907,353 USD; Total resources required: USD 5,691.330, Total allocated resources: USD 3,615.530 (166.2)	"*RoLS prioritises three key areas: i) Decentralisation of the justice system and access to justice; ii) Judicial training and mentoring; iii) Strategic planning, coordination and oversight of the justice and security systems. The revised programme provides for a strengthened Programme Management Unit, with international and national expertise on programme management, training/mentoring, access to justice and communications/M&E" (...) The project includes strengthening "National Assembly capacities for oversight of the justice and security sector (including the SSR process)",* raising "*Public awareness of Justice and Security processes*" (166.2). Project location: Bissau, Cachéu et Oio (166.1) The project also imrpove "*investigation techniques* (and provide) *legal training* (to) *the police* " (166.2) For more specific activities see (166.2)

Budget	Size of the activity
A special pensions fund was set up, to which UNIOGBIS contributed 2,4M USD (41.8)	With financial assistance from UNIOGBIS, the National Technical Independent Mixed Commission in charge of the process finalized the registration of 3,024 police officers, including 407 female and 2,617 male officers, from the Public Order Police, immigration services, the border guard, the firefighter department and the security information service. The selection process was completed on 29 September. UNIOGBIS was further involved in drafting legislation on the protection of witnesses and special persons, in partnership with the Office of the Prosecutor General and the United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. (41.1 p 7)
For period July12-June13: $648,394,000 (63.12), no other info found	14,000-strong police force by 2011. vetting; Training HNP members in human rights; Rebuilidig police stations and providing technical equipment of existing officers in order to purge the force of corrupt elements. Training of Justices of the Peace, Creation of legal aid offices (Nine legal aid offices had been opened by the end of 2008); Legal code reform, Construction of new courtrooms, Rehabilitation of detention facilities; Since August 2008, MINUSTAH has trained 95 prison inspectors in an attempt to improve conditions in Haiti's prisons (63.1 p 3f). Before the (2010) earthquake, MINUSTAH comprised of 9,123 total uniformed personnel from more than 40 countries, including 7,057 troops, 2,066 police, 492 international civilian personnel, 1,221 local civilian staff, 205 United Nations volunteers. (63.1 p 3f)
$ 2,802,569 Maximum CIDA contribution, 108.3	*"The project improved access to justice by supporting the École du Barreau de Port-au-Prince in its provision of legal aid and facilitated the work of peace tribunals. As a result, 645 cases were treated, representing 80 percent of the defendants of criminal proceedings in Port-au-Prince at that time. A national training program provided training to 454 justices of the peace, thus upgrading the skills of Haiti's judiciary and building its human resources capacity. Equipment was provided to 64 peace tribunals, the École de la Magistrature (EMA), and the École du Barreau de Port-au-Prince, enabling these institutions to improve their operations. Legal information is now better disseminated, with Haitian laws from 1804 to the present scanned and digitalized, a compendium of offences and penalties published, and penal and criminal codes updated and published.* *The project also helped prepare three key justice reform laws in Haiti : the School of Magistrature Act, the Act on the Status of Magistrature, and the Act Creating the Supreme Council of Judiciary* . (108.1) No further details found

Budget	Size of the activity
19.8 million USD (107.6)	The project is focused on "*reducing prolonged pre-trial detention, recovering and storing files from the collapsed court buildings, and improving case processing for specific categories, including gender-based violence cases* ." USAid also provided "*training to camp representa-tives, prosecutors, magistrates, and justices of the peace on alternative dispute resolution (mediation) to reduce the burden on the judiciary. free legal services to 2,248 individuals through legal service centers. The project also conducted a public awareness campaign on how to access services.The project is collaborating with the Presidential Commission on criminal code reform to revise the criminal code and procedures, which date from 1837. This includes providing expert legislative drafting advice and sub-stantive inputs to the revised codes, which are nearly complete."* (107.1) No further details found.
Annual budget: $US 4 300 000 (174.1), USD 6 333 266 (174.3)	Project Objectives: "*1. la police, l'administration pénitentiaire et la Justice délivrent un service de qualité dans trois régions ciblées et dans l'ensemble des 18 juridictions.* *2. les capacités des institutions nationales chargées de l'élaboration et de la mise en oeuvre des politiques publiques en matière de Justice, police et administration pénitentiaires sont renforcées" (...)* *Results: "La Justice est plus efficace ; l'accès a la Justice est renforcée ; les femmes ont accès a l'aide légale et peuvent faire valoir leurs droits ; la PNH délivre un meilleur service ; la DAP améliore les conditions de détention dans les cinq juridictions cible.* *Les institutions de la Justice assurent une gestion efficace du système judiciaire ; renforcement des capacités de gestion de la PNH et de la DAP."* (174.1): Project location is national, but with specific focuses on: "*Le département du Nord-Est, Le département du Nord-Ouest, Le département du Sud-Est, Le département du Sud*" (174.1) No further details found.

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Budget	Size of the activity
initial budget: USD 4,237,288, amended budget: USD 6, 808,165 (173.1); no further details found	Objective of the project: "*Renforcer la capacité de la Police Judiciaire à collecter, référencer et vérifier l'intelligence criminelle, à travers l'installation d'un système d'empreintes digitales électronique (AFIS) et la formation du personnel de la DCPJ à son utilisation.* *- Résultats escomptés -* *L'inspection générale de la PNH est dotée des moyens opérationnels pour mener a bien ses fonctions : local moderne, outils modernes (AFIS) et moyens de transport.* *Ce projet aura des impacts positifs sur les conditions de travail et de vie des policiers ainsi que sur la population en général. Il facilitera la promotion de l'Etat de droit en Haïti, et garantira la sécurité publique et la stabilité du pays."* (173.1); Project location: Département de l'Ouest; Commune de Delmas (173.1) This description may be confusing: the project consisted of the construction and equipment of a new police headquarter building, financed by the UNDP and the Canadian government (173.8)
Budget: 5,000,000 USD (130.6) delivery in fiscal year 2011: US$ 797,154 (130.1)	In partnership with the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, the project focuses on strengthening access to justice for the poor by developing strategies that address barriers to accessing justice in legal, social, economic and political domains. The project is being conducted in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Prades (130.1) For more see (130.1)
UNDP $650,000, Norway $42,000, Netherlands $795,756, European Commision $1,324,000; Total: $2,811,756 (131.1)	"*The project's main outputs include:* *Capacity development at institutional and organizational level Promotion and advocacy of the Charter of Human Rights with an emphasis on Citizens Rights Formulatiion and implementation of an action plan for national human rights education programmes . Further development of the current capacities through undertaking the following activities: (i) expanding legal education; (ii) offering specialized human rights training courses to human rights defenders; and (iii) conducting basic human rights courses for different categories of target groups. "* (131.1) Implementing provinces*: "Tehran, Qom and other provinces"* (131.1)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Budget	Size of the activity
2004-06, the MNSTC-I managed 1634 IRRF-funded projects with a volume of 1.7Billion USD (31.7)	"*The Coalition Military Assistance Training Team (CMATT), responsible for organizing, training, and equipping the Iraqi Army as well as mentoring and advising leaders at all levels of command and the Joint Headquarters Advisory Support Team (JHQ), responsible for mentoring and assisting the Joint Headquarters of the Iraqi Armed Forces in order to enable them to exercise effective national command and control" (31.1 p 2) Civilian Police Assistance Training Team (CPATT) is since June 2004 responsible for organizing, training, equipping and mentoring the Iraqi civilian police forces and the Department of Border Enforcement.* (31.1 p 4); "a principle organization in the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction effort, meant to organize, train, equip and mentor Iraqi security forces", a lot of the projects in the early phase (04-06) have to do with construction of facitilities and utilities planning (31.7)
UNAMI entire budget for 2012: USD172,790,400 (33.2)	"*The UN started reform initiatives with a duration of 24 months in all of these areas beginning in August 2004. The first initiative aims at strengthening the Ministry of Justice by equipping it with computers and training its personnel on IT; by establishing a library; and by improving the capacity of its employees through the provision of expert advice in designing policies and legal reform, a training-of-trainers program on human rights, specialized human rights seminars, and training courses for employees on managerial skills. The second project aims at enhancing the administration of the justice system by establishing legal aid centers; training on juvenile justice; providing Iraqi courts and law enforcement agencies with basic tools as well as equipment and training. The third project aims at supporting the development of a national strategy on options for transitional justice by organizing workshops to present best practices principles in relation to the prosecution of serious violations of human rights and in relation to the creation of non-formal justice mechanisms, such as vetting, reparations and truth commissions; by creating an international transitional justice expert group to provide advice to the new Iraqi government specifically on issues relating to transitional justice policy development; by organizing six transitional justice consultations; and by translating relevant publications concerning transitional justice into Arabic*" (33.2 p 6)

Budget	Size of the activity
Budget: $12 million	Under this programme, the capacity of Iraq's judicial institutions is strengthened and access to justice for Iraq's population is improved. The programme provides a variety of activities to the justice system in Iraq, including support to court administration, developing the skills of serving judges and prosecutors and penitentiary reform. Project Outreach: Nationwide (136.1); Sadly, only a short fact sheet is available, which states no spacific activities.
security officer training: ~3.5M €, equipment (through Training and Equipment Coordination Group at NATO HQ): 50-100M € (31.12, p.179)	"*NTM-I delivers its training, advice and mentoring support along three main lines of activity: Support to the Iraqi Command and Control structure. The professionalization of Iraqi Armed Forces Officers training and education and the professional development at the Non-Commissioned Officer Academy both within Iraq and abroad. Complementing institutional education is the NTM-I role in developing Iraqi doctrine. Finally, supporting this line of activity is NATO out-of-country training which has seen over 1800 members of the Iraqi security forces attend specialized training abroad since 2004. Professionalization of the Iraqi Federal Police through the Carabinieri-led training.* " (32.1) "NTM-I works closely with its partners in the Iraqi Ministries of Defense and Interior: - Building Capability for Internal Security and External Defense - Professionalizing the Army and Federal Police - Setting the conditions for Police Primacy, and - Establishing support for the Rule of Law: democratic policing and evidence-based law enforcement - Improving representation of Iraqi society within (Iraqi Security Forces)." (32.4); approx. 300 personnel
Project budget: £7,500,000 (14.1)	"*The JCF* (Jamaica Constabulary Force) *Accountability Programme has four main components (i) full implementation of the Anti Corruption Branch (ACB) Cleansing Programme; (ii) enhancing capacity to fight serious and organised crime; (iii) improving performance and internal accountability, and (iv) strengthening oversight and external accountability." (...) "UK support* (aims to improve) *performance management within the JCF and to strengthen external oversight of its operations."* Key activities include: "*(Training of JCF) detectives to higher international standards and provide equipment for the management of crime data and for secure questioning of witnesses and suspects."* Also, DFID supports the *"consolidation of existing training institutes into a single college to avoid overlaps and duplication." To enhance ecternal accountability of the police, DFID provides "technical expertise and equipment* (to INDECOM --> Main external Police oversight organ)*, in order to advance its investigations of injurious incidents between police and citizens."*

Budget	Size of the activity
No info found	Jordan is the Arab world's second largest recipient of US military aid after Egypt.
No info found	No info found
No info found	International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) from the United States supports and strengthens Kenya's counter terrorism capabilities, its border and coastal security and its peacekeeping capacity. (83.1 p 68) No further details found
individual projects have partial budgets, see workplans on 181.1 "Documents and Publications"	"Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) is a sector-wide crossinstitutional reform programme led by the Government of Kenya which seeks to institute reforms in areas of governance, ethics and integrity including fighting corruption, enhancing access to justice, reforming the prisons and the police, among others", 181.2, The focus "is deep, sustainable sector-wide reforms in the priority areas of governance, ethics and integrity, including the fight against corruption; respect for human rights in government institutions; access to justice, particularly for the poor, marginalised and vulnerable; crime prevention, police reforms and penal reforms; enhanced public prosecutions and legal services to the public; and reformist-led capacity building with a focus on attitude and culture change". 181.2
Budget volume: USD 55,000.00; (84.1) no further details found	"*Access to rights programme was initiated to address key areas of legal and human rights education and advocacy. These key areas include: Access to justice and enhancement of human rights network through the paralegal networks; Policy and legal reform; Communities engagement in management of devolved funds; to address inequalities in accessing and benefiting from state resources in tandem with socio-economic empowerment, with a strong focus on marginalized groups - including women, and persons with disabilities* ." (84.1) no further details found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Budget	Size of the activity
Mission budget: EUR 165 million (for the period 15 October 2011 to 14 June 2012) (60.1), The annual budget is around 111 million Euros (60.8)	Mission strength: "*Currently 1550 international and 1176 local staff*" ; The Missions activity is nationwide (60.1); "*The central aim of the mission is to assist and support the Kosovo authorities on all rule of law matters, particularly in the areas of police, judiciary and customs* ." (...) The mission will "*assist the Kosovo institutions, judicial authorities and law enforcement agencies in their progress towards sustainability and accountability and in further developing and strengthening an independent multi-ethnic justice system and multi-ethnic police and customs service. The mission is not in Kosovo to govern or rule. It is a technical mission which will monitor, mentor and advise whilst retaining a number of limited executive powers. The key priorities of the mission are to address immediate concerns regarding corruption and the fight against organised crime.*" (60.1); No further details found
No info found	"*In June 1999 Kosovo came under the interim administration of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), which embarked on a program to link disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants with security sector reform (SSR). Many ex-combatants processed in DDR were successfully reintegrated into the Kosovo Police Service (KPS). From the onset, UNMIK mandated that the KPS would consist of at least 50 percent former Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) members, and ex-KLA members viewed the KPS as a source of well-paying jobs and a path to a meaningful career. This strategy of moving ex-combatants into the new security sector proved effective, with few instances of confrontations between ex-KLA members and other recruits. It also helped eliminate partisan loyalties to individual politicians and political factions by creating a police force with a strong national and professional identity* ." (51.1); no further details found
Total budget: USD 1,512,415	See project document (175.2)
35 Mill USD (2.3 p. 77)/200M USD contract with DynCorp	The USA seconded the programme to rebuild the AFL as a small professional force of 2000 to private security companies (2.3 p. 77) DynCorp was contracted to to restructure and train the Armed , including the vetting and recruitment of military personel. Pacific Architects and Engineers was gicen responsiblity for specialized training, equipment, logistics and base services. (2.1 155) By 2008 DynCorp had completed basic training of 1800 recruits (2.1, 156)

Budget	Size of the activity
Total Budget: US$10,551,621 (177.1); budget for the period 2011-12: 5,106,353.12USD (177.4)	Program activities include the *"construction of "the magisterial court in Saclepea,"* Also, *the project aimed to "upgrade the capacity of the Liberia National Police Academy through rehabilitation, equipping and furnishing the facility while taking into consideration gender privacy by separating dormitories and sanitary facilities".* Furthermore: *"Renovation work has been completed on the central prison in Grand Bassa county", an "awareness campaign on the reduction of armed violence in hotspot community area of Paynesville* (and a) *public awareness* (campagne)_ *on the proliferation, danger, effect and misuse of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in various chiefdoms and districts of Lofa County"* was conducted. The project also included technical and operational training to the police*. The project also "intended to upgrade the capacity of the Liberia National Police Academy through rehabilitation, equipping and furnishing the facility while taking into consideration gender privacy by separating dormitories and sanitary facilities."* Furthermore, the support to the Police Support and Emergency Respone Units included *"training and refresher training of new police Officers",* Also, the project provided material support to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalizaton and to the Police along the Borders." Also, the Ministry of Justice Human Rights department conducted human rights oversight. (177.1)
2,5M USD + 1,7M USD from the USA; total budget 2004-06: 5,245,104 USD (158.3/4/5); approved budget 2008-10: 180,000; award amount 2012: 6,040,000USD (158.3)	construction, management, logistics of & training at Police Academy at Monrovia (158.4/5)
USD 2,380,000 (163.1, 163.3; from the Netherlands: 2,263,185.00USD in 2006; from the US: 496,700.20USD in 2006; from Norway: 1,024,231.61USD in 2006 (165.2)	Project location: Monrovia (163.1), "The project seeks to strengthen and sustain capacities within Security Sector in Liberia with particular reference to the training, reform and restructuring of the Liberia National Police (LNP)", 163.5
USD 197,000 (165.1), 1,100,000 USD from the US in 2006 (165.2)	Project location: Monrovia (165.1)

Budget	Size of the activity
USD 3,737,000, no further details found (159.1), 2,250,000£ (159.3)	Project location: Monrovia (159.1), "Discernable positive changes in malfuncitioning of security sector institutions Through Effective implementation of the security sector strategy" 159.3
USD 1,912,000 (160.1), USD 1,400,000 from Ireland (160.2) + 5M USD from the USA (160.2)	Project location: Monrovia (160.1) "to assist in the reform and restructuring of the Liberia National Police (LNP). UNMIL and the Government of the United States propose to work with the LNP to develop its capacity to adequately and professionally respond to emergency civilian law enforcement challenges and to do so in a manner consistent with international standards for human rights and the rule of law. In furtherance whereof, five qualified police officers from the United States, seconded to UNMIL, form an integral part of UNMIL's efforts in this regards", "The five American personnel will both coordinate efforts to develop the LNP's administration of the Unit as well as supervise and administer training that will enable the ERU to rapidly address tactical police emergencies, including: crowd/riot control, situations such as hostage negotiation/rescue, building search and clearance, high risk vehicle stops and other incidents requiring a high level of professional skill and unit cohesion. The team will help develop plans to sustain the force and to ensure that proper accountability mechanisms are in place and rules of engagement are clear. It has been determined that the LNP's capacity would benefit from a design and training initiative that will be based upon internationally accepted democratic standards for emergency response operations. These standards and practices would stress officer and public safety and the disciplined and prudent continuum use of force in internal/domestic police response to civilian criminal activity. They would ensure the legal and human rights of Liberia's citizens and provide the LNP with the ability to adequately and professionally respond to emergency law enforcement challenges.

Budget	Size of the activity
USD: 1,482,000 (161.1), 1,400,000 USD for 2008-09 (161.2), total of 1,6M USD (161.3)	Project location: Monrovia (161.1) objectives: "The capacities and presence of the Liberian National Police (LNP) are enhanced, especially in rural areas. The LNP can carry out its duties professionally and effectively", •Undertake specialized and advanced training of the Liberia National Police with the objective to professionalize and operationalize key directorates and county level policing in line with the democratically principled policing which when finalized, shall reflect the national security policy and architecture of Liberia. • Provision of transport equipment/vehicles • Capacity Building through construction and equipping of additional police facilities in rural and border areas • Provide capacity building support to the Ministry of Justice" (161.2
USD 1,084,000 (162.1), 1.7M € (162.2)	Project location: Monrovia (162.1), "support for the training of recruits by the National Police Training Academy", 162.3
USD 10,734,000 , no further details found (164.1)	Project location: Monrovia (164.1), "The CSSC Programme was funded by the BCPR and was piloted in four communities, including New Kru Town, Paynesville, Sinje and Gbarnga. The intended project objectives are to support the establishment of community security and strengthen social cohesion infrastructure as well as coordinate structures envisaged in the national security strategy of the Republic of Liberia; to support the development of a national violence reduction strategy which will enable the Government of Liberia to effectively address increasing trends of violence in the country as well as to lay the foundations necessary for longer term engagement of UNDP in order to address issues around community security and violence reduction", 164.2
No info found	Project aims to build "*a strong judiciary plus an effective and well coordinated justice sector* "; (13.2) no further details found

Budget	Size of the activity
	No project document found; 178 and 179 merged into 177 in 2011.
	No project document found; 178 and 179 merged into 177 in 2011.
US$3,000,000, Revised Budget US$100000; amount funded: US$3,000,000 (137.1)	The main objective of the project is to improve access to justice for citizens through he improvement of procedures within the court system and fain and efficient administration of justice in Libya. The objective will be achieved through the "*establishment of two pilot courts with a view to creating a model to be replicated in other parts of the country*" . Location: Tripoli, Libya. (137.1)
15 950 000 € (57.4)	The programme aims to "*support, including through monitoring, mentoring and advising as appropriate:* *- The consolidation of law and order, including the fight against organized crime, focusing on the sensitive areas, - The practical implementation of the comprehensive reform of the Ministry of Internal affairs(MoI), including the police, - The operational transition, and the creation of a border police, as a part of the wider EU effort to promote integrated border management, The local police in building confidence within population, - Enhanced co-operation with neighboring states in the field of policing* " (57.2). Mission skope: "*When at full strength, around 200 international personnel will make up the Proxima mission* " (57.2); see mandate (57.4)

Budget	Size of the activity
Project Budget: EUR 1,5 million (56.2)	"*EUPAT will further support the development of an efficient and professional police service based on European standards of policing. Under the guidance of the EUSR and in partnership with the host Government authorities, EU police experts will monitor and mentor the country's police on priority issues in the field of Border Police, Public Peace and Order and Accountability, the fight against corruption and Organised Crime. EUPAT activities will focus on the middle and senior levels of management.* *To this end, EUPAT will give special attention to:* *– overall implementation of police reform in the field,* *– police judiciary cooperation,* *– professional standards/internal control." (56.2)* "*EUPAT includes around 30 police advisors and support the development of an efficient and professional police service based on European standards of policing. Under the guidance of the EU Special Representative and in partnership with the host Government authorities, EU police experts monitor and mentor the country's police on priority issues in the field of border police, public peace and order and accountability, the fight against corruption and organised crime. (56.1) EUPAT aims to improve cooperation with the Judiciary"* (56.2) "*EUPAT will include around 30 police advisors* ." (56.2); No further details found
35M £ (67M USD) for 2002-07 (85.5), 6,044,387£ for 2007-12 (85.6)	"The MaSSAJ program makes three distinct types of interventions in the sector, each of which reinforces the others: • providing traditional logistical resources (cars, computers, training) to institutions such as the police, judiciary, and prison department; • working across the sector with processes to clear bottlenecks in the administration of justice and increase communication, co-ordination, and co-operation; Supporting Security, Justice, and Development 7 • mounting pilot initiatives and policy experiments in limited geographic areas that can later be expanded countrywide with modifications to suit specific needs" (85.7)
No info found	USAID has a programme, which aims to strengthen parliamentary committees to improve oversight and efficiency of parliament. However, a Parliament Committee on Defence has yet to be established. (86.1 p 77)

Budget	Size of the activity
No info found	"US military assistance is administered through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) programme. IMET funding is used for a programme to "reinforce the progress already made by the Malian Armed Forces towards becoming a more professional organisation through training and seminars. It will also provide opportunities for the professional officer corps to attend courses that stress greater respect for and understanding of the requirement to support human rights and civilian control of the military." (87.1 p 79) No further details found
$ 17,900,000$ for project part I (111.9) 2,100,000 for project part II (111.1)	*"The Justice Development Support project contributes to Mali's poverty reduction effort by strengthening the credibility, effectiveness, and accessibility of justice, especially for women and youth. This project is implemented in cooperation with Denmark, which contributes funding through a delegated cooperation agreement with Canada. The first part provides for i) financial support for the Ministry of Justice to implement the 2011-2015 operational plan of the Ten-year Justice Development Program; ii) institutional support for the Ministry of Justice; and iii)support in mobilizing civil society in the justice sector (111.9) The second part of the project represents Denmark's support for the development of justice in Mali, and focuses specifically on the component of financial support for the Ministry of Justice in implementing the 2010-2014 operational plan of the Ten-year Justice Development Program. Among other things, Denmark's contribution makes it possible to develop codes of ethics for all stakeholders in Mali's justice system. Denmark's contribution also aims to help implement rehabilitation programs for young offenders* ." (111.1) No further details found
No info found	"*The armed forces have been trained by the US-Army to fight radical militants that are believed to operate in the Sahara* ". (88.1 p 81) No further details found
Total Budget: Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund (DGTTF) USD 250,000 (170.2 p 11)	This project is implemented by the Mauritius Police with direct support from UNDP and UNODC. The project will seek to support the transformation of the Mauritius Police Force into a Police Service through (1) the development of a medium to long-term National Policing Strategic Planning Framework (NPSF), and (2) catalytic assistance in the operationalization of key components of the NPSF, notably through the building of a permanent Strategic Planning Capability at Headquarters and Divisional levels. (170.1)

Budget	Size of the activity
no clear information, may be up to 207M USD (105.8, p.25)	"A*t the Mexican Government's request, USAID has worked since October 2002 to help develop this justice reform package. As the principal international donor and key advisor supporting criminal justice reform, USAID has provided technical assistance and advised in important areas, especially on the drafting of the new criminal procedural code."* (105.1 p 199) The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) worked with the Mexican Office of the Attorney General to improve data collection and crime statistics analysis. Judicial exchanges provided professional and continuing education for police investigators, prosecutors, defense attorneys, court administrators, and judges. USAID supported Mexico-United States law school university partnerships to help Mexican universities develop new legal education programs for the practice of law under adversarial proceedings. USAID supported the training of over 23,500 justice sector personnel and other professional and civil society members on the new code of criminal procedure.
No info found	The International Organisation of Migration (IOM) has also been involved in the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), professional development of the police focusing on counter-human trafficking measures, which is a considerable problem in Moldova. IOM also contracted La Strada to develop a curriculum for the police academy, which is currently in use. Together with Moldovan law enforcement agencies IOM developed a countertrafficking manual, which includes interview techniques and undercover investigations.
No info found	The overall objective has been to make the judicial system more transparent, independent and accountable. The programm focussed on Court Administration and Case Management, Review of Court and Justice Sector Agency Jurisdictions, Continuing Legal Education (CLE), Lawyer Qualification, Public Education and Ethics. (99.1 p 5) Concrete actions include, improving information technology, helping to draught legislation, improve the management capacity of the General Council for the Courts, organizaton of a workshop on Caseflow Management for 90 chief judges, implementation monitoring of legislaton, planning and drawing up the organizational papers for National Legal Center (NLC) which for the first time created a Mongolian institution with a mandate to provide Continuing Legal Education CLE to all legal professionals

Budget	Size of the activity
planned original budget until 2009: UNDP- $500,000 (132.3 says; 652,363USD for 07-09), Government in-kind contributions – MNT 50 Million (132.1), total requirement: 1,250,000 USD (132.2)	The project will support in harmonizing national legislation with the provisions of the UN international human rights treaties, institutionalization of the government treaty reporting process, cooperation with treaty body mechanisms and special procedures, independent monitoring and oversight on the implementation of human rights and application of international human rights standards in the administration of justice are identified in the Country Programme Action Plan (2007-2011) as important areas where capacity development by relevant ministries, justice institutions, civil society and parliamentary bodies are required for strengthening normative protection and improved access to justice, especially for the poor and disadvantaged in their diversity. Specific project activities will include support in strengthening normative protection, legal empowerment, professional legal assistance and other remedies to the poor and disadvantaged in order to enable them to effectively claim and exercise their rights. (132.1)
No info found	"*IMET courses will help train students in basic technical skills such as ordnance maintenance to ensure proper handling of equipment, and coast guard management to help protect resources along the lengthy coastline.* " (89.1 p 84) No further details found
see to the right	The U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) co-ordinates American military engagement and security assistance with Nepal through the Office of Defence Co-operation. American military assistance to the RNA consists of $21.95 million in grant Foreign Military Financing (FMF) since 2002, annual professional and technical training provided under the grant International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) ($650,000 in FY05), additional training provided under Counter Terrorism (CT) Fellowship ($200,000 for FY04), and approximately $2 million to date under Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities (EIPC) funding to increase the pool of international peacekeepers and promote interoperability. Many RNA officers attend U.S. military schools and include the U.S. Army War College, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College (CGSC) and various conferences and seminars to include those provided by the National Defence University (NDU) and the Asia Pacific Center for Strategic Studies (APCSS). (100.1 p 151) No further details found

Budget	Size of the activity
Total budget: $2.8 million (133.2)/133.1: $3.3 million (?)	All activities are too numerous to list. See (133.2) But specific action areas are: 1) Transitional justice, 2) Gender Justice 3) Access to Justice at the local level. The programme aims to raise national capacity to carry out transitional justice processes through enhancing execution of court decisions, vistim support and witness protection progame, and technical assistance to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction. Efforts will also be made to include gender justice into peace-buliding efforts. At the local level the pproject will focus on conflict-affected regions to provide a comprehensive set of sercices to access to justice for the most vulnerable population, including women and socially excluded communities. Free legal aid and mediaton services and enhanding paralegal`s capacities and engaging with traditional justice mechanisms. (133.2)
Project budget: £758,285 (15.1)	"To date, the UK Department for International Development (DfID) has been most engaged on security-related activities on the ground. Of the £55 million committed by DfID for 2007–2008, 20 percent was targeted at supporting implementation of the CPA, including re-establishing law and order, improving respect for human rights, providing transitional justice and managing arms and armies. There has been limited support to improving civilian control of the security services and an indication of support for a public security programme, focusing on community policing and alternative prison sentencing, once the political situation has stabilised. Additional support to the Ministry of Defence (MoD) is likely from the Security Sector Development Advisory Team (SSDAT) in 2009". (15.12)
No info found	MPRI (US private security company) is "currently working in Nigeria to develop an action plan for the national defence structure. It aims at helping the country to professionalize its armed forces, developing competence among civil leaders in defence, disengaging the military from civil government functions and finally improving the standing of the armed forces among the people. Also, " MPRI provides leadership development seminars for civilian and military leaders, budget transparency assistance to the government, and assistance to the Ministry of Defence and the National Assembly in working on defence matters." (90.1 p 92)

Budget	Size of the activity
£5,095,448 (16.1), 35.5M USD for 2010-14 (?), 16.2	"To improve the capability, accountability and responsiveness of the key organisations in the Nigerian security and justice sector including the anti - corruption agencies at the Federal and selected state level to deliver efficient, effective and accountable policing and remand services, access to justice for all citizens and create an environment that will promote the achievement of the MDGs". 16.1
No info found	"*In 2002 Pakistan re-joined the United States' International Military Education and Training (IMET) programme. IMET measures in Pakistan seek to promote military-to-military cooperation, increased professionalism and respect for human rights and civilian rule* ." (17.2 p 154)
Total Budget US$ 19 million (169.1)	"*On the supply side of the rule of law equation, UNDP is working very closely with the Ministry of Justice, High Judical Council and the Attorney General's Office to strengthen their institutional capacity and, ultimately, facilitate the improved delivery of justice for the Palestinian people. During the first phase of the programme, UNDP aims to address immediate needs and, at the same time, lay the foundation for sustainable capacity development* ." Location: West Bank and Gaza (169.1)
No info found	No info found

Budget	Size of the activity
EUR 2,5 million for 2005 and EUR 3,6 million for 2006 (9.6), from 1 March 2008 to 31 December 2008 shall be EUR 5 000 000 (9.6), 1 January to 31 December 2009 shall be EUR 6 200 000, (9.6), 1 January to 31 December 2010 shall be EUR 6 870 000 (9.6), 1 January 2011 until 31 December 2011 shall be EUR 8 250 000 (9.6), EUR 4.750.000 for January-June 2012 (9.3), 1 July 2012 until 30 June 2013 shall be EUR 9 330 000 (9.6)	Mission strength: 70 International staff and 41 local staff; Theatre: Palestinian Territory; Police Advisory (Criminal Investigation, Uniformed Police, Support and Oversight). Also: European and Palestinian legal professionals, including prosecutors, judges, prison experts, human rights specialists and lawyers, work together to provide technical and legal advice to the different justice institutions, such as the Ministry of Justice, the Courts, the Prosecution, the Correction and Rehabilitations Centres Department as well as the Bar Association of lawyers and the Independent Commission for Human Rights. (9.3) Long term reform focus and provides enhanced support to the Palestinian Authority (PA) in establishing sustainable and effective policing arrangements. establishment of sustainable and effective policing arrangements and in the criminal justice sector. (9.2); No further details found
No info found	US International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds support programs to improve military professionalism and capabilities by providing military and civilian defence professional training, which reinforces the critical principle of civilian rule (106.1 p 209) No further details found
Total budget: 5 Mill. USD (10.1 p 2); UNDP Rwanda: US$ 4 .7 Mil, Regular: UNDP DGTTF: US$ 300,000 (10.1)	The Aim of the UNDP - Program is to "*build the capacity of the ministry of justice to review and draft laws and policies and sensitise the citizens on basic laws and individual rights; to build the capacities of the justice institutions in the areas of administration of justice, and law enforcement by building a strong judiciary plus an effective and well coordinated justice sector; promote crime prevention through encouraging community policing* ;" (10.1 p 1); For specific activities see (10.2), training of Ministry of Justice staff, Support to the legal drafting, review, consolidation and codification of legal texts, strengthening of technical capacities of the potential users of law database, facilitate dissemination of information and provide basic knowledge to the citizens of fundamental legal texts (information campaigns), develop and promote community policing, Capacity building and training for staff of the national police etc. (10.2)

Budget	Size of the activity
No info found	"The project is heading towards formulation of a comprehensive Results and Resources Framework with the objective of revising bases of partnership between the Civil Defense, the Un Office for Humanitarian Affairs and UNDP." (138.1) No further details found: Project document in Arabic.
No info found	"*From April 20 to 22 the US-based National Democratic Institute conducted a regional civil-military relations seminar in Dakar, Senegal on the Role of the Legislature in National Defence and Security Issues. "The seminar was cohosted by the National Assembly of Senegal. The program was designed to expand the knowledge base of legislators to enable them to play an increasingly active role in overseeing defence issues. Specifically, the seminar sought to: 1)enhance the lines of communication between legislators and senior military officers in the respective countries; 2) promote information sharing by military and elected civilian leaders about international structures, initiatives and practices related to civil-military relations and; 3) produce a series of recommendations to strengthen civil-military relations that participants could take back to their respective countries for continued debate, discussion and implementation* ." (91.1 p 101) No further details found
USD 577,800	The project established a Women Police Officers Network (WPON). The network functions as an independent service under the umbrella of SEPCA. The project therefore supports the establishment of the WPON as an advocacy platform for women police officers and provides assistance in implementing gender responsive police work (123.1)
DGTTF (UNDP's Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund) - US$275,000 + 100,000 by the Gov od the Seychellews: Total Busget: 375,000 (171.2)	Objectives: Strengthening the monitoring and oversight capacity of the judicial system in Seychelles/ Intended results: 1) Judges' and prosecuotrs' skills in justice administration are strengthened in compliance with the international norms and standards of criminal justice; 2) Monitoring and evaluation capacity of Master and Registrar's senior staff is established; 3) A functional and efficient case management and monitoring system is designed and implemented; 4) Enhanced legal awareness of the population especially the poor, vulnerable sections to enable them to seek and obtain justice; 5) An appropriate IT infrastructure and elaboration of an Operational Manual for court administration designed (171.1). For more detailed activities, see (171.2)

Budget	Size of the activity
Project budget: £19,692,379	"To increase access to responsive, accountable and effective security and justice services, especially for the poor, vulnerable and those living in remote and marginalised communities" (DFID description), 168.1), This program will: "Increase access to justice for ordinary people by broadening the breadth and depth of formal and informal justice provision; Help implement the Criminal Procedures Act, to enforce the constitutional rights of criminal suspects and defendants, and national justice strategy; Address violence against women through Family Support Units; Reduce prison overcrowding; Provide access to paralegal services for 50% of the population; and Ensure security around the 2012 elections" (168.6) •Output 1: Local Needs Policing (SLP): Local policing services (by SLP) are more responsive and accountable to community needs and are more respectful of the law and human rights in focus districts •Output 2: Local Courts: Increased efficiency of local courts and increased capability to deliver services in conformity with the law and human rights standards in focus districts •Output 3: Informal justice providers and chiefdom police: Increased availability of skilled informal justice service providers and increased capability of providers and of chiefdom police to deliver services in conformity with the law and human rights standards in focus districts •Output 4: Criminal case processing: Faster and better processing of criminal cases •Output 5: Voice and accountability: Increased citizens' and community engagement with justice services in focus districts •Output 6: Core capacity building: Justice sector effectively coordinated and managed by relevant agencies to ensure delivery of JSRSIP and foundations laid for sustainable long term justice delivery (168.8)

Budget	Size of the activity
not entirely clear, ACPP spent a total amount of between 68,689,186£ and 86.9M £ on all SSR activities in Sierra Leone between 2001-05 (168.7), DFID spent up to 92M £ on its DDR activities in Sierra Leone (168.7), all numbers calculated from the info in 168.7, p.ix	"The goal of the project is to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in developing a centrally coordinated, apolitical, affordable & sustainable security sector, able to meet the security needs of the citizens of Sierra Leone. SILSEP works to achieve a sustainable policy, institutional and legal framework for the creation of acceptable National Security and Defence Strategies enshrining the principles of civil control, accountability and transparency and to shift institutional focus towards the security of the individual" (5.3); more detailed sub-projects and activities: see 5.3; "The initial focus of the SILSEP programme was to build civilian oversight of the armed forces, establish oversight of an already-existing Ministry of Defence (MoD) and establish co-ordination for the security and intelligence sectors. This was done by establishing an Office of National Security (ONS) and by strengthening the capacity of the Central Intelligence and Security Unit (CISU). These core components existed throughout the life of SILSEP, but others were added in the latter stages of the programme" 5.4
£28,008,247 (8.1)	"To support the development of an effective and accountable justice sector that is capable of meeting the needs and interests of poor, marginalised and vulnerable people", development of a long-term, costed sector wide justice reform plan, (detailed list of projects available on JSDP website (8.9)), anti-corruption (8.3), infrastructure and equipment (capacity-building), law review and drafting, prison reform (overcrowding), case management (backlog), training in officers, prosecutors, judges (8.3), community policing, training of SLP police officers (8.3)

Budget	Size of the activity
AS$45.7 million for 2009/10 by AusAID, RAMSI Law and Justice Program:AS$29 million for 07/08 (12.3), from Australia for 2011: A$113 million for policing, A$30.8 million for law and justice 12.15	To institute a Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) and a Correctional Service of Solomon Islands that "*operate effectively and independently of RAMSI* ". These objectives include the following activities: "*build community confidence in the RSIPF - build RSIPF capability, ethics and integrity - build broad community crime prevention and problem solving capability - improve RSIPF infrastructure and logistics - develop a capable and effective fire service - maintain border security* " (...) "- *develop and manage infrastructure, including new correctional facilities in Auki and Gizo - build management and correctional officer capacity - develop prisoner rehabilitation programmes*" It also aims to create a "*capable and independent justice system* ." RAMSI will work with the Justice Sector to: "- *assist with the completion of the "Tension Trials" - strengthen the court system, including training and infrastructure - develop local legal capacity and access to justice - strengthen traditional justice mechanisms in rural areas - assist with law reform* " (12.6 p 7ff)
Expenditure 2011: USD 4,329,867 (140.1)	*"The Access to Justice Project supports both technical assistance and capacity development at the government and local community level. This includes support to the Attorney General, Law Reform Commission and the Somaliland Parliament Juridical Committee to improve the capacity to monitor the effectiveness of courts, as well as to the Ministry of Justice and Prosecutor's Office to ensure high quality justice dispensation. As part of an outreach campaign and to bridge different justice systems, UNDP also supports engagement with traditional authorities to enhance their understanding of modern human rights and women's rights ' which should encourage higher quality justice dispensation. At the community level, the project actively supports the provision of free legal aid to vulnerable groups, through support to universities, NGOs and paralegals* ." (140.1), train police (140.2)
No info found	"*The United Nations is in the process of registering and surveying over 15,000 security forces and militia in both locations. The demobilization and reintegration of several thousand forces in "Somaliland" and "Puntland" is under way, while pilot projects and planning will continue to be undertaken in Central/South Somalia pending large-scale demobilization in partnership with the Transitional Federal "Government" ..."The United Nations has undertaken the construction of the Armo police academy in "Puntland", which will have the capacity to train 300 cadets, including 60 women" p.11*

Budget	Size of the activity
Expenditure 2011: USD 11,085,432 (139.1) Nur further details found	*"The Civilian Police project is active in all regions of Somalia. With its law enforcement work, UNDP aims towards an efficient, effective, professional civilian police service that meets the requirements for community policing and the needs and expectations of all Somalis. The project particularly supports accountability and oversight mechanisms: it works closely with police authorities in all areas to build internal control mechanisms that respond to cases of human rights abuse by the police.* *The project partners with the Somali Police Force, Somaliland Police Force and Puntland Police Force. It also partners with international police forces such as the Ugandan police for the provision of high quality training and as an example in establishing of accountability mechanisms. To establish special women and children desks at police stations, the project has partnered with UNICEF through a joint Justice for Children project.* *The project has helped establish Police Advisory Committees in South Central Somalia, which are now monitoring police stations. The committees have been trained on gender and human rights issues and have been reporting on the number of prisoners who have been wrongly detained or have not been taken to court. Under this activity, the project has provided uniforms, transportation, communication equipment, and other equipment to the police.* *UNDP supports the rehabilitation of police stations and the training of the Special Police Unit and the traffic police. The project has enhanced the managerial capacities and command abilities of senior police officers; it also supported the registration of police and the provision of stipends* ." (139.1)
Total budget: 6,688,027 USD ; Netherlands: 1566265 USD, Denmark: 2,000,000 USD, Unfunded budget: 3,121,807 (47.2)	UNDP aims to "*Design and deliver comprehensive human rights focal ints training"* , (...) "*strengthen the capacities of CBOS and civil society to promote access to justice",* and create "*more efficient, effectice transparet and accountable organs of justice administraton* ." For specific activities see (47.2); Geographic coverage: Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Malakal, Torit, Wau, Rumbek and Kuajok (47.1)
Total budget: 45,000,00 USD (42.1); (Government: 30,000,000 USD, World BankTrust Fund: 15,000,000 (42.1) different numbers for donors: 42.12 (!))	The project aims to rehabilitate police infrastructure, enhance capacity building of police services, rehabilitation of key prison infrastructure and capacity building for the prison service. Specific actions include rehabilitation of 94 Police Service Facilities, training of 5200 Police Service Personel and employment of two technical advisors, rehabilitation of 11 prison service facilities, and the training on 2020 Pricon Service personnel and the deployment of two technical advisors. (42.1), see the comprehensive project outline in 42.14)

Budget	Size of the activity
Not totally clear, but presumed total: £11,787,953 (167.1)	"To transform the SPLA into an affordable, professional, disciplined army operating under and accountable to democratic civil control, and to support development of broader civilian GoSS security decision-making architecture" (167.1) "The programme's goal is sustainable peace and security in Sudan (subsequently amended to Sudan and South Sudan following South Sudan's independence). Its purpose is the development of an effective security decision making architecture in South Sudan, complemented by the transformation of the SPLA, underpinned by a sustainable policy, institutional and legal framework enshrining the principles of civil control, accountability, and transparency. • Strengthening GoSS Security Decision Making Architecture: GoSS supported to develop: a national security decision-making architecture which is more effective, and underpinned by a legal and policy framework enshrining the principles of civil control, accountability and transparency; and a security strategy for South Sudan to which activities of government agencies at national and state level are aligned; • SPLA Transformation: SPLA supported to develop and deliver a transformation strategy designed to develop adequate, appropriate, affordable and accountable armed forces capable of providing a source of security for all the people of South Sudan; • Transformation of the MoDVA: Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs supported to develop its ability to fulfill its agreed mandate, particularly including Ministry & SPLA financial management capability; • Strengthening Legislative Assembly Oversight of Defence& Security Actors: The Specialised Standing Committee for Defence, Security and Public Order of the South Sudan National Legislative Assembly supported to provide effective oversight of the defence sector and security structures; • Strengthening Civil Society Capacity to Contribute to Security Sector Governance:Selected civil society organisations supported to improve capacity to engage constructively in defence and security debates, contribute to policy development and the monitoring of performance of security apparatus; • Strengthening GoSSState Security Decision Making: Internal security structures at state level in South Sudan supported to plan and implement human security, underpinned by an information processing system which provides timely, accurate, comprehensive, relevant and analysedinformation to decision makers within state and federal government" 167.2

Budget	Size of the activity
£7,788,098 (69.2)	"To increase capacity of South Sudan Police Service improving coverage, accessibility and effectiveness of security arrangements for citizens." (69.2), SAJP works with the South Sudan Police Service at its Headquarters in Juba and in four of South Sudan's state capitols (Wau, Kuajok, Torit and Bor), helping to establish model police stations to demonstrate effective community policing (69.1), wide-ranging activities with the Ministry of Justice (69.3), for detailed log-frame and activities see (69.2)
USD 16, 217, 479 (67.1)	Output 1: Increasing the capacity of case disposal rates of Judiciary of South Sudan; Output 2: Increasing capacity of Ministry of Justice to deliver prosecutorial services at the state and county level; Output 3: Enhancing South Sudan Police Service's ability to maintain law and order; Output 4: Reducing arbitrary and unlawful detention and decreasing violations of juvenile rights; Output 5: Improved coordination and institutionalization of justice sector services and access to remedies delivered through rule of law institutions and other service providers. (67.1)

Budget	Size of the activity
DFID : 6,798,119, UNDP : 393,047, Netherlands: 2,471,282, Norway: 1,149,900, SIDA: 1,810,958, TTF : 887,597 (143.3) No further details found	The project includes *"workshops conducted by the paralegals in conjunction with UNAMID partners on issues related to the principles of human rights, the Sudanese laws, international human rights and legal instruments, GBV, HIV, AIDS, protection issues etc."* The project provided *"technical support" to paralegals.* It also aimed to *"enhance the delivery of legal aid services to the marginalized and vulnerable groups, a Legal Aid Office, at the State Legal Administration Department, in North Darfur, was equipped and furnished." "A regional seminar on Legal Aid was organized, in collaboration with UNMID, in North Darfur, that brought together 55 participants from legal aid providers from various institutions across Darfur, including: the Bar Associations, and States Legal Administrations, the States Judiciaries, NGOs, the police, the prison." "To increase the number of lawyers in Darfur, especially female lawyers, 27 (18M & 9F) law graduates were supported to sit for Bar Exam in Khartoum."* Furthermore, *"UNDP supported the establishment of a small library with 40 key legal texts at the Prosecutors office in Zalingi"* to *"improve the capacities of the Prisons, support was provided through: Training of staff on best practices and skills based on international standards and norms; provision of office equipment and furniture; support to infrastructural works in prioritized prisons"* Another objective was to *"improve access to legal aid for inmates in the Prisons"* To improve prison management, *"230 prison officers were trained in the three states of Darfur on "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, Human Rights, Computer Skills, English Language etc." "To support capacities for forcing orders, 9 printers were provided to Directorate of Prisons and Reform in North Darfur, and 10 laptops, 5 printers and 1 photocopier were provided to the Prosecution Office in West Darfur." Also, "51 police officers (Police Family and Child Protection Units) (20 from North Darfur and 31 from South Darfur) were trained on various aspects of "Criminal Law, Criminal Investigations, Juvenile Justice under International Standards and Sudanese legislation"."* (143.3); Project document requested but not yet receiced, so further information is likely to follow. Location: 5 States in Darfur.

Budget	Size of the activity
Total Project Cost: US$18 million (Multi-Donor Trust Fund: US$13 million; GoNU: US$5 million.) (144.2) Contributors according to project overview: DFID : 272,459; NET : 400,000; NOR : 570,777; WB : 4,532,860; SIDA : 300,000 (144.1)	The objective of this Project is to strengthen the capacity of the Judiciary to: enhance its independence; build the knowledgebase of judges; and, empower the judiciary to effectively and fairly apply the law and deliver justice. (144.2 p 2) The project consists of four components: 1) Support for the National Judicial Service Commisson (It coordinates the relationship of judiciaries at the national, Southern Sudan and state level, as well as the approval, appointment, and dismissal of judges), 2) Judicial Training: (Central and State level): This section provides training in modern legal analysis and application for judges. 3) Establishment of tha national Legal Training and Resource Center and Rehabilitaton of the Judiciary`s Existing Training Facility and 4) rehabilitation of selected court facilites. This Project covers North Sudan with emphasis on Khartoum, Abyei, Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, and Eastern Sudan. (144.2 p 2)
DFID: 1,429,257.93, Netherlands: 450,000.00, Norway: 475,000.00, Denmark:1,018,257.75, SIDA: 661,999.67	The project included supporting "*training of 280 police officers in human rights and policing techniques* ," the construction of Agok Police Station, "*established a community policing village committee in Nyinikwach, a returnee village north of Abyei town* ", "*UNDP established a Justice and Confidence Center (JCC) in Damazzin* ", "*Constructed and equipped Rosaieres court complex, Health Centre building at Rosaieres Prison, Police Training School in Damazzin, renovated and equipped police training hall in Damazin* " and "*Conducted awareness-raising training sessions on human rights in community and remote areas such as Kurmuk, Bau and Gissan* ." The project helped train "*95 court staff in Case Management and Court Administration; 120 judges and prosecutors in IT skills; 75 court staff on Human Rights; 50 judges and court staff in Juvenile Justice; 44 prosecutors and senior court staff in English language and legal terminology* ." It also "*Trained 65 paralegals on Legal Aid and on how to administer 'Justice and Means' Tests* " (and) "o*rganized 9 capacity development trainings (for paralegals, police, prison and judiciary stakeholders) on strategic planning, legal aid, report writing, finance management, human rights and its monitoring.* (142.1)

Budget	Size of the activity
Netherlands : 1,285,783.00	specific objectives of the project are: • Increase awareness of basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, Sudanese domestic laws, the INC, and the CPA amongst government officials and IDP communities; • Enhance understanding amongst IDP communities of the socio-economic and security situation in the priority areas of return and passage; • Improve access to justice and redress through the establishment of at least 6 Justice and Confidence Centres, including the establishment of paralegal groups at each target location; • Strengthen linkages between IDP communities and local authorities through the establishment of rights-based community forums at each target location; • Introduce community policing in the squatter areas and IDP camps in and around Khartoum and increase understanding of this new concept. (145.1)

Budget	Size of the activity
Total budget: CO TRAC Funding: 350,000 USD, UNDP-BCPR 1961,780 USD (141.2)	The specific objectives of the project are to provide timely and effective technical and operational support to the design, start-up and early implementation of the DDR process, expected to cover up to 5,000 beneficiaries, to build urgent capacities for DDR in Eastern Sudan, to register and screen ex-combatants and prepare for specialized support for Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (WAAFG) and other special needs groups, to provide camp based assistance for up to 5,000 demobilized ex-combatants, the disabled and WAAFG, to provide reinsertion packages for up to 4,500 demobilized ex-combatants, to conduct community mapping of socio-economic risks at the state and locality levels, in order to address vulnerabilities and enhance prospects for reintegration. Registered, screened and verified, issued ID cards, provided medical screening and support, HIV/AIDS counseling for a total of 1,700 ex-combatants from the Eastern Sudan Front. Main project activities included: Reinsertion packages, consisting of non-food items, a WFP food package and US$400 transitional safety allowance, were distributed to all participants. A total of 750 small arms were collected during the exercise. The NSDDRC and IUNDDRU distributed WFP food packages to the demobilized ex-combatants in April 2008. The food packages consist of a 90 day ration for a family of five. One on one counseling for reintegration began on 1 August for the demobilized ex-combatants. IUNDDRU and NSDDRC staff counsel participants on their reintegration options and will be referring them to implementing partners once they decided on an option. As of the end of December 2008, approximately 1,700 participants were participating in reintegration opportunities provided by the IUNDDRU and NSDDRC. The remaining 1,200 DDR candidates are schedule to begin their demobilization activities in February 2009. Community security activities are beginning implementation to address triggers and root causes of local level conflicts in the three states. (141.1)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Budget	Size of the activity
2,073,958 USD allocated for 2005-11 (125.6) new project document for 2008-11: total resources required $2,351,334 (125.10)	The project has three components: Transparency and Accountability (PTA)/Human Rights/Justice Sector. Broad activities in these areas are: Assessments and trainings for increasing transparency and accountability of the system of governance and the Security Sector, Capacity building for system of internal control and accountability within the Public Sector and promotioion of Effective Public Complaint Mechanism (PCM), and to promote newly adopted Criminal Procedures Code and assist Juvenile Justice. For a detailed description of all activities see (125.2)
total budget allocated for 2003-214: €36.5 million (124.9), out of which € 33.655 million are provided by the European Commission (124.9)	BOMCA provides technical assistance to Border Guards, Customs Service, Drug Control Agency and other agencies involved in border management in Tajikistan. The assistance mainly focused on enhancing capacity development, advocating institutional reform through implementation of National Border Strategy, strengthening counter-drugs capacities, modernization and upgrading of infrastructure, provision of specialized equipment, harmonization of training curriculum. Project spatial coverage: Tajik-Afghan border in South-Eastern part in GBAO, Tajik-Uzbek border in North-Eastern and North-Western parts in Sogd oblast and South-Western part in Khatlon oblast of the country.(124.1)
No info found	The United States' International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs also support the professionalization of the TPDF, as well as the improvement of civil-military relations. Furthermore, the United States provides training in non-proliferation, anti-terrorism and demining. (92.1 p 111) No further details

Budget	Size of the activity
Maximum CIDA contribution $ 20,000,000 (114.1) No further details found	"*The Legal Sector Reform Program aims to improve social justice and the rule of law through increasing quality and accessible legal services, by updating and harmonizing laws, and by strengthening the justice system in Tanzania. The program enhances access to better quality justice by reducing court backlogs, training judges and lawyers, and establishing legal aid centres at the district level so that poor and marginalized people can access legal assistance. Training is being provided to law enforcement personnel about human rights. Laws dealing with business registration, commercial law, the resolutation of land disputes, the labour market and the rights of women, children and the disabled, are being revised. This is a Government of Tanzania-led initiative with support from Canada and other donors* ." (114.1) No forther details found
No info found	"*In April 2004 the Government of Togo signed an agreement with the EU that included 22 commitments to honour as a precondition for resumption of EU aid. Among these was the release of 500 prisoners and removing prison sentences from most provisions of the Press Code. Recently, the EU has allotted 8 million Euros to help Togo reform its justice system and promote human rights. Furthermore, Faure Gnassibe has stated that he hopes to "loosen up the judiciary.* " (93. 1 p 113)
3,158,000 USD (74.4)	"The UNDP BCPR is currently supporting reform programs for participatory governance and administration of justice." (74.1) "D'ici à la fin 2013, une vision stratégique de la réforme du secteur judiciaire est développée en concertation avec l'ensemble des acteurs; 2. D'ici à la fin 2013, les capacités des membres du comité chargé de la réforme et des responsables de la planification et de la programmation sont renforcées; 3. D'ici à la fin 2013, une stratégie de Justice Transitionnelle est développée et engagée dans le cadre d'une approche consensuelle centrée sur les droits des victimes ; 4. D'ici à la fin 2013, les capacités des instances d'établissement de la vérité et/ou de la réconciliation nationale et des autres acteurs sont renforcées 5. D'ici à la fin 2013, les représentants de la société civile notamment ceux oeuvrant pour les droits des victimes auraient participé effectivement au processus de la réforme de justice transitionnelle; 6. Les moyens humains, techniques et logistiques sont mis à la disposition du projet pour assurer une gestion efficace et efficiente" 74.3

Budget	Size of the activity
Euro 2,502,259.00 financed by the European Commission	Broad activity fields in the project are developing a legislative framework for the MoI and public administrations in internal security oversight and assisting the MoI and the public administratons with conceptional and institutional tools to excert oversight. (For detailed despription of the projects see: (126.2 p 5ff)
EUR 1,264,716.00	The preparatory assistance project fits within the overall capacity building framework that is being established by Ministry of Justice involving; (1) awareness raising activities on Victim Offender Mediation (VOM) Programs; (2) capacity building programs on restorative justice and VOM (victim offender mediation) practices and (3) development of guiding principles and manuals on restorative justice for the practitioners. UNDP will do this by: Needs assessment on the VOM through the workshops and in this context training of trainers programmes; Institutional capacity enhancement of the Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Criminal Affairs on VOM; Technical know how activities on “plea bargaining” in Criminal Justice System; Awareness raising activities on VOM programmes; Capacity Building Programs on Restorative Justice and VOM Practices; Development of Guiding Principles and Manuals on Restorative Justice for the Practitioners (127.1)
No info found	US International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs provide training in human rights, officer professionalism, peacekeeping and civil-military relations. (94.1); No further details found

Budget	Size of the activity
Total Budget for 2011: EUR 1,264,716.00 (128.1) total BOMCA budget since 2003: 36,5M €, see 124.1/9; "Overall assistance of BOMCA to the Uzbek border agencies amounts to 4.8 mln USD." (128.1	"T*he main component of BOMCA is capacity development for Integrated Border Management (IBM) through training and exposure to European best practices on IBM for all agencies involved in border management. To support more professional border management practices, as well as to improve working conditions at the border, BOMCA provides infrastructure and equipment at selected border crossing points (BCPs) on trade corridors and border outposts (BOs). The major work is done to modernize and upgrade training facilities in the region, to encourage CA countries to introduce the IBM methodologies where appropriate. Legal reforms and institutional development are subsidiary components in the program* ." (128.1)
Maximum CIDA contribution: $ 12,000,000 (113.1) , Vietnam: 500,000 $ = total budget: 12,500,000 $ (113.6)	Project activities focus on developing capacities required for Vietnam to transform itself into a state "ruled by law". This project responds to the capacity building needs in the Vietnamese legal-judicial sector by working with the Supreme People's Court, the Ministry of Justice, and select civil society organizations to improve the administration of justice in Vietnam and increase knowledge of, and access to, the legal system, particularly for poor and disadvantaged groups. In particular, the project focuses on building the capacity of the Ministry of Justice's Judicial Academy and the Supreme People's Court's Judicial Training School to develop strategic plans and deliver quality professional skills training to legal and judicial personnel, in line with international legal standards and principles, including gender equality principles. Support is also provided for the planning and implementation of a Supreme People's Court strategic plan for the administration and procedural reform of courts. In addition, the project works to enhance the capacity of two to three Vietnamese civil society organisations to help them actively engage in the legal reform policymaking process and deliver sustainable and appropriate dispute resolution services to the poor, women, and ethnic minorities. (112.1)
$200,000 in 2001; Budget reached $2,700,000 in fiscal year 2003 (75.1 p 23) No further details found	US military advisers are reported to have offered training to (special forces) troops in the spring of 2002. U.S. assistance reflects the growing fear that Yemen is becoming an unwitting harbour for terrorist groups. Military aid, which amounted to $200,000 in 2001, reached $2,700,000 in fiscal year 2003. Several tens of millions of dollars were additionally provided to Yemen as part of American military assistance to “frontline states” in the “war on terrorism” (75. 1 p 23); no further details found

Budget	Size of the activity
No info found	"*IMET will enable Zambian military personnel "to attend courses at the Defence Institute of International Legal Studies and US military staff colleges, and receive training in counter-terrorism, corruption investigation, and medicine. Medical training will complement Emergency Plan projects to address the crisis of HIV/AIDS in the Zambian military* ." (95.1 p 118) No further details

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Budget	Size of the activity

Budget	Size of the activity

Budget	Size of the activity

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Budget	Size of the activity

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Afghan National Police, Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), as well as the Attorney General's Office, establishment of the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (64.1)	developed out of a German Police Mission, taken over by the EU June 2007 (61.3, 61.5)	European Union Police (EUPOL)
Police, Prisons (6.2)	"*at the request of the Afghan Government and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan (UNAMA), UNDP established LOTFA* " (6.2)	The project is carried out in "*National Implementation Modality (NIM) through the MoI, and is governed by UNDP's financial rules and regulations. The MoF is the other responsible party to which all police remunerations are made on a quarterly basis* ." (6.3)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police,(120.1)	developed out of previous UNDP programs in Albania (starting in 1997), 120.2	UNDP Albania Country Office / UNDP Direct Execution (DEX)
governments, ministries, NGOs and international organisations (119.1)	No info found	UNDP Direct Execution (DEX), NGO Subcontracted, The Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS) is in charge for the implementation of Early Warning System for Albania Project. (119.1)
No info found	UNDP appointed contact officer in February 2006 to start EUSAC together with Albanian gov. 118.5	UNDP Albania Country Office/European Commission Delegation, Albania (118.1)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Border Police	No info found	No info found
Administration Pénitentiaire Algérienne (DGAPR)	No info found	Executing ministry: Direction Générale de l'Administration Pénitentiaire et de la Réinsertion (DGAPR), with the help of PRI, also UNDP 21.1
Correctional System (=DGAPR); no further details found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Ministry of Justice	No info found	Executing agency: Direction Générale de la Modernisation de la Justice (DGMJ), no further details found.
Ministry of Justice, Magistracy, Justice system (64.1 p 4)	No info found	No info found
Police	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
none, Armed Forces subject to review by HRDO	No info found	OSCE Office in Yerevan (27.1), HRDO
Police	Police	OSCE's Strategic Police Matters Unit

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, National Legal Aid Services Organization (NLASO)	No info found	Department of Justice Canada/Canadian Bar Association/IBM Canada
Prison personnel		

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police (97.1 p 6)	No info found	Ministry of Home Affairs, Police/ UNDP country office in Bangladesh, through the PSME Unit (Programme Support, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit) responsible for monitoring programme undertakings
Ministry of Home Affairs, Bangladesh Police (96.1 p 11)	No info found	The Government of Bangladesh, Ministry of Home Affairs, a multitude of national and internationan partners are on the Programme Steering Committee headed by the Ministry of Home Affairs (See: 96.6 p 40)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Armed Forces, Ministry of Defense 121.2	Republic of Belarus requested activity through OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation 121.2	Belarus Ministry of Defence (The project to be implemented under the national execution modality.); UNDP Minsk administered and managed the project and undertook the daily monitoring of project implementation (121.2)
Armed Forces, Policy-makers (76.2)	No info found	No info found
Bolivian Armed Forces, border guards (customs)		US Military Group Bolivia (La Paz)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Armed Forces, Ministry of Defense, Constitutional Structure more generally	The Bosnian State Presidency	Defense Reform Commission, chaired by James R. Locher III, former US Assistant Secretary of Defense. The Commission includes both national and International commissioners (7.1 p 256), 7.4 DRC tasked with evaluation and suggestions, not executing the program as such! 7.5 execution of reforms: state of BiH
Police, Ministry of Interior	Office of the High Representative	European Union Police Mission (EUPM)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police	No info found	UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention & Recovery (BCPR) Unit; conference: UNDP Brazil, Ministry of Justice
Armed Forces	No info found	No info found
Armed Forces, Police (68.1 p 13)	seems to be continuation of previous UNDP programs in Burundi	Netherlands, UNDP (68.1 p 13), no further details found
Ministry of Defense and Veteran Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Public Security	No info found	UNDP Burundi; Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR); Dutch strategic advisors; International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Insurgents, Police, Correctional System, Police, Armed Forces, Parliament, Office of Inspector General, Intelligence Service, Prisons (see 39.2 p 6) --> entire security sector	No info found	UNDP Burundi, "Burundi Contact Group" 39.18, 39.20
Ministry of Justice, creation of Maisons de la Justice (Justice Houses) (129.1)	Request from the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform (129.1)	UNDP, Project management Unit (PMU) of the Council of Legal and Judicial Reform (129.2)
No info found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Justice and Security Institutions	No information found	UNDP CAR, SNU (UN group CAR, special representative)
National army (Forces armées centrafricaines), National and other police forces; Justice and penitentiary systems; Intelligence services; Private security firms. (18.2)	Government of the Central African Republic (18.2)	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA).Within BINUCA, the Security Institutions Unit (SIU) (18.6 p 1)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Armed Forces	No info found	US Military, no furher details found
Armed forces	No info found	No info found
Armed Forces, no further details found	No info found	No info found
Insurgents	No info found	DEX: PNUD en étroite collaboration avec l'ONUCI (157.1)
Armed Forces, Insurgents (46.1)	No info found	ECOWAS Armed Forces and French Armed Forces (Licorne Force) (46.1), UNOCI under 46.2
Police, Gendarmerie	No info found	UNOCI/ECOWAS working group together with government of CDI,l UNPOL

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
local authorities, criminal justice system, private sector, civil society groups 156.4	Ivorian government and several Ivorian mayors 156.4	Nationally executed (NEX): Ministère de l'Intérieur
Police, Ministry of Interior (122.1) no further details found	No info found	UNDP, (122.1) no further details found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Armed Forces	No info found	UNDP (155.2)
Justice and Correctional System: "L*es principaux bénéficiaires des actions du volet appui à la justice sont le Ministère de la Justice et Droits Humains à travers ses services spécialisés notamment le Service de la Documentation et d'Etudes et le Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature.*" (151.2)	No information found	No information found
Justice System, Correctional System (152.1); No further details found	No information found	United Nations Office for Project Services, L'OIM (Organisation Internationale des Migrations), L'Unité « Correction » de la MONUSCO, NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) (152.2)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police, Armed Forces, Judicial police, Ministère Public, Justice System (153.2)	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police	no further details found	no further details found

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Armed Forces,Congolese authorities in charge of security, especially advise on defense reform, (55.2); No further details found	"official request by the DRC government" 55.1	"50 military and civilian personnel." (55.2); No further details found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police (49.1) + accountability institutions?	No info found	Development Alternatives International, Effective Development Group (49.3)
No info found	No info found	No info found
Police	DRC Authorities; After a "*request by President Kabila dated 6 October 2006, the Council of the European Union decided to extend the EUPOL-Kinshasa Mission for an additional year, until 31 December 2006* ." (53.1)	EUPOL: "The mission staff includes 29 expatriates (12 French, 6 Portuguese, 4 Italians, 2 Dutch, 2 Belgians, 1 Swede and two staff from invited countries: Canada and Turkey, a candidate for membership of the European Union)." The EUPOL Mission was "*strengthened by 29 police staff (11 French, 1 Dane, 1 English, 13 Angolans, 2 Malians, 1 Rumanian), for a period of five months* " during the election period in 2006. (53.2)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
"*support to three institutions: the Police Reform Monitoring Committee (CSRP), the General Inspection of the Congolese police (IG-PNC) and the General Commissariat of the Congolese police (CG-PNC)* ." (54.2) Police, Justice System	Congolese authorities, No further details found	"Made up of 50 international experts, the mission's members include police experts, criminal justice experts and experts in the cross-cutting aspects of Security Sector Reform" (54.2); No further details found
Judiciary, Public Ministry, Office of Public Defense, the National Ethics Commission, and the Technical Secretariat of the Presidency, National Police	No info found	USAid

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior (Police), Ministry of Planning and Finance,	No info found	AusAid, UNDP
Courts, Prosecution Services, Ministry of Justice, Public Defenders Office (146.2 p 1) Correctional Service (146.2 p 17)	Information not found	Executing and implementing agency: UNDP Timor Leste (146.2)
Courts, Prosecution Service, Public Defenders Office, and the Ministry of Justice (115.1)	No info found	Executing and implementing agency: UNDP Timor Leste (115.1)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Courts, Prosecution Service, Public Defenders Office, Ministry of Justice, Corrections Service (116.1)	No info found	The project will be directly executed by the UNDP Country Office, an advisory committee will act as "*consultative body providing advice to the Council of Coordination* (CoC) *on issues pertaining to the justice sector. The Committee will be comprised of nominees of the Courts, Prosecution, MoJ, Public Defender's Office, Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ), UNMIT, UNCT, development partners, two CSO nominees, and representatives of national and international staff serving in the justice system.*" (116.1). Explanation of CoC : "*Council of Coordination will be the Steering Committee responsible for making management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Chief Executive Officer, who is the Project Manager* " (116.1)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Office of the President, Secretariat of State for Security, National Parliament, Secretariat of State for Defence, National Defense Institute (150.2)	The government of East Timor (no further information found)	UNMIT SSSU, UNDP: "An integrated approach between UNDP/ UNMIT SSSU will be adopted for project implementation and oversight." (150.2)
Police	Timor-Leste requested, in an 11 June 2006 letter to the Secretary-General UN assistance. (11.2 p 11) This resulted in cooperation based on trilateral understanding: memorandum of understanding (MoU) between Timor-Leste, the UN and Australia, 26 January 2007. (11.2 p 10)	United Nations Police (UNPOL)/UNMIT security sector support unit (SSSU)/Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (DSRSG)/ UN Formed Police Units (FPUs) ("specialised armoured police elements that often act as a rapid reaction force in serious outbreaks of violence.") (11.2 p 7)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police	The government of East Timor (no further information found)	UNMIT, Police Department of the UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and from the Governance and Rule of Law Group at the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery. (148.2)
Police	No information found	UNPOL, UNDP - BCPR, UNDP DPKO) Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions) (149.1)
Police, Military, Border, Ministry for Defence and Security, Civil, Protection and private security (147.2 p 7)	The government of East Timor (no further information found)	Executing agancy: UNDP Timor-Leste, Implementing agancy: United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) (147.2 p 1)
Armed Forces? (71.1)	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police, Supreme Court Legal Medicine Institute (IML), Attorney General's Office, criminal justice services (70.1)	No info found	USAid (70.1)
Defense Sector (80.1)	Yes: The 2000 peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea invited Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, "*through their endorsement of the Framework Agreement and Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, to work closely with the international community to mobilize resources for the resettlement of displaced persons, as well as rehabilitation and peace building in both countries* " (80.4)	DFID (Defense Advisory Team) (80.1)
Armed Forces (81.1)	No info found	No info found
Armed Forces, Security Sector (82.1)	Ethiopian government, 82.1	DFID

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Security Sector (172.1) no further information found	Ethiopian government, 82.1	DFID (172.1), no further details found
Justice system: EU experts located at "*Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Supreme Court of Georgia, the High Council of Justice and the Public Defender's Office, as well as the Court of Appeal Tbilisi, the City Prosecutor's Office Tbilisi.* " (58.2 p 3); no further details found	Georgian government: "*Prime Minister of Georgia, Mr Zhvania, in a letter to the SG/HR, invited the EU to deploy an EU Rule of Law Mission in the context of ESDP in Georgia* " (58.2)	"Senior and highly experienced personnel have been seconded by the Member States of the EU to support, mentor and advise key decision makers." (58.2 p 3)
Border Guards, customs service and "*other law enforcement agencies* " (59.1)	"*joint request of the Presidents of Moldova and Ukraine* " (59.3)	EUBAM is a European Union Mission. UNDP is the implementing partner (59.4)
Armed Forces	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Justice System (28.1 p 5f)	DFID	No info found
Ministry of Defense	No info found	United Kingdom (UK) Defense Advisory Team
No info found		UNDP (29.4)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Attorney General, Courts (66.3); Public Ministry (66.3), no further details found	No info found	USAid (66.1,2,3,4) via sub-contractor (Checchi and Company Consulting) 66.6

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police, creation of the Civilian Inteligence General Directorate, creation of the Security Advisory Council (20.4)	No info found	Guatemala Programme of the Latin American Faculty for Social Sciences and the Association for Security in Democracy, together with Interpeace and UNDP (20.1 p.72)
Police? (30.1)	No info found	subcontractors: RTI Research Triangle Institute, Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation, Grupo Ceiba
No info found	ECOWAS heads of state (50.2)	experts from ECOWAS/UN/EU

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Armed Forces, Police, Customs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Environment (!) 44.15	Guinean Govermnment: President Condé	UNOWA/UNDP, with other partners: OIF, France, EU (44.15), respective advisors from the agencies (44.15)
Armed Forces, Judicial Police, Police, Prosecution Services + "Guinean athorities" (52.2 p 1f)	The Secretariat of the Steering Committee for the SSR process, Guinean Authorities (52.1 p 2)	The European Union (EU) Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC)
Courts, Ministry of Justice, Bar Association, the Faculty of Law and Civil Society Organizations, Police, Oversight institutions (166.2); No further details found	No info found	UNDP (Management Arrangements: DEX)/UNIOGBIS SSR Unit

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police, Border Forces, Office of the Prosecutor General (41.1)	No info found	UNIOGBIS/ National Technical Independent Mixed Commission/United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (41.1 p 7)
Correctional system (Prisons Administration Directorate, training of prison personnel), Police, Creation of the Office of the Inspector General, Ministry of Justice, armed militias (63.1 p 3f)	No info found	UNPOL
peace tribunals, legislature, Legal school (École du Barreau de Port-au-Prince)	No info found	CIDA and Implementing Partner AIF (Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
(Post-earthquake?) "camp representatives", prosecutors, magistrates, and justices of the peace, the public (107.1)	No info found	USAid with Implementing Partner Tetra Tech DPK
Police, Correctional System, Justice System	No info found	MINUSTAH, UNDP (174.1); no further details found

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police	No info found	UNDP (173.1); No further details found
Department of Justice/Ministry of Law and Justice,	No info found	UNDP (130.1)
No details found	No info found	UNDP, Centre for Human Rights Studies, University of Tehran (Lead Agency); management arrangement: National Execution (NEX)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Armed Forces (31.1); No further details found	US DoD; Commander Multi-National Force Iraq	Multi-National Security Transition Command–Iraq (MNSTC-I). The military arm consists of the the Coalition Military Assistance Training Team (CMATT) and the Joint Headquarters Advisory Support Team (JHQ). (31.1 p 2) The Domestic security branch consistes of the Civilian Police Assistance Training Team (CPATT); No further details found
Ministry of Justice, Justice System	Iraqi interim Government	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Justice System, Correctional System (136.1); No further details found	No info found	UNDP Iraq
Armed Forces, Police (32.1)	Iraqi Interim Government (32.1)	"Since inception 23 NATO member countries and one partner country have contributed directly to the training effort through the provision of personnel, funding or equipment donations" (32.5); no further details found MNSTC-I`s Civilian Police Assistance Training Team (CPATT)
Police, INDECOM (14.2)	The Government of Jamaica (14.2); No further details found	DFID (14.2)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Armed Forces? (72.1)	No info found	No info found
Armed Forces	No info found	No info found
Armed Forces (83.1)	No info found	No info found
"Kenya Police Force, the Kenya Prisons Service, the Judiciary, the Department of Public Prosecutions, the Department of Children Services, Probation & Aftercare Services and the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission" 181.1	Government of Kenya	coordinated through Ministry of Justice, carried out by diverse agents/experts from international/private partners, 181.1
Justice System	No info found	UNDP (84.1); Kituo Cha Sheria, CLARION, Action AID (84.1)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
police, judiciary, correctional system and customs	No info found	EULEX: in the field consists of "*1950 international police officers, judges, prosecutors and customs officials and up to 1200 local staff" (60.1)*
Kosovo Police (KPS), Prison Management Division (PMD), Justice Sector	No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found	Directly implemented by UNDP (175.1)
Armed Forces	Contractors of 2003 Peace Agreement	DynCorp and Pacific Architects and Engineers (PAE) (Private Security Companies)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police (LNP); Courts, Prisons, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Customs, Bureau of Corrections (177.1) Ministries of Justice; Planning and Economic Affairs 177.4	merger of two previous programs, decision to initiate came at a Cabinet retreat in Buchanan 2010 (177.3)	UNDP Liberia; United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Liberia Action Network on Small Arms (LANSA), Liberia Youth Crime Watch, Ministry of Justice
Liberia National Police	no info found	CIVPOL/Dex Service Center
Liberia National Police	Comprehensive Peace Agreement called for Restructuring	UNPOL/CIVPOL (UNMIL)
Liberia National Police	No info found	No info found

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Liberia National Police	No info found	No info found
Liberia National Police	No info found	UNDP Direct Execution (DEX) (160.2), UNPOL/UNMIL (160.2)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Liberia National Police	No info found	UNDP through Community and Social Cohesion CTA (161.2), UNPOL/UNMIL
Liberia National Police	No info found	No info found
Local courts & authorities, prison management, LNP	no info found	Justice & Security Trust Fund,
Armed Forces, Police	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Project type: National Execution --> Implementing partner: General Peoples' Committee for Justice	No info found	Executing Agent: General Peoples' Committee for Justice
Police; Creation of the Border Police	Government of FYR Macedonia (57.4)	"*When at full strength, around 200 international personnel will make up the Proxima mission. This will comprise of uniformed international Police officers and civilian internationals. Additionally Proxima will employ a number host country staff in support functions* ." The personnel is deployed from multiple European (EU and Non-EU) donors, USA, Switzerland, and potemntially Russia, Canada and Ukraine (57.2); No further detals found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police, Border police, Ministry of Interior, Judiciary (56.2/9	Macedonian Government	"*The EU's Political and Security Committee (PSC) will provide the political control and strategic direction. The Secretary General/High Representative (SG/HR) will give guidance to the Head of EUPAT through the EU Special Representative (EUSR)* ." (56.2)
Justice System, paralegal service; (85.1) no further details found	No info found	MASSAJ programme directorate
Parliamantary oversight committees (86.1)	No info found	USAid

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Armed Forces	No info found	No info found
Ministry of Justice	No info found	No info found
Armed Forces	No info found	US-Army
Mauritius Police (170.1)	No info found	UNDP/UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNOPC) (170.1)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Justice System, Office of the Attorney General, Police 105.6	Mexican government (105.1)	USAid
Police (37.1)	No info found	International Organisation of Migration (IOM) (37.1)
Correctional System	Correctional System	
General Prosecutors Office as well as district offices, General Council for the Courts (GCC), Capital City Court (CCC),	No info found	National Center for State Courts (NCSC) 99.5

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (132.1)	No info found	UNDP (only seems to be evaluating the project) (132.2)
Armed Forces	No info found	No info found
Armed Forces	No info found	No info found

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Central level justice agencies and in 11 districts (133.1)	No info found	UNDP- BCPR; UNIFEM (133.1)
Security Sector; (15.1); No further details found	No info found	No info found
Armed Forces, Ministry of Defense; Cooperation with Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (96.3 p 4)	No info found	MPRI (US Private Security Company)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Ministry of Police Affairs and the Nigerian Police Force; Federal Ministry of Justice, State Chief Judges, and State Attorney Generals; Prison Service and the Ministry of Interior; and Anti-corruption agencies (16.2)	no info found	DFID, British Council, ATOS Consulting, Nigerian partners (CLEEN, PRAWA, JRI and NCMG), other international partners (Oxford Policy Management and the IDL Group) (16.3)
Armed Forces	No info found	United States Armed Forces
Ministry of Justice, High Judical Council and the Attorney General's Office (169.1)	No info found	UNDP (169.1)
Justice System (73.1)	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Palestinian Civil Police (PCP), Justice sector; (9.3); Ministry of Justice, the Courts, the Prosecution, the Correction and Rehabilitations Centres Department as well as the Bar Association of lawyers and the Independent Commission for Human Rights (9.3)	"In a letter of invitation of 25 October 2005 the Palestinian Authority invited the EU to launch an European Union Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS)" 9.6	"police officers, magistrates and experts from EU Member States and non-EU contributing countries, such as Canada" (9.3)
Armed Forces	No info found	No info found
Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, Rwandan National Police, National Service of Gacaca Jurisdictions (10.1 p 2) For an introduction on Ganaca jurisdiction see: (10.2)		National implementing institutions are the MINIJUST, the Supreme Court, the Office of the General Prosecutor, the National Service for Gacaca Jurisdictions (NSGJ), and the National Police are the national implementing agencies (10.1 p 21). Implementation type: NEX (nationally executed) (10.13)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
No info found	No info found	No info found
Armed Forces and oversight bodies (91.1 p 101)	No info found	National Democratic Institute (91.1)
Police (123.1)	No info found	Southeast Europe Police Chief Association (SEPCA)/The South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC)
Executing Agency: Supreme Court/ Implementing Agency: President's Office, Master & Registrar's Office/ NPD: Chief Justice Fredrick Egonda-Ntende (171.1)	No info found	UNDP/UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNOPC) (171.2 p 11)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Justice Sector (168.1), Local courts, local police (168.8), Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the Ministry of Justice, and the Judiciary of Sierra Leone (168.11)	No info found	(DFID (168.1)) DAI Europe, together with Consortium partners, the Law and Development Partnership (LDP) and Social Development Direct (SDD) (168.8)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF), the Ministry of Defence (MOD), the Sierra Leone Police (SLP), the Office of National Security (ONS) and Central Intelligence and Security Unit (CISU) (5.3)	no info found	DFID Sierra Leone
"the judiciary, the legal sector, courts and prisons, as well as customary justice and informal sectors" 8.2	no info found	project managed by the British Council (8.3), Justice Sector Coordination Office, Justice Sector Development Programme Leadership Group and Technical Working Group 8.9

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Police, Border Police, Prisons, Courts (12.6 p 9)	"at the invitation of the Solomon Islands government", 12.6, "at the request of the then Prime Minister of Solomon Islands, Sir Allan Kemakeza" 12.10	RAMSI's Participating Police Force (12.7)
Attorney General, Somaliland Parliament Juridical Committee, Ministry of Justice and Prosecutor's Office (140.1)	No information found	UNDP (140.1/2
Militia, Police	No info found	Somalia Strategic Demilitarization Planning Unit (46.1); no further details found

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Somali Police Force, Somaliland Police Force and Puntland Police Force, Police Advisory Committees	No information found	UNDP Somalia (140.7)
Rule of law institutions. (47.2) Specific institutions could not be identified without doubt	No info found	"*Implemented by UNDP, in close cooperation with government counterparts and civil society stakeholders* ." (47.1)
Ministry of Internal Affairs, The Southern Sudan Police Service, The Southern Sudan Prison Service (42.12)	No info found	UNDP Direct implementation (DEX) (42.1)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Security Sector, SPLA (167.1), the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA); the Ministry of National Security; the Ministry of Defence & Veterans Affairs (MoDVA) 167.2	No info found	DFID through sub-contractor Adam Smith International (167.1/2)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
South Sudan Police Service (69.1/2, Ministry of Justice, local institutions (69.2)	Government of South Sudan (see MoU on 69.2)	DFID (69.2), sub-contractors: ATOS, GRM international, coffey, integrity (69.1/2)
state rule of law institutions, civil society organisations and traditional authorities; Bar Association and the Women Lawyers Association; South Sudan Human Rights Commission, South Sudan Police (67.1)		UNDP project teams (67.1)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
The Bar Associations, and States Legal Administrations, the States Judiciaries, NGOs, the police, the prisons (143.3)	Information not found	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (143.4), International Rescue Committee (IRC) (143.5)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
National Judicial Service Commission, Judges, establishment of the National Legal Training and Resource Center (NLTRC), Courts (144.2 p 8f)	Information not found	The Judiciary in collaboration with UNDP (144.2)
Abyei Paralegal Association through Justice and Confidence Center (JCC), Police, Courts,	Information not found	UNDP (142.1)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
"government officials and IDP communities" (145.1)	Information not found	UNDP/Norwegian Refugee Council (145.1)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Insurgents (SPLA/SPLM?)	Executing Entity: UNDP, NSDDRC (141.2) Nof further information found	NSDDRC; UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR),

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Courts and law practitioners, Police, Border Forces, Executing Entity: Agency of State Financial Control and Fight Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor's office, penitentiary system; National Human Rights Institution (Ombudsman office) (125.2/6	No info found	UNDP Tajikistan
Border Forces, Customs Services, The Ministry of Interior police (124.2)	"Initiated in 2002 following the suggestion of the Central Asia Border Security Initiative (CABSI)" 124.9	United Nations Development Programme / UNDP Kyrgyzstan will be the Principal UNDP Office for the implementation of the BOMCA Programme in Central Asia / EC Delegation (124.2 p 29)
Armed Forces, no further details found	No info found	No info found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Judges, lawyers, establishing legal aid centres, law enforcement personnel (114.1) No further information found	Government of Tanzania	Government of Tanzania - Ministry of Finance / Canadian Bar Association
Justice System, no further details found	No info found	No info found
Justice system (chancellerie, magistrats, avocats, huissiers), Ministry of Justice (74.1/3/4)	No info found	UNDP BCPR/High Commissioner of Human Rights (74.4)

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
Ministry of Interior, Local administrations	Request of the Turkish Ministry of Interior. (126.1)	UNDP Turkey
Ministry of Justice (127.1)	No info found	UNDP Turkey (127.1)
Armed Forces (94.1)	No info found	No info found

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
7 beneficiary entities, including five border agencies: Border Guards Committee under the National Security Service, Customs Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Interior, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture.	"Initiated in 2002 following the suggestion of the Central Asia Border Security Initiative (CABSI)" 124.9	UNDP
Ministry of Justice, Supreme People's Court, Civil Society organizations	No info found	The implementation of this project is a collaborative effort between Agriteam, the Government of Alberta, the University of Alberta, and the Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation. (113.1
Armed Forces (75.1)	No info found	US military advisors; no further details found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?
No info found	No info found	No info found
Armed Forces		
Insurgents		

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Security Institution(s) subject to reform	Who initiated activity?	Who carried out activity?

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Afghan government (61.4, 61.3), more particularly the Afghan Uniformed Civilian Police and Afghan Anti-Crime Police (61.3), Ministry of the Interior (61.3), Provincial Chiefs (61.3)	partly, mission aims at "Afghan ownership" (61.3), "close cooperation with local partners" (61.3)
Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance (6.2)	Yes: "*LOTFA works with community leaders, ordinary people, police and local governance councils to engage police and the com-munity proactively on a regular basis, in an attempt to share information and common concerns* " (6.2)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
The Ministry of Interior - Central and local State Police, Local authorities, The Ministry of Education and Science, Targeted communities in the programme areas Education departments in the programme areas, Civil Society involved in community-based policing, conflict resolution and public awareness. International partners such as OSCE, US (ICITAP), EU (PAMECA) and DANIDA police programmes. (120.1)	Yes: project aims to include the community and local actors (120.2). However, they are not "a*pproached directly by te project with respect to participation and dialogue but through co-structures at village/quarter level in a door-to-door public awareness and information campaign." (120.3)*
Civil Society, Albanian Institute of International Studies (119.1)	major contribution of local partners AIIS
Partnerships in enactment: European Commission Delegation, Albania; Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Mission, Albania; North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Office in Tirana; South Eastern Europe NGO Network for the Control of SALW (SEENCA); SEESAC; International Representations/Embassies, Albania; NAMSA, Albania	Albanian government heavily involved 118.5

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6
Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and small-N)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found
DGAPR	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Human Rights Defender`s Office	
Police, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, State Committee of Real Estate Cadastre; Ministry of Health; National Security Service; State Revenues Committee; Prosecutor Generals' Office, et al (23.7)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
National Legal Aid Services Organization	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Ministry of Home Affairs, Bangladesh Police	Yes: "The project will adopt a bottom-up approach to community development to break down the barriers between the police and the people in a cycle of mutual learning." (97.1 p 8)
Ministry of Home Affairs, Bangladesh Police	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Ministry of Defence, Belarus; OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre, Vienna; UNDP BCPR SADU; SEESAC (121.2)	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Ministry of Justice	yes, nation-wide inclusive process with local police and other partners, Ministry of Justice 24.2
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found
Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Internal Security	partially, problems with local ownership identified (39.20)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Government of Burundi	partially, problems with local ownership identified (39.20)
Ministry of Interior, Project Management Unit of the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform, Supreme Court, National Authority for Land Dispute Resolution, Department of the Official Gazette of the Office of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Legal Aid of Cambodia, Community Legal Education Center	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
"Ministères de la Justice, la Sécurité publique, l'Administration du Territoire, les acteurs du système judiciaire (personnel des juridictions et des parquets, barreau, etc); les autorités et partenaires locaux (Préfets; Sous Préfets; Maires; ONG locales) Centres formation juridique (ENAM, faculté de droit), Système des Nations Unies (UNHCR, UNICEF, BINUCA) ONGs nationales internationales (AFJC,LCDH, DRC) Ambassade de France, Réseaux de coopération francophone : ERSUMA, AHJUCAF" (19.1)	No project despription available.
National institutions, youth and women's organisations, human rights advocacy groups, economic milieus, private security companies, etc	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found
Forces armées nationales de Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI), the armed wing of the Forces nouvelles, (46.1), the government of CDI under 46.2	No info found
CDI police, local authorities	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Partenaires nationaux: Ministère de l'Intérieur; UVICOCI: Union des Villes et Communes de Côte d'Ivoire Autres partenaires: Coopération Technique Belge (CTB); Union Européenne; PNUD Côte d'Ivoire (156.1), UN Habitat (156.4)	
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
MDNAC, OIM, MONUSCO, UNOPS, FARDC, CLD	CLD (Comités locaux de Développement): Local development partners are included in planning (155.2)
Institutions judiciaires, Ministère de la Justice et Droits Humains (151.1)	No information found
No information found	No information found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Société Civile, MONUSCO, International Organizaton on Migration, Gouvernement provincial, BCNUDH, EUPOL, Administrations provinciales, Ecoles/Universités, Institutions judiciaires, PNC (153.1); Partenaires institutionnels : BCNUDH ; la Monusco UVS ; MONUSCO RoL; OIM; UNPOL; EUPOL. (153.2)	Yes: "Organisation des séances de sensibilisation des dirigeants locaux, leaders communautaires , citoyens et étudiants sur les droits de femmes" (153.2)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
[KRM: Who in civil society] Société Civile, MONUSCO, PNC, JICA (154.1)	no further details found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Congolese Government	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
no info found	local ownership mentioned in annual review, lack of it criticized (49.3)
No info found	No info found
Congolese National Police's Integrated Police Unit (IPU)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
""The mission cooperates closely with the EUSEC RD Congo, the European Union delegation in DRC and the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in its efforts to help ensure that all SSR efforts deployed are consistent." (54.2)	Congolese civil society and international partners are actively involved. (55.2)
No info found	Yes: "*USAID promotes participation, advocacy, and oversight by civil society organizations. Civil society organizations need to provide an independent, non-governmental check by monitoring the government's progress in implementing reforms and calling them to task when they fail to be accountable.*" (104.1)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
government of ET, "Council of Coordination" (working group of stakeholders and government agencies)	yes, inclusive approach (participation in strategic planning and feedback) 117.2
The Ministry of Justice (including the Public Defenders' Office, the Legal Training Centre and the Prison Service), The Courts, The Office of the Prosecutor General, Citizens of Timor-Leste (146.1)	"*The Evaluation Mission also recommended that "Concerted engagement with civil society, and a human rights-based approach to programme management, would enhance the programme's ability to contribute to promotion of public confidence in the justice system* ." (146.2 p 23) No further details found
The Ministry of Justice (including the Public Defenders' Office, the Legal Training Centre and the Prison Service), The Courts, The Office of the Prosecutor General, Citizens of Timor-Leste (115.1)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	"*The Evaluation Mission also recommended that "Concerted engagement with civil society, and a human rights-based approach to programme management, would enhance the programme's ability to contribute to promotion of public confidence in the justice system* " (116.1)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No information found	"Although direct assistance to civil society (eg in the form of grants) is not envisaged in this project, civil society organisations will be invited to participate in or contribute to activities in policy formulation and oversight, research and outreach, for example, under the National Directorate for Community Conflict Prevention of the Secretariat of State for Security." (150.2 p 5)
Government of East Timor; No further details found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
National Police of Timor-Leste, Office of the Secretary of State for Security (148.1)	No information found
No information found	No information found
Ministry of Defence and Security, National SSR Coordination Committee, Office of the President, Parliamentary Committee B (Foreign Affairs, Defence and National Security), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Civil Society (147.1)	No information found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Attorney General's Office (FGR); Public Defender's Office (PGR); National Civilian Police (PNC); National Judicial Council (CNJ); Superior School for Economy and Business (ESEN); University organizations; Salvadoran courts. (70.1)	USAid also aims to support the pcomunity police in "e*ngaging the community in security-related matters such as crime mapping and drafting crime prevention plans"* (70.1)
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found
"*Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the State Minister of European Integration, the Prosecutor General, the Secretary of the National Security Council, Supreme Court of Georgia* " (58.2)	yes, "local ownership" in the mandate (58.10)
Governments of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, European Commission, Border Guards and Customs Service and other law enforcement agencies in the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and EU Member States.	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found
MoD of Ghana	Yes: "collaboration of civil society organizations" (26.1 p 4)
Ministry of the Interior, Traditional Authorities, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Security Agencies, Ministry of Defence, District Assemblies (29.4)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Judiciary, Public Ministry, Ministry of Government, National Civil Police, and Public Defense Institute (66.4); no further details found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
The Ministry of the Interior and other state organs sought the projects advice (20.5 p 1)	Yes: Civil society groupt were actively engaged in process. (20.5 p 2)
"Ministries of Interior and Education, National Association of Municipalities (ANAM), SEGEPLAN, National Police (PNC), Public-Private Alliances, USG agencies implementing CARSI activities" (30.1)	No info found
No info found	report was validated through national consultations with various stakeholders in Conakry and in the rest of the country, mainly in Mamou, Kankan, Labe and Nzérékoré (50.2), "l'approche a été inclusive sur toute la ligne" (50.3)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
National Security Sector Reform Steering Committee launched by President Condé on 20 June 2011 (44.1 p 9), Technical Committees in the different sectors (police, justice etc.) 44.15	the reform agenda was carried out on a national level with the advisory and organizational help of UNOWA/UNDP (44.15), broad inclusion of international and national actors, civil society, donors etc. (44.17)
The project "*was conducted in partnership with the Republic of Guinea Bissau, which maintains ownership of the security sector reform (SSR) process* " (52.2 p 1)	the mission mandate prescribes "local ownership" (52.2)
Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense and Secretariat of the Comité de Pilotage of SSR, Ministry of Interior, Courts, Prosecution, BAR Association, Law Faculty, Civil Society (166.2)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior (Police), Ministry of Justice, Office of the Prosecutor General	No info found
Transitional Government of Haiti installed in 2004, From 2006 on an elected Government was in office	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Ministry of Justice and Public Security, judges, prosecutors, bar association, and other justice sector officials. The project is also "*collaborating with the Presidential Commission on criminal code reform*" (107.1), 107.6	No info found
Ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique, Police Nationale d'Haïti, Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire, Ecole de la Magistrature et Académie de Police, MINUSTAH (174.1)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
PNUD, MJSP, SEPS, PNH, MINUSTAH, UNOPS (173.1); no further details found	No info found
Project is in Parnership with "*the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India" (13*	No info found
Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice (130.1)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Ministries of Interior, Finance, Defense, Planning (31.7)	No info found
No info found	

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Ministry of Justice, Higher Judicial Council, , Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Judicial Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, Judicial Council and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the Kurdistan Region. Heartland Alliance, Women's Empowerment Organization, Tsamota, Synergy, Albany Associates (136.1)	No info found
"*The activities of the mission are coordinated with Iraqi authorities and the US-led Deputy Commanding General Advising and Training (DCG (A&T)) who is also dual-hatted as the Commander of NTM-I.* " (32.1) Close work with Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior (32.4)	No info found
Anti Corruption Branch (14.2), Jamaican Constabulary Force (JCF), Ministry of National Security (14.2)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found
Ministries of Justice, Gender, Immigration, Offices of the President and Vice-President, Judiciary, State Law Office, Kenya Law Reform Commission 181.1	GovKenya largely responsible, coordinates activities
Kituo Cha Sheria, CLARION, Action AID (84.1)	partially, plan is to "empower local communities" (84.1)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	meant to be "in line with the local ownership principle", 60.1
No info found	No info found
UNDP Kosovo, Kosovo Women`s Network (175.2)	No info found
Liberian Government	Civil Society Institutions included but only marginally (2.1, 163)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Interior (177.4)	project is aimed at full local ownership and self-sustainability (177.4)
Liberian National Police	facilities and trainings run together by CIVPOL/LNP (158.5)
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found
LNP, Ministry of Justice (160.2)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Ministry of Justice, LNP (161.2)	goal of "national primacy" 161.2
No info found	No info found
Ministry of Justice, Prison Facilities, Local Courts	partially funded by Government of Liberia
National Transitional Government of Liberia (13.2)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found
Macedonian government authorities, Ministry of Interior	"local ownership" addressed in factsheet (57.2)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Macedonian government authorities (56.2); No further details found	No info found
Office of the Vice-President (85.7)	civil society was engaged, but not included in planning (85.7)
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found
Ministry of Justice	"civil society involved in the start-up phase of the project, with active participation in the various mechanisms driving the reform and in developing the Civil Society Action Plan for participation in the Justice Development Program's Operational Plan" 111.1
No info found	No info found
Main Implementing Partners: Prime Minister's Office – Home Affairs Division Office of the Commissioner of Police; Co-Implementing Partners: Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment; Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) (170.2 p 2)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Ministry of Justice, Mexico Office of the Attorney General (105.6)	"USAID worked with civil society organizations to promote their participation in implementing the reforms" 105.6
No info found	No info found
No info found	Mongolian stakeholders were guided through a process to develop a Strategic Plan for Reform of the Justice Sector (99.5)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
"*The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs in partnership with Supreme Court, the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, National Committee on Gender Equality, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, General Police Department, Prosecutors' General Office, Special Investigative Unit under the General Prosecutor, Court Decision Enforcement Agency , NGOs - National Centre Against Violence, Open Society Forum, MonFemNet, Union of the Disabled People, Mongolian Families' Association, Mongolian Men's Association* ." (132.2)	No info found
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Supreme Court of Nepal, Ministry of Law and Juctice; Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction; Ministry of Women; Children and Social Welfare; Ministry of Land Reform and Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal Bar Association, Office of the Attorney General (133.1/2)	No info found
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Nigerian government (16.3)	yes, project co-planned by Nigerian authorities, local CSO as partners (16.3)
No info found	No info found
Ministry of Justice, High Judicial council, other judicial institutions and relevant Ministries, civil society including universities etc. (169.1)	Yes: Project aims to "*encourage local civil society organisations to actively contribute to the peace-building and democratisation process* " (169.1), "engaging actors at all levels, including the Palestinian Bar Association, civil society organizations and other grassroots initiatives" (169.1)
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Caretaker Government in Ramallah	No info found
No info found	No info found
Rwandan Government, Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, Rwanda National Police (10.9)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found
No info found	lack of local ownership criticized in evaluation (171.6)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Office of National Security, Anti-Corruption Commission, Justice Sector Coordination Office (168.1)	local ownership mentioned as one of the key goals of the project (168.10)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
	lack of local ownership criticized in 5.7
Justice Sector Coordination Office, Justice Sector Development Programme Leadership Group and Technical Working Group 8.9	"also includes a £1.5m project to support civil society demand greater accountability from Sierra Leone's justice institutions through a targeted programme of capacity building, regional network development and support and small grants" 8.2

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Justice Sector Consultative Committee (JSCC) and Justice Sector Technical Operations Group (JSTOG)	No info found
Legal Clinic, Somaliland Women's Lawyers' Association, Sexual Assault Referral Center (140.3), Local courts and communities in Somaliland and Puntland (140.2)	No information found
Transitional federal Government, "Puntland" and "Somaliland" authorities are partners in DDR. (43.1); No further information found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Local courts, security providers (police), Transitional Government of Somalia (140.7)	No information found
Police, Counrts, prisons and the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutonal Development, civil society groups and UN institutions such as UNICEF and UNMIS (47.2)	No info found
Government of South Sudan (GoSS) Ministry of Internal Affairs, The South Sudan Police Service, The South Sudan Prison Service UNMIS, UNOPS, UNIFEM, UNODC, UNFPA, UNICEF (42.6)	"advisory support" to the Southern Sudan Police Service Project Development Committee (42.12)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Government of South Sudan (GoSS); the Specialised Standing Committee for Defence, Security and Public Order of the South Sudan National Legislative Assembly; and selected civil society organisations (CSOs) (167.2)	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Judiciary of South Sudan Ministry of Justice Ministry of Interior (Police and Prisons) South Sudan Human Rights Commission South Sudan Law Reform Commission UNMISS Rule of Law UNMISS Police, Corrections and Human Rights (67.1)	

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
"*UNDP Rule of Law Programme in Darfur works closely with United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) offices of Human Rights, Rule of Law, Child Protection, Civil Affairs, Civilian Police and Gender. UNHCR, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WFP, and a number of INGOs." Also, a partnership is established with the Prisons Advisory Unit of UNAMID-ROL* " (143.4), People's Legal Aid Centre (PLACE), African Centre for Human Rights (ACHR) and Child Rights Watch (CRW) (143.5)	"(A) total of 11, 603 persons, 4, 066 (1,650F & 2,416M) in North Darfur, 4,183 (2,066F & 2,117M) in South Darfur and 994 (421F & 573M) in West Darfur participated in awareness raising sessions and workshops conducted by the paralegals" (143.3)

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
At the National Level: - Sudan Judiciary At the State Level: - South Darfur State Judiciary - North Darfur State Judiciary - West Darfur State Judiciary - Kassala State Judiciary	Information not found
The Judiciary, the Traditional Court, the Prosecutor Office, the Police, the Prison, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Ministry of Health, Traditional Leaders, United Nations Mission in Sudan Police / Correctional Services, Civil Society Organizations, Justice and Confidence Centers. (142.1)	Information not found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
The Norwegian Refugee Council (RRC) endorsed byThe Ministry of Internal Cooperation (MIC) as well as the Khartoum State	Information not found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
North Sudan DDR Commission (NSDDRC), International Organization on Migraton (IOM)	Information not found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
Agency on State Financial Control and Fight against Corruption, Ministry of Jusice, Office of Ombudsman.	No info found
Tajik Border Guards, Customs Service, Drug Control Agency, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (124.1)	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	"Government of Tanzania-led initiative with support from Canada and other donors" 114.1
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
The Ministry of Interior (through its General Directorate of Provincial Administration), as the main beneficiary of the project; Provincial administrators (governors and district governors), police and the gendarmerie, specialized law enforcement bodies (forest guards, customs and coast guards), civil society and the media, as the target groups; Citizens, as the final beneficiaries. (126.1)	Partners are "Media and Civil Society" (126.2 p 3)
Ministry of Justice	
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found
Supreme People's Court, the Ministry of Justice, and select civil society organizations	Yes: The "project works to enhance the capacity of two to three Vietnamese civil society organisations to help them actively engage in the legal reform policymaking process" (113.1)
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?
No info found	No info found

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?

Who are local partners?	Inclusive planning?

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6 *SSR components*

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Afghanistan_mult_2007	yes, implicit in the mandate/mission, explicit mentioning of development context (61.3, 61.4), not only training but also strategic activities; considered part of larger EU SSR agenda (61.3, 61.7)
Afghanistan_PolCor_2002	not really, LOTFA is a "trust fund" mostly coordinating (financial) contributions, with some additional activity in police development (part. remuneration transparency) and capcity-building
Albania_Pol_2003	It is declared a Security Sector Reform project (120.2)
Albania_X_2003	No mention of an SSR project
Albania_X_2007	No mention of an SSR project
Algeria Bor_2005	No: No mention of a specifically designed SSR mission.
Algeria_Cor_2003	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Algeria_Cor_2007	No mention of an SSR project
Algeria_MoJ_2003	No mention of an SSR project
Algeria_Mult_2004	No: No mention of a specific SSR- tailored programme
Algeria_Pol_2001	No: "There is no comprehensive approach to SSR in Algeria." (21.1 p 8) [KRM: may not be comprehensive (i.e. 'proper'), but is it specifically designed SSR?]
Armenia_Arm_2008	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Armenia_Pol_2010	No: No mention of a specifically designed SSR mission.
Bangladesh_Mult_2001	No mention of an SSR project
Bangladesh_Pen_2002	No mention of an SSR project
Bangladesh_Pol_2005	Yes: (97.1 p 5)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Bangladesh_Pol_2009	Yes: (97.1 p 5)
Belarus_Arm_2007	It is declared a Security Sector Reform project (121.2)
Benin_Arm_1998	No mention of an SSR project
Bolivia_Arm_X	NO SSR project? Bilateral military assistance from the US, focus on counterterrorism, interoperability, and public relations? 101.2
Bosnia_ArmDefenseSector_2003	No mention of SSR specific design in (7.1)
Bosnia_Pol_2004	No mention of SSR specific design
Brazil_Pol_X	no
BurkinaFaso_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Burundi_ArmPol_2011	YES The activities are mentioned under the header of SSR. (68.1 p 13),

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Burundi_MoDMinistryofPublic Security_2009	No info found
Burundi_Mult_2007	Yes, see (39.2)
Cambodia_MoJ_2006	No mention of an SSR project
Cameroon_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
CentralAfricanRepublic_JusSec_2011	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
CentralAfricanRepublic_mult_2008	Yes: "(T)*he seminar* (of 2008) *saw a heavy presence of international experts in SSR and SSR champions, such as the UNDP, OECD, EU, BONUCA, etc., and was conducted on the five sound principles that are widely accepted to be at the heart of SSR: SSR as a holistic undertaking; the necessity for national ownership; the commitment of government; the necessity for democratic, including parliamentary, oversight; and the necessary role for civil society and the media in security governance."* (18.5) SSR referenced in 19.5 (UNDAF/UNDP plan for CAR)
Chad_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Chile_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Colombia_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Coted'ivoir_Ins_2008	No mention of an SSR project
Coted'ivoire_ArmIns_2004	yes, referred to as part of larger SSR-efforts 46.2
Coted'ivoire_PolGen_2004	yes, referred to as part of larger SSR-efforts 46.2
Coted'Ivoire_X_2003	yes, referred to as part of larger SSR-efforts 156.4
Croatia_PolMoI_2010	No mention of an SSR project
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_Arm_2009	No mention of an SSR project
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_JusCor_2009	"Judicial and Security Governance" 151.2

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_JusCor_2011	No mention of an SSR project
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_Mult_2009	No mention of an SSR project
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_Pol_2009a	No mention of an SSR project
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_DefenseSector_2005	Yes: The mission is designed as an SSR project. See (55.2)
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_mult_2008	No info found
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_Pol_2009b	No mention of an SSR project
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_PolJus_2005	"strengthen its advising capacity to the Congolese police with a view to facilitating the Security Sector Reform process in the DRC together with EUSEC RD CONGO" (53.5)
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_PolJus_2007	Yes: "*The EUPOL RD Congo mission supports SSR in the field of the police and its interaction with the justice system* " (54.2)
Dominicanrepublic_Jus_2000	No mention of an SSR project
EastTimor_Jus_2008b	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
EastTimor_JusCor_2008	No mention of an SSR project
EastTimor_Mult_2003	No mention of an SSR project
EastTimor_Mult_2008a	No mention of an SSR project
EastTimor_Mult_2011	No mention of an SSR project
EastTimor_Pol_2006	The original plan was for an holistic SSR approach. De facto it is not and reform has been limited (11.5 p 13), considered SSR in literature (11.5, 11.9)
EastTimor_Pol_2011	considered SSR in literature (11.5, 11.9, see mandate 11.10), named "RRR"
EastTimor_SecuritySector_2008	SSR, review and training 147.1/2
Egypt_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
ElSalvador_Mult_2008	No: No mention of a specific SSR- tailored programme
Ethiopia_Arm_2002	No mention of an SSR project
Ethiopia_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Ethiopia_SecurityForces_2003	No mention of an SSR project
Ethiopia_SecurityForces_2006	It is declared a Security Sector Reform project (172.1)
Georgia_Mult_2004	no
GeorgiaMoldova_Mult_2005	No mention of an SSR project
Ghana_Arm_2005	maneuver!
Ghana_Jus_2002	can be considered part of DFID's SSR strategy for Ghana (28.2, p.4)
Ghana_MoD_2003	No mention of an SSR project
Ghana_X_X	yes, "strengthening security sector institutions" (29.4)
Guatemala_Jus_2006	No mention of an SSR project, "justice sector reform" (66.6)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Guatemala_Mult_2002	No mention of an SSR project
Guatemala_X_2010	No mention of an SSR project
Guinea_SecuritySector_2010	assessment phase of actual SSR project
Guinea_SecuritySector_2011	yes, follows from _2010, called SSR project (44.15)
GuineaBissau_Mult_2008	Yes: The mission was designed to specifically develop and SSR imlement an a coherent SSR strategy (52.2)
GuineaBissau_Mult_2009	The concept of SSR is formally applied to the project (166.2 p 19)
GuineaBissau_Mult_2011	Yes: See 41.1
Haiti_Mult_2004	yes

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Haiti_Mult_2005	No mention of an SSR project
Haiti_Mult_2009	No mention of an SSR project
Haiti_Mult_2010	No mention of an SSR project
Haiti_Pol_2007	No mention of an SSR project
India_Department ofJusticeMinistryofLawand Justice_2008	No mention of an SSR project
Iran_X_2005	No mention of an SSR project
Iraq_Arm_2004	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Iraq_Jus_2004	No mention of an SSR project
Iraq_JusCor_2008	No mention of an SSR project
Iraq_Mult_2004b	is considered SSR by 31.12
Jamaica_PolINDECOM_2011	No mention of SSR specific design
Jordan_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Kenya_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Kenya_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Kenya_Jus_2004	yes, considered SSR/SSG by ICTJ and other authors
Kenya_Jus_2010	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Kosovo_Mult_2008	considered SSR by DCAF literature (60.13/14)
Kosovo_SecuritySector_1999	considered SSR by literature, called an "SSB(uilding)" or SSR project
Kosovo_X_2010	No mention of an SSR project
Liberia_Arm_2003	"The main focus of SSR efforts in Liberia (was conducted) to the detriment of a more holistic approach to reforming the security sector. Thus, SSR at the Accra peace dialogue was restricted to training, restructuring, and professionalizing the security agencies.The issue of security sector governance was not factored into the discussions, or into the resulting peace agreement." (2.2 p. 3)
Liberia_Mult_2011	The only mention of Security Sector refoem as a concept is mention in "*Strengthening the capacity of the Security Sector Reform by enhancing the communication and border control and management of the Bureau of immigration.* " (177.1)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Liberia_Pol_2004b	No mention of an SSR project
Liberia_Pol_2006a	No mention of an SSR project
Liberia_Pol_2006b	No mention of an SSR project
Liberia_Pol_2007a	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Liberia_Pol_2007b	considered part of SSR (160.2)
Liberia_Pol_2007c	No mention of an SSR project
Liberia_Pol_2007d	No mention of an SSR project
Liberia_Pol_2008	considered SSR by the UNDP (164.3)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Liberia_PolArm_2004a	follows SSR-mandate and agenda laid out in CPA and UNSCR 1509 (explicit SSR mandate)
Liberia_X_X	
Libya_Jus_2006	No information found
Macedonia_PolBor_2003	No mention of an SSR project
Macedonia_PolBor_2005	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Malawi_Jus_2002	considered SSR by 85.7
Malawi_ParliamentaryOversightBodies_X	No mention of an SSR project
Mali_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Mali_MoJ_2010	No mention of an SSR project
Mauritania_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Mauritius_Pol_2009	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Mexico_Jus_2002	No mention of an SSR project
Moldova_Pol_X	No mention of an SSR project
Moldova_X_2005	No mention of an SSR project
Mongolia_Jus_2000	No mention of an SSR project
Mongolia_MoJ_2007	No mention of an SSR project
Mozambique_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Nepal_Arm_2002	No mention of an SSR project
Nepal_Mult_2008	No mention of an SSR project
Nepal_Sec_2009	The project title features SSR (15.1)
Nigeria_ArmMoD_X	No mention of an SSR project
Nigeria_Jus_2008	no mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Pakistan_Arm_2002	
Palestine_Jus_2010	No mention of an SSR project
Palestine_Jus_X	No mention of an SSR project
Palestine_PolJus_2006	considered SSR in literature (9.9/10), 9.11
Palestine_X_2008	
Peru_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Rwanda_Mult_2008	No mention of a specific SSR design
SaudiArabia_X_X	No information found
Senegal_Mult_2003	No mention of an SSR project
Serbia_Pol_2009	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Seychelles_Mult_2009	No mention of an SSR project
SierraLeone_JusSec_2010	yes, part of DFID's "SJSR" (Security and Justice Sector Reform) program, 168.7
SierraLeone_Sec_1999	Yes, SSR in its name
SierraLeone_Jus_2005	considered part of SSR by literature (8.4)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
SolomonIslands_mult_2003	not considered specifically SSR, only SSR-related (12.14)
Somalia_Jus_2009	No mention of an SSR project
Somalia_Mil_X	No mention of an SSR project
Somalia_Pol_2009	No mention of an SSR project
SouthSudan_Mult_2006	No info found

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
SouthSudan_PolCor_2007	No mention of an SSR project
SouthSudan_SecuritySector_2009	yes, SSR in its name
SouthSudan_SecuritySector_2010	yes, considered SSR by 69.1/69.4
SouthSudan_Jus_2012	no mention of an SSR-project
Sudan_Mult_2004	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Sudan_Jud_2006	No mention of an SSR project
Sudan_PolJud_2006	no mention of an SSR project
Sudan_IDP_2006	no mention of an SSR project
Sudan_X_2007	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Tajikistan_Mult_2005	No mention of an SSR project
Tajikistan_Mult_2011	No mention of an SSR project
Tanzania_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Tanzania_LegalSector_2008	no mention of an SSR project
Togo_Jus_2004	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Tunisia_GovernanceJus_X	part of a three-pillar approach to democratic governance: pillar 1 is SSR, this is pillar 3 (JSR) 74.4
Turkey_MoIProvincialAdministration_2007	oversight of security sector (126.1)
Turkey_MoJ_2008	No mention of an SSR project
Uganda_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?
Uzbekistan_Mult_2011	no mention of an SSR project; in fact: "Though some of the IBM practices can be tailored to the Uzbek realities and accepted by the Uzbek side, overall in Uzbekistan IBM is being translated into Integrated Border Security Concept and as such is being perceived through traditional lenses of border security rather than fully fledged democratic governance with security sector reform commitment" (128.7)
Vietnam_Mult_2006	No mention of an SSR project
Yemen_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project
Zambia_Arm_X	No mention of an SSR project

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6 *SSR components*

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6 *SSR components*

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6 *SSR components*

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Unique identifier	Is it part of specifically designed SSR programme?

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
yes, NATO/US active in Afghanistan
y, *"The process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of armed groups was initiated in 2003 through the Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme (ANBP). This programme has had a main focus on former soldiers of the Afghan National Forces* ." (...) "*The Disband Illegally Armed Groups (DIAG) programme, initiated in June 2005* ." (6.9), +whole bunch of other activities (UN, NATO, EU, bilateral)
yes, numerous EU-Albanian and UNDP partnership agreements have SSR components (120.2), particularly DDR 118.5
yes, see above (120.2)
yes, see above (120.2), lots of DDR in Albania 118.5
all the subsequent projects in Algeria are linked through the MEDA/MEDA II/EuroMed programs 180.1
see above

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
see above
see above
see above
Algerian Government hired Penal Reform International (PRI), an NGO. It conducted prison staff training (for prison directors, technical professionals, such as doctors, psychologists, social workers and staff working not only but mainly with juvenile delinquents) and training of trainers programs to strengthen the Algerian prison staff training institutions. Two: training of magistrates and the promotion of alternatives to custody, and three: facilitating detainee rehabilitation through the development of classes and vocational and skills-training workshops inside the prisons. Furthermore, the UNDP is involved in prison educaton. (21.1 p 5) In the same year Russia and the US launched training corces in technical assistance and officer training, respectively. (21.6)/(21.7)
No information found

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
In order to maintain a sense of even-handedness, the US has increased its security-related assistance, with $4.4 million provided in the 2002 financial year to improve interoperability between US and NATO forces. There government plans to develop and undertake a major decade-long military reform effort in consultation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). A new National Security Strategy document would be prepared by the government vetted with non-government experts and presented for approval by the next National Assembly to be elected in 2007. The reform plan will be guided by four major principles: realistic goals, gradual implementation, thorough analysis and flexibility, and democracy and transparency of the process. It is estimated that by 2015, Armenia will have a military “which will meet the requirements of the 21st century”. (23.1 p 216)
[KRM: What about other activities listed in this chart for Bangladesh?]
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Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
[KRM: What about other activities listed in this chart for Bangladesh?]
no
No assessment possible. No time frame given
Yes: Intelligence Sector reform initiated by the Office of the High Representative in 2003 (7.3 p 35), other projects in Bosnia
Yes: Intelligence Sector reform initiated by the Office of the High Representative in 2003 (7.3 p 35); Bosnia_ArmDefenseSector_2003; EUFOR Althea 4.7
yes, Brazilian-led PRONASCI (national security sector and police reform)
No assessment possible. No time frame given
A reintegration program for ex-combatants is being conducted from 01/03/2010 - 31/12/2012 by UNDP. (68.2) Plenty of other SSR-related activities, including DDR, small arms, reintegration, resettlement, judicial reform, intelligence reform; most of them UNDP-related 39.18

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
Yes, see other Burundi listed activities
Burundi has a number of bilateral programms. France and Belgium provide Police Training: Provided training for the entire police force (approximately 20,000 individuals) from the agent to the officer level. Training modules focused on conduct, discipline and values, behavior towards the population, human rights, and justice and policing. In 2005, Belgium provided US$4.5 million. France: provides training in management and control at the officer level and on providing other infrastructure and institutional support. Will also provide financial and technical support to re-launch a training institute for PNB officers in Bujumbura, the Institut Superiur de Police (ISP).The Netherlands: Provides material support equipment and construction/rehabilitation of infrastructure, including the construction of training centers and 17 police stations. Egypt: training for high-ranking Burundian police officers in Egypt and modest training for PNB officials in Burundi on counterterrorism and border control. International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ): is supporting the PNB to undertake a census of the police to determine the exact numbers of police agents operating in Burundi, as well as to record their salaries, backgrounds and discipline histories. (39.2 p 2f)
"Clearing for Results is a multi-donor funding facility for mine action. It helps develop the capacity of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), Cambodia's national mine action oversight body, to coordinate, regulate and monitor all mine action activities" (2006 - 2010). Donors are UNDP, CIDA, AusAID, Sweden and `Adopt a Minefield` (129.8)
No assessment possible. No time frame given
Yes: There is a DDR-project going on with cooperation from the "*government, armed groups, the UN, the African Union, the European Union, France, the World Bank and MICOPAX (Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in CAR)* ." (19.2) There is also mention of a DDR mission ("*Programme Démobilisation Désarmement Réintégration des ex-combattants* ") that is currently operative, financed by the European Commission and UNDP/BCPR. There ist no mention in the project leaflet of the exact dates of beginning and ending. (19.3)

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
Japan and UNDP had the "Programme de contrôle et de réduction des armes légères" (2007 - 2008) to reduce small arms proliferation (18.11) Germany is supporting the work of FOMUC. China is supporting defence efforts via the rehabilitation of military accommodation, training and equipment provision. South Africa is exploring the possibility of supporting the defence reform, in particular by providing logistics support and training. (18.7) (Document of reference written in 2007!)
No assessment possible. No time frame given
No assessment possible. No time frame given
No assessment possible. No time frame given
Another DDR- project was being conducted at the time. It is still operational now. "Contribution du Danemark au Désarmement, à la Démobilisation et à la Réinsertion (DDR) et au Programme d'Armes Légères en Côte d'Ivoire"
yes, 46.1 p.5ff., 46.2
see above
see above
yes, DDR and other programs (122.1)
yes, see all other DRC entries
yes, see all other DRC entries

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
Various UNDP DDR Programmes started in DRC in 2010 and 2011: "Appui aux opérations d'urgence du DDRRR pour la sensibilisation des FDLR et LRA à l'est de la RDC" (152.3); "Désarmement, Démobilisation des éléments résiduels congolais" (152.4)
yes, see all other DRC entries
yes, see all other DRC entries
Y: Close Coordinaton with EUPOL RD Congo ("sister mission"); "*Other projects: Development of a network of trainers to raise awareness of human rights in 6 provinces: - Training of FARDC trainers with a view to changing the behaviour of FARDC personnel and strengthening their responsibility and capacity in a military career in a democratic environment. Improvement of the military medical structures' response to and care of victims of sexual violence. o Supply of equipment to maternity ward of Camp Kokolo in Kinshasa and training of military care staff in dealing with sexual violence.* " (55.2)
yes, see all other DRC entries
yes, see all other DRC entries
yes, see all other DRC entries
yes, see all other DRC entries
no info found
see all other ET entries

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund, World Bank, AusAID, USAID, Portugal` Development Cooperation Agency (IPAD), Brazil, Norway, Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECI), Germany (GTZ), Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF), and the Asia Foundation are involved in justice reforms in East Timor (146.2 p 10f)
see all other ET entries
see all other ET entries
see all other ET entries
Yes: There are a number of bilateral programmes: Portugal has been supporting army reform by supplying two bats to the Navy and by training two officers a year in Portugal. As of 2007 Portugal will trains the army and provides advisers of which there were eight in either the ministry or army structures.China has given the army logistics support, vehicles and training programs. Malaysia conducted police and army training, but suspended the mission in 2006. Brazil has been conducting training for military police since 2007. The United States are involved through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. in 2006 they educated two Timorese officers in Fort Bragg. (11.2 p 13) In an undertaking beginning in 2006 UNDP, UNMIT, and the Timor-Leste government undertook a Security Sector Review process. It was intended to be the centerpiece of UN efforts to support reform in a strategic and holistic manner. The concluding project document was eventually completed and signed in June 2008. (11.5 p 11) Results have been scarce.
see all other ET entries
see all other ET entries
No assessment possible. No time frame given

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
The EU has also provided more than “US$10 million of funding for CNSP’s violence and crime prevention and gang rehabilitation activities”, in addition to the money provided by the Government of El Salvador. The Judicial Modernization Project, spearheaded by the World Bank, has received more than US$24 million in funding from various sources (although most money has been provided by the World Bank)(70.4 p 2)
see _2003
No assessment possible. No time frame given
no info found
no info found
no (?)
no (?)
No information found
see below
see above
yes, ECOWAS small arms program, "weapons for development" program (29.4)
yes, Comisión Internacional Contra la Impunidad en Guatemala (Transitional Justice)

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
yes, ongoing DDR since 1996 (20.12)
yes, other UNDP/USAID activity in governance/security sector
no info found
yes, USAID and other organizations active in Democracy/Governance in Guinea 44.6, DDR ongoing (44.16)
yes, UNDP engaged in activities as well (EU SSR was terminated because of a coup d'etat in which the local UNDP office allegedly played a shady role!)
No information found
"*On 5 July, UNDP completed a training course for legal aid assistants who will work in the four UNDP-funded Access to Justice Centres in Bissau and the regions of Cachéu and Oio, and in the Office for Legal Information and Consultation in Bissau. On 28 July, UNDP signed a grant agreement with the Human Rights League of Guinea-Bissau under which 30 people will work as legal aid assistants in the Access to Justice Centres and provide community-level information, training and legal guidance. In addition, more than 150 radio programmes on human rights issues and access to justice will be broadcast* ." (41.1 p 7)
yes, see all other Haiti entries

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
yes, see all other Haiti entries
yes, see all other Haiti entries
yes, see all other Haiti entries; The project "Programme Conjoint pour la Prévention des Conflits et la Cohésion sociale" is operative in Haity at the time. Multiple Donors are involved in the project. For more information see (174.2)
yes, see all other Haiti entries
no info found
yes, there is a NATO training mission in Iraq (NTM-I) (31.9), which MNSTC-I seems to be coordinating as well

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
yes, MNTSC-I
A demining programme was funded by U.S. Department of State/The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, DFID, AusAID, Government of Japan, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) in UNDP. (136.4), However, there is no mention in the available project leaflet about exact project duration; also: NTM-I and MNTSC-I
yes, MNTSC-I and EU-Mission
yes, two other DFID programs (14.7)
No assessment possible. No time frame given
No assessment possible. No time frame given
yes, see below
Yes, ongoing efforts by ICTJ and several national commissions, 84.2, GJLOS, 84.6, DFID programs (84.4/5)

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
"An OSCE Mission-organized training on operational management for 21 mid-ranking Kosovo police officers concluded on 11 November 2011 in Vushtrri/Vučitrn. The one-month long training course aims to help further professionalise Kosovo police in areas including criminal investigations, police operations, critical incidents and public relations management." The OSCE also assists law enforcement agencies mandated with fighting organized crime and identifying and addressing potential terrorism threats. (60.7)
NATO helps in setting up the Kosovo Security Force (KSF), 51.5
EULEX, KOSSAC (small arms)
Y: Liberia_Arm_2003; The Peace agreement made possible "Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation and Reintegration" (DDRR) conducted by UNMIL, UNDP and the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL). In 2004 the Governance Reform Commission (GRC and from 2007 Governance Commission (GC)was Established by executive Order by the Chairman of the National Transitional Government of Liberia, Gyude Bryant and took up its work to "provide intellectual leadership and inject critical thinking into the process" (2.2 p.7) The work of the GC has been supported by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the ASSN, and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Centre (KAIPTC) "The GC is also involved in other reform issues that relate to the SSR process, including decentralization and legal and judicial reform issues" (2.2 p.8), 2.13
yes, plenty of other projects (see above, below)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
yes, plenty of other projects (linked to other UNDP/UNMIL activities)
Yes: The "'Arms for Development' project from 2006 to 2008. Building on this the Government of Japan and UNDP Liberia signed a grant of US$1.6 million in March 2009, "*to fund arm-violence reduction in Liberia. The objectives of the project are: to support the Liberia National Police through design and implementation of national policies aimed at providing sustainable support to Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) control; and promote increased public awareness, sensitization and mobilization among communities and other national institutions on the dangers associated with illicit SALW proliferation.*" (159.2)
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Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

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No information found
OSCE, CoE, NATO and DCAF/ISSAT are active in the country for SSR-related purposes
see above

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
UNDP, EU, USAID also active in Malawi with Rule of Law and "Governing Justly and Democratically" programs (85.3)
No assessment possible. No time frame given
No assessment possible. No time frame given
yes, EU, AfDB also active in Mali with Rule of Law and Good Governance projects
No assessment possible. No time frame given
link-up with the Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB) exercise currently rolled out by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment; official launch of the NPSF during the last quarter of 2009. (170.2 p 8)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
US government is active in training and cross-border cooperation with Mexico security forces
GTZ also active in Rule of Law (99.1), World bank (99.8)
Jus_2000, also see above
No assessment possible. No time frame given
see below
"*United Nations Inter-agency Rehabilitation Programme* " is a programme to rahabilitate former Maoist combatants into civilian life. It started in 2010 and is scheduled to last 24 months. UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and ILO are the donors. (15.2), UN Mission in Nepal; DCAF; GTZ; Norway; EU (15.9)
No assessment possible. No time frame given
no info found

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
No information found
No information found
No assessment possible. No time frame given
US Security Coordinator and government also active in the area, Security Sector Working Group (SSWG)
No assessment possible. No time frame given
Yes: "Support of Mines Awareness Trust", Conducted by DFID: Project start/end date: 01/04/2008 - 31/12/2009. (10.16)
No assessment possible. No time frame given
"*All assistance provided under BOMCA 7 will be coordinated with other EU, OSCE, the United States and other international donor assistance projects, where their programmes are aimed at developing more favourable customs regimes, harmonized reform of administrative barriers to trade, road and rail infrastructure improvement, together with interdiction of illegal trafficking of drugs, weapons, people and other forms of contraband." (124.2 p 12)*

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
No information found
other (previous) projects (by the DFID and others) include the Justice Sector Development Programme, Sierra Leone Security Sector Reform Programme (SILSEP) and the International Military Advisory and Training Team (IMATT) (168.7)
yes, JSDP, IMATT, DDR projects: Leone's National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration programme (5.1/5/6)
yes, see above

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
yes, RAMSI activities span DDR, Rule of Law, and Police Training
the other UNDP projects, see below
No assessment possible, because no time frame given
the other UNDP projects, see above

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
Yes: The US has pledged $115 million to support security sector reform efforts in Sudan between 2004-2006. (42.9) Since 2008 the Swiss Army has been involved in assistance on the Sudan`s Peaple`s Liberation Army in transforming the force. (42.5) In 2006, "t*he international community launched an Interim DDR Programme (IDDRP)* ", but it "*never had any actual operations* ". It was "superseded by the Multi-Year DDR Programme, designed to run from January 2009 to June 2012." (42.10) The "Community Security and Arms Control" - project (2007 Dec 2012): "*The project supports conflict prevention initiatives identified at the County level within the existing strategic planning frameworks at County and state levels* ". Multiple international donors contributed to the project. (42.11.), UNOPS 42.13)
DFID project: "*Community Security and Small Arms Control* (CSAC)" (167.1), since 2011: UNMISS (167.4), Switzerland also engaged (167.3/5)
yes, see above and below
yes, other UNMISS/UNDP activities (67.1)
"Women Associated with Armed Forces WAAF Reintegration in Blue Nile State": Project began in 2009 and is part od the reintegration component of DR efforts in Sudan: "*Women Associated with Armed Forces WAAF are a distinct special needs group eligible for DDR in Sudan as part of the SDDRP according to the National DDR Strategic Plan. Despite not having held combative roles within armed groups, WAAF are recognized in the SDDRP as well as in the CPA due to the support services they provided to the military and armed groups which were essential to the maintenance and cohesion of the armed groups"* (143.1) At the same time, a comprehensive DDR effort is undergoing actio with the project "Sudan Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (SDDRP)" (143.2)

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see above/below
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The "Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme for Sudan" began in 2006 in Sudan. The first phase finished 2009. It aims to prepare the country for formal (multi-year) DDR and Security Sector Reform (SSR). (141.1) UNDPDANIDA Capacity buliding project for state-level planning and UNDP/EC Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme are operating in the region. (141.2 p 5)

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
The UNDP "Support to Tajikistan Mine Action Programme" from June 2003 – 2012: The project`s aim is to "eliminate the economic and health impact of mine/UXO in Tajikistan. Clearing mine/UXO contaminated areas surely increased access to valuable arable land and reduced poverty among rural communities". Donors are: UNDP, OSCE, German, Canadian (DFAIT), UK (DFID) and Swedish Governments. Furthermore, UNDP had a project named "Communities Safe from Mine Hazards" (2005 - 2009) which supports mine clearance in Tajikistan (124.7) "This component should be aligned to compliment the reform efforts currently on-going by the EU/UNDP BOMCA and BOMBAF and US the programs within the border forces. " (125.2 p 7)
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UNDP supports some programs to professionalize the armed forces and to establish clear lines of authority between the TPDF and the Ministry of Defence (92.1 p. 111)
no info found

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
potentially the pillar 1 projects? (see to the left)
MoJ_2008
MolProAdmin_2007 (above)
No assessment possible. No time frame given

Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?
no info found, NATO and US active in interoperability and counter-terrorism exercises
The US has helped to install surveillance systems at airports and border crossings. 3,000 US-trained Yemeni troops have deployed in rural areas to hunt for militants. Moreover, Washington plans to assist Yemen in setting up a coast guard to prevent infiltration. (75.1 p 23)
No assessment possible. No time frame given

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

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Are there other "related" SSR activities in country?

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-proper	no info found
SSR-light (?)	yes, Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), also, LOTFA is essentially a UNDP program, 6.2, 6.4
SSR-light	no info found
none of the above, "monitoring"	no info found
SSR related project, monitoring	note: all the Albanian projects seem to have something to do with the wish to accede to official EU partnership programs/association with the EU
SSR	larger development strategy: MEDA/MEDA II/EuroMed, part of EU development policy towards the larger mediterranean 180.1 "*The MEDA programme supports the economic transition of Mediterranean non-member countries (MNCs) and the establishment of a Euro-Mediterranean free trade area by promoting economic and social reforms for the modernisation of enterprises and the development of the private sector.* " (22.3)
SSR	see above

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR proper	Yes: Justice II is part of the National Indicatice Programme that includes developmental aims. The activities are conducted under a framework including, health, economic growth, sanitation and higher education (65.1 p 26)
SSR proper	see MEDA above
SSR-lite (?)	Yes: Security Sector reform assistance takes place under the auspices of the "MEDA I" and "MEDA II" Programmes. They both include developmental aims aswell as security sector relevant reforms. (64.4)
Quasi-SSR	no info found
none, monitoring activity	no info found

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
Quasi-SSR	no info found
SSR-lite	The project is part of wider developmental work in Bangladesh: "*The objective of CIDA's program for Bangladesh is to create opportunities for children and youth and to stimulate sustainable economic growth. Equality between women and men, environmental sustainability, and good governance will be integrated into all programming* ." (112.2) Bangladesh Country Strategy 112.6
Quasi-SSR	
Quasi-SSR	

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-light	United Nations development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Bangladesh is involved in developmental work, among it work enhancing democratic governance and human Rights and justice sector reforms. (96.4 p 4)
SSR	no
Quasi-SSR	
quasi-SSR (military assistance)	larger development strategy under US assistance in Bolivia (development programs etc. also carried out by US Military Group La Paz), 101.2
Quasi-SSR (?)	N
SSR	no info found
SSR-light (SSR-related activity)	no
Quasi-SSR	
SSR-proper	The SSR activities are conducted wthin a country framework covering poverty reduction, environment, crisis prevention and recovery and other development aims (68.3), 38.19

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-proper	see above
SSR-proper	see above
Quasi - SSR	Project aims to support the achievement of the Millenium development Goals (129.2)
quasi-SSR, part of larger SSR-agenda in CAR (19.5)	part of larger UNDP/UNDAF activities in CAR 19.5

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-proper	yes, UNDP Country Plan/UNDAF
Quasi-SSR	
Quasi-SSR	
Quasi-SSR	
SSR-light	part of UNOCI mandate 46.2
Quasi-SSR (SSR-proper together with other CDI entries?)	part of UNOCI mandate 46.2
Quasi-SSR	part of UNOCI mandate 46.2
SSR-proper	realizes part of the UNOCI mandate/UNDP plan for CDI
as such: SSR-light, part of larger SSR-proper program (DfDP)	realizes part of the UNDP Croatia program 122.1
Quasi-SSR	Document de Programme de Pays (CPD), Plan d'Action du Programme de Pays (CPAP)
SSR-light (justice reform)	Document de Programme de Pays (CPD), Plan d'Action du Programme de Pays (CPAP)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-light (justice and prison reform)	Document de Programme de Pays (CPD), Plan d'Action du Programme de Pays (CPAP), UNDAF (152.5)
Quasi-SSR (?)	Document de Programme de Pays (CPD), Plan d'Action du Programme de Pays (CPAP)
Quasi-SSR	Document de Programme de Pays (CPD), Plan d'Action du Programme de Pays (CPAP), Constitution of RDC (154.2)
Quasi-SSR	The misson is "*part of wider EU action supporting development and democracy in the African Great Lakes region* ." (55.2)
SSR-lite (?)	DFID operational plan for DRC (49.3)
Quasi-SSR	DFID operational plan for DRC
Quasi-SSR	Mandate (53.4/5)
SSR-lite (?)	Mandate, Police Action Plan (54.1)
SSR-lite	no info found
SSR-proper (Justice Sector Reform)	part of wider AusAid plan for ET 117.3

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-proper (Justice Sector Reform)	part of wider UNDP program for ET (146.3)
SSR-proper (Justice Sector Reform)	part of wider UNDP program for ET 115.1, (146.3)
Quasi - SSR (?)	
Only oversight institutions	part of wider UNDP program for ET (146.3)
SSR-light/proper	yes, part of wider UNTAET/UNDP/UNMIT/UNPOL program for ET (11.9)
Quasi-SSR	yes, part of wider UNTAET/UNDP/UNMIT/UNPOL program for ET, UNDAF, CPAP
SSR-proper (review and training)	part of wider UNMIT/UNDP program
Quasi-SSR	

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
Quasi-SSR	
Quasi-SSR	
Quasi-SSR	
SSR-proper (?)	yes, part of DFID country plan for Ethiopia
SSR proper	yes, part of DFID country plan for Ethiopia (172.9)
SSR-lite	Yes: "Based on the EU-Georgia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) entered into force on 1 July 1999, the EU's cooperation objectives are to build a relationship with Georgia in which respect for democratic principles, the rule of law and human rights, as well as the consolidation of a market economy are fostered and supported." (59.2 p 4)
Quasi-SSR	yes, European Neighborhood Policy Action, partnership cooperation agreements (59.6)
Quasi-SSR	
SSR-light	yes, part of DFID country assistance plan for Ghana 28.2
Is there a category for ONLY oversight institutions?	
SSR (DDR + other activities, see 29.4)	yes, UNDP plan for Ghana, National Plan of Action, ECOWAS small arms program
SSR-lite	The activities are conducted under a development framework including, health, economic growth, sanitation and higher education (65.1 p 26)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR	
SSR-light	yes, broader USAID agenda for Guatemala
assessment phase of SSR-proper	
SSR-proper	UNOWA/UNDP plan for Guinea, broader SSR-plan (44.17)
SSR-proper (?)	yes, Joint Africa-EU Strategy (2007), 52.10; Action Plan for the Restructuring and Modernisation of the Security and Defence Sectors (Guinea-Bissau, 2007)
SSR-proper	
SSR-proper	UNOWA/UNDP plan for Guinea (UN Joint-Vision/UNDAF+)), broader SSR-plan (44.17); ECOWAS framework for SSR (ECOWAS/CPLP Road map)
SSR-proper	Yes, UN Joint Vision for Haiti

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-lite	The programme itself does not mention any development plan, but it is part of CIDA`s overall development work. See (108.2)
Quasi-SSR (?)	The programme is embedded in a multi pillar US-government plan supporting development (107.2), also: Government of Haïti Action Plan
Quasi-SSR (?)	UN/MINUSTAH/UNDP plan for Haiti (174.3)
SSR-extremely light (construction project)	part of UNDP activity in Haiti, see above
Quasi-SSR (Justice Sector reform)	UNDP Strategic Plan 2008-11 (130.6)/UNDAF 2008-12 (130.6), Gov of India Eleventh Five Year Plan (130.6)
Quasi-SSR	
Quasi-SSR, with a focus on recruitment, training and equipment of ISF in the beginning, since 2005 SSR-proper (31.9, p.6)	IRRF/DoD Joint Strategy for Iraqi reconstruction

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-light	UNAMI mandate, UNCT Assistance Framework 2006-08, UN Assistance Strategy
SSR-proper, Democratic Governance Program including Security Sector and Justice Sector reform	Country Programme Action Plan (136.6)
Quasi-SSR	No info found
SSR-light	DFID strategy, results framework, DFID Business Plan 2012-15, DFID Operational Plan 2011-14 (14.2), “roadmap for breaking cycles of violence” outlined in the World Development Report (2011) (14.2)
Quasi-SSR	
?	
Quasi-SSR	
SSR-proper	Kenya Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (181.2)
SSR-light	UNDP Plan for Kenya: Country Programme Action Plan, UNDAF 2009-13 (84.3)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-proper	EU aims in the visa liberalization process, the Feasibility Study and the Pristina-Belgrade Dialogue, Structured Dialogue on the Rule of Law, 60.9, Partnership Action Plan 2009 (EPAP)
SSR-proper	UN Res. 1244, Kosovo Standards Implementation Plan (2003) (51.3)
Quasi-SSR	
SSR-lite "(T)he SSR process has focused mainly on the reform of the AFL and the Liberia National Police (LNP), which are being trained by the United States and UNMIL, respectively. A major criticism of the process has been its emphasis on the training of the police and the army to the neglect of the other important parts of the security architecture, including the judiciary and prison services; border security, customs and immigration; drug enforcement; intelligence; and, perhaps most important from the standpoint of Liberia's history, effective oversight and management mechanisms." (2.2 p. 4)	Comprehensive Peace Agreement, UNSCR 1509, SSR-program cross-referenced in the Poverty Reduction Strategy of Liberia (2.15)
Quasi-SSR	Liberia Poverty Reduction Strategy (177.3) UNDAF

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-light (partial activity)	The UNDP Country Programm involves a broad approach in development. UNDP and other partners are involved in wide implementation of the MDG.
Quasi-SSR	The UNDP Country Programm involves a broad approach in development. UNDP and other partners are involved in wide implementation of the MDG.
Quasi-SSR	The UNDP Country Programm involves a broad approach in development. UNDP and other partners are involved in wide implementation of the MDG.
SSR-proper (?)	The UNDP Country Programm involves a broad approach in development. UNDP and other partners are involved in wide implementation of the MDG.

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-light (partial)	CPA, Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy, UNSCR 1509, 1721, UNDAF (160.2)
Quasi-SSR	Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and the United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) (161.2) Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee (LRDC) Security Pillar of the Government (161.2
Quasi-SSR	EU Strategy for Africa, EU Cooperation strategy under the 10th EDF (European Development Fund 2008-2013) (162.3
Quasi-SSR	The UNDP Country Programm involves a broad approach in development. UNDP and other partners are involved in wide implementation of the MDG; Oslo Commitments (164.2),

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
"(T)he SSR process has focused mainly on the reform of the AFL and the Liberia National Police (LNP), which are being trained by the United States and UNMIL, respectively. A major criticism of the process has been its emphasis on the training of the police and the army to the neglect of the other important parts of the security architecture, including the judiciary and prison services; border security, customs and immigration; drug enforcement; intelligence; and, perhaps most important from the standpoint of Liberia's history, effective oversight and management mechanisms." (2.2 p. 4)	no info found
Quasi-SSR	No information found
Quasi-SSR	Ohrid Framework Agreement (57.4), EU stabilisation and association process (57.4), CARDS program of the EU (56.11)
SSR-proper (police and judiciary)	see above (56.9)

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
Quasi-SSR	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Process (85.7), DFID Business Plan for Malawi 2011-15 (85.2)
Is there a category for ONLY oversight institutions?	
Quasi-SSR	
quasi-SSR	The programm aims to contribute to wider CIDA develoment aims (CIDA Plan for Mali) 111.11, Poverty Reduction Strategy (111.1/7)
Quasi-SSR	
Quasi-SSR	The UNDP Country programme includes a wide range of development issues, such as gender, energy, health, poverty reduction, and democratic governance. The project is part of the democratic governance efforts. (170.2)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-lite (?)	Merida Initiative, Mexico's 2008 criminal justice reforms (105.7)
Quasi-SSR (?)	
Quasi-SSR (?)	
SSR-lite	USAID's 2004-2008 Strategic Plan for Mongolia (99.1)
SSR-lite	UNDAF, National Human Rights Actions Programme (NHRAP) 132.2, Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), 132.2
Quasi-SSR	
Quasi-SSR	
SSR-lite	UNDAF, UNDP Country Plan (133.2)
SSR proper	Comprehensive Peace Agreement (15.6)
SSR-light	
SSR(-lite)	no info found

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
Quasi-SSR	
SSR light	UNDP has a wide arrangement of development projects in Palestine contributing to an overall development aim (169.2). Palestinian National Justice Sector Strategies 2008-2010 and 2011-2013 and Programme of the Thirteenth Government (169.1)
Quasi-SSR (?)	
SSR-light (?)	CSDP/EU External Action (9.6),
Quasi-SSR	
SSR(lite) (justice sector reform + police training)	UNDAF, Vision 2020, EDPRS, Prime Minister's Office's Programme for the period 2003-2010, UNDP's Country Programme Document 2008-2012 (10.1)
?	No information found
SSR-light	
Quasi - SSR	UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Platform for Action, the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and the UNDP/BCPR "8 Point Agenda on Women and Girls in Crisis" 123.1

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-lite	The UNDP Country programme includes a wide range of development issues, such as gender, energy, health, poverty reduction, and democratic governance. The project is part of the democratic governance efforts. (171.3) Seychelles Strategic Plan 2010-2014 (171.6)
SSR proper	Comprehensive Peace Agreement, Operational Plan 2011-2015 DFID Sierra Leone (168.5), Justice Sector Reform Strategy and Investment Plan 2011 – 2013 (JSRSIP II) 168.8
SSR proper	GoSL Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 5.3/4/6
SSR proper (justice sector)	Poverty Reduction strategy, security sector reform and other Government of Sierra Leone reform programmes (8.3)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR proper	RAMSI PPF Transition Strategy 2010-2013, RSIPF's Strategic Directions 2010 – 2013, SIG/RAMSI Partnership Framework (12.6) 12.10
SSR-lite	Yes: "UNDP's Rule of Law and Security Programme (140.1), UNDP Somalia Country Programme 2011-2015 (140.2), United Nations Somali Assistance Strategy (UNSAS) (140.4)
Quasi-SSR	Y
SSR-lite	see above
Quasi-SSR (?)	UNDAF, Comprehensive Peace Agreement (47.2)

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
Quasi-SSR	UNDAF
SSR-proper	CPA, South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) (167.2)
SSR-proper	DFID strategy for South Sudan (69.2)
Quasi-SSR (Justice Sector reform)	UNDAF, CPA (67.1)
Quasi - SSR (personal assessment)	UNDAF

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
quasi-SSR (partial justice sector reform)	Joint Assessment Mission Cluster 2 Report (JAM) and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) (144.2), Framework for Sustained Peace, Development and Poverty Eradication (144.2)
Quasi-SSR	CPA (142.1)
SSR very lite	CPA, Interim National Constitution (142.1)
DDR programme	

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-proper (?)	UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP for 2005 – 2009) (125.6) MDG-based National Development Strategy (125.10)
SSR proper since 2004 (124.9)	Yes: The efforts are embedded in a greater devevolpent effort in the region (124.1) EU Central Asian Strategy; MDG;
Quasi-SSR	
Quasi - SSR	TANZANIA OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (OGP) ACTION PLAN 2012-2013 114.6) Brussels Plan of Action (114.7)
SSR-lite (?)	

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
Quasi-SSR	no info found
SSR-light	UNDAF, CPAP (126.2), EU Accession Partnership, 9th National Development Plan (126.7)
SSR-light	The project is embedded in weider develpment aims: "*The Millennium Declaration, to which Turkey is a signatory, puts forward essential foundations for a more peaceful, prosperous and just world. The Declaration is the overarching framework for UNDP`s work and includes guiding principles for the achievements in the area of human rights, democracy and governance. The adherence towards these principles direct and inform UNDP`s work globally, regionally and nationally and strengthens its capacity to provide support to GoT in the area of access to justice for all. Additionally, with this alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, the function of the judiciary will not loose effectiveness under the burden of heavy workload." (127.1)* UNDAF, UNDCS
Quasi-SSR	

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?
SSR-light, broader scale since 2004 (maybe SSR-proper since then)	UNDAF (128.1)
Quasi - SSR (?)	The project is embedded in wider development help for the country, fosussing on food security and economic growth (113.2) Vietnam's Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2011-2015 113.2
Quasi-SSR	
Quasi-SSR	

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

SSR-proper or SSR-light or quasi-SSR?	Is there mention of development plan/strategy?

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
Yes: rule of law, human rights, gender issues (61.3), capability-building (61.4), corruption (61.3, 61.4), living conditions of servicemen (61.3)	No
Yes: capacity development and institutional reform of the ministries of law and finance , "democratic policing", gender balance , 6.2, "sustainable development", 6.2, 6.4	No
yes, security education (?), human security, social cohesion (120.2), trust in state institutions (120.2)	no
reports on poverty, unemployment, rule of law, crime and individual security, 119.2	No information found
Yes: human security, capacity-building	DDR-related (monitoring of small arms, supposed to lead to the creation of control and disarmament programs)
Yes: economic development, poverty, institutional capacities, modernization, etc. 180.1	no
see above	no

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
see above	no
see above	no
No information found	no
	no
rule of law, human rights 27.1	no

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
democratic policing, police education, capacity-building, crime	no
YES capacity building, increasing access to justice for the poor, particularly women, children, and other vulnerable groups 112.1	no
Yes: The SSR project aims to directly influence develoment: "*The developmental goal is to create a conducive environment for poverty reduction in Bangladesh through improved human security particularly for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups including poor women and children* ." (97.1 p 9) "P*oor and Disadvantaged groups empowered to seek remedies for injustices, and justice institutions enabled to be responsive to claims, consistent with international human rights norms* ." (97.1 p i)	no

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
The whole "Police Reform Programme" in all its phases is embedded within a wide development context with a multitude of national and internaional institutions involved in work, see UNDAF 96.4, p.43, 46	no
capacity-building, knowledge-transfer 121.2	*DDR- standards are to be met: "UN Integrated Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS)" (121.2)*
No information found	No information found
socio-economic development, capacity-building (ability to respond to humanitarian aid requirements) 101.2	no info found
No info found	No info found
capacity-building, crime reduction, integration of multiple ethnicities 4.7, democratic accountability of security forces 4.7, good governance 4.11	No info found
yes, economic, political, juridical security, sustainable development, capacity-building 24.2	No info found
Yes:	No information found
Yes; program part of larger UNDP-Burundi Development strategy, sustainable development, poverty, public safety etc. 39.18	Yes, large DDR-programs, some of them joint programs with SSR (39.18, 39.19)

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
see above	see above
see above	Yes: BINUB is involved in DDR activities. DDR Training: In coordination with the Government of Burundi and UNDP, Mines Advisory Group (MAG) is training police officers in DDR techniques. The programme involves training in the disarmament and disposal of both small arms and explosives (39.2 p 4f)
effectiveness, responsiveness, transparency, marginalization, poverty, dispute resolution, mediation, capacity-building (127.1)	No information found
No information found	No information found
yes, good governance, "developpement harmonieux" 19.1, democratic institutions	No info found

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
yes, see 18.4 for list	yes, partly (18.3)
No information found	No information found
Yes: fighting poverty, youth unemployment, stable and secure environment, socio-economic reinsertion of former combatants	Yes, it is a DDR project
economic recovery, political stability, human rights in UNOCI mandate 46.2	yes, part of the mandate is DDR
	No info found
insecurity, crime, local ownership, democratic policing, decentralization (156.4), social cohesion, reconcialiation (156.4)	no
sustainable development, crime, insecurity 122.1	Yes, DDR part of the program
Yes: education, capacity-building, infrastructure, environment, sexual violence (155.1)	no
Yes: corruption, sexual violence, personal justice, prison reform, sensibilization, capacity-building (151.2)	no

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
yes: conflict, protection of people and goods, sustainable peace and economic development, state authority (152.2), efficiency, transparency, fairness (152.5)	no
capacity-building, impunity, effective legal protection, sensibilization (153.1) war crimes (153.1)	no
Yes: sensibilization, war crimes, violence, capacity-building, education, professionalism, cohabitation of officers and civilians, infrastructure (154.1)	no
Yes: capacity-building, efficient administration, good governance, civil-military relations, social and economic development, combat impunity (55.1/2)	no
capacity-building, community policing, engagement of civil society/grass-roots engagement, PNC misconduct, accountability, education, sustainability, enhancement of police salaries (49.3 annual review)	no
No info found	no
transition to democracy, capacity-building, conflict prevention, maintenance of order during elections, democratic standards, principles of good public management, transparency, observance of the rule of law (53.7)	no
human rights, gender, the protection of children in armed conflicts and the fight against impunity for sexual violence, stabilization, professionalism, accountability, crime (54.1)	no
Yes: The USAid programme is embedded within a wider context of USAid developmental aid. (104.3)	no
yes: poverty, socio-economic development, gender and juvenile issues, crime, capacity-building, inequality, ethnic diversity, etc. 117.2	no

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
Yes: reference to MDG 1 and 3 (146.2)	No
yes, see above	No information found
Yes:	No information found
yes, see above	no info found
not in the mandate	no
no info found, project documents not available anymore	No information found
capacity-building, sustainable development (147.2	no
No information found	No information found

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
capacity-building, insecurity, crime, anti-corruption 70.2	no
No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found
yes, exclusion and inequality (172.9), role of youth in peacebuilding (172.9) MDG (172.9)	No info found
Yes: rule of law, human rights (58.2/8)	no
corruption, rule of law 59.2	no
accountability, representativeness, allow poor and marginalised to influence government (28.2)	no
No info found	No info found
poverty reduction, alternative livelihoods, social cohesion, institutional capacity, education	yes, Ghana_X_X is partially a DDR-project
Yes: see to the left; also: capacity-building, crime, transparency & efficiency (66.6)	no

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
Yes: capacity building, creation of opportunities, infrastructure, safe communal environments	no
education, crime, root causes of crime 30.2	no
yes,	yes, parts of the analysis refer to small arms 50.2
good governance, ethnocentrism, drug problems (health), pandemic diseases (health), environmental degradation, economic development 44.17	yes, DDR is part of the project (demilitarizing 3978 militants), 44.16
capacity-building (52.10)	No information found
capacity-building, rule of law (166.1)	
rule of law, capacity-building, human trafficking, female excision, 41.7/8, economic growth 41.9, poverty, organised crime, pandemic diseases 41.9	yes, DDR/SALW project is part of the UNIOGBIS mandate (41.8)
Yes (?)	Yes: National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (63.1 p 3)

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
capacity-building, education, 108.3	no
rule of law, access to justice for the poor, assistance to displaced persons, economic development, citizen confidence 107.1	no
good governance, capacity-building (174.3)	no
No information found	No information found
Yes: literacy, education, marginalization, reducing poverty, democratic governance, conflict prevention, human development (130.6)	no
	No information found
Yes: problem of sectarianism/social cohesion (31.8), public trust, corruption (31.10)	The Provisional Authority began to negotiate an agreement with nine main militias for their disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) into the Iraqi security forces(in 2004). (31.1 p 8)

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
	no
yes, all MDG, esp. Poverty reduction, access to justice, economic recovery, human rights, capacity-building, democratic governance etc. (136.6)	yes, there is a mine action program and a reintegration program as part of the UNDP Iraq program (136.6), also the establishment of a SALW database (136.6)
democracy, self-sustainability (of security sector)	No info found
Yes: public trust, transparency, accountability, crime/organised crime, corruption 14.2, local ownership, job creation (14.2)	"firearms control" mentioned as part of the project's focus 14.2
No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found
No info found	No info found
corruption, good governance, crime, integration of marginalised groups, rule of law 181.2	no
Yes: poverty, inequality, corruption, marginalization, good governance, (84.1/3)	No information found

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
Yes: mandate mentions "democracy, economic prosperity, stability and regional cooperation" (60.9), crime, corruption, fraud,	No information found
No info found	yes, DDR part of the program's early stages, especially reintegration of militants; KOSSAC (with the UNDP)
Yes:	
"to create a secure and peaceful environment, both domestically and in the sub-region, that is conducive to sustainable, inclusive, and equitable growth and development", quoted in 2.15	Yes, large-scale DDR activities both included in this project and parallel in others (2.13)
Yes: poverty reduction, economic development, capacity-building 177.4	The project included a Small Arms and Light Weapons cmponent: "As a result of the awareness and contribution of local government authorities and UNMIL, a number of small arms and UXOs were collected and destroyed" (177.1), 177.3

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
(No): capacity-building, other development goals included in the broader UNDP agenda, but none specifically mentioned for this project	Yes: DDR is a central feature in the UNDP country plan, allthough probably not a specific aim of this particural programme.
(No) capacity-building; plenty of development goals in the broader overarching UNDP crisis prevention and recovery programme: Gender Equality and Economic Empowerment, combat wide spread Sexual Gender Based Violence, community security and social cohesion, participation and engagement of civil society etc. (163.6)	Yes: DDR is a central feature in the UNDP country plan, allthough probably not a specific aim of this particural programme.
Yes:	Yes: DDR is a central feature in the UNDP country plan, allthough probably not a specific aim of this particural programme.
	yes, DDR-activities presumably part of the project (implementation of National Security Strategy) (159.3)

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
sustainable peace, development, democratic governance, poverty reduction, economic growth, provision of basic soial services (160.2)	UNDP small arms program is involved in the planning and monitoring of this project (160.2)
Yes: crime/corruption, sustainable peace, development and democratic governance (161.2) democratic policing,	Yes: DDR is a central feature in the UNDP country plan, allthough probably not a specific aim of this particural programme.
capacity-building, conflict prevention, governance reform (162.3)	no info found
Yes: capacity-building, community security, laying foundations for further UNDP work (!), protection from "the loss of shared values and positive traditions, from physical and mental violence as well as the destruction of social capital" 164.2	Yes: DDR is a central feature in the UNDP country plan, allthough probably not a specific aim of this particural programme.

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
no info found	see to the left
No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found
"public peace and order and accountability, the fight against corruption and organized crime", 56.6	No information found

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
consolidation of democracy, dispute resolution, corruption (85.3) poverty reduction, marginalization (85.7)	No
	No information found
No information found	No information found
poverty reduction, capacity building, democratic governance, a system of "transparency, effectiveness, equity, accessibility and adaptability to people's needs" 111.1/7, good environmental governance, mobilizing civil society (111.9)	no
No information found	No information found
Yes: community policing, capacity-building (170.9, p.76)	no

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
human trafficking, crime, capacity-building, "efficiency, transparency, and public accountability" of institutions, 105.7	no
No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found
democratic governance, free-market economy (99.7)	no
marginalization, distribution of wealth, poverty, "exclusion from employment, medical care, housing, education, and social and political participation" 132.1	no
No information found	No information found
support peace process, transitional justice, gender justice, capacity-building, corruption, (133.2) poverty MDG (133.1)	no
No information found	yes, "integrate and rehabilitate Maoist combatants", 15.5
No information found	No information found
corruption, capacity-building, poverty, responsiveness, crime prevention, public trust, economic growth (16.3)	no

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
Yes:	No info found
empowerment, participation and inclusion, capacity development (169.1), strengthening of Palestinian civil society (169.1), democratic governance, separation of powers (169.2)	No reference to DDR component (169.1)
No information found	No information found
capacity-building, "responsive to the needs of the society" (9.7), honour crimes (9.8), sectarian conflict (9.8)	no
Yes: good governance, poverty alleviation, national economic development, capacity building, corruption (10.1), HIV/AIDS (10.1)	no
No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found
Yes: social change, capacity-building, awareness-raising, domestic/sexual violence (123.1)	no

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
capacity-building, trust and awareness, corruption, "efficiency, transparency and accountability" 171.2 economic reform 171.7	no
poverty reduction, conflict prevention (168.7), social, political, economic development, sustainability, local ownership (168.10)	No info found
poverty reduction, sustainability, capacity building, civil control and democratic accountability, reduced threat of military coups, corruption (5.4) political and economic stability (8.1)	DDR not part of this project, but parallel DDR activities in SL (5.6)
poverty reduction, marginalization, vulnerable groups, "create an environment where grievances can be addressed, economic growth can be stimulated and poverty reduced" 8.3, sustainability, accountability, corruption 8.3, community policing 8.3	no

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
Yes: corruption, crime prevention, capacity-building, community confidence, integration of traditional justice mechanisms, 12.6	RAMSI also has a DDR component: (completed) Some 3,730 weapons, an estimated 90-95 percent of the country's stockpile, was collected. (12.2 p 4)
capacity-building, trust, civic education, accountability and transparency, political stability 140.2	no
	yes, it is a DDR project
Yes: see above	no
Yes: efficiency, transparency, accountability, trust in justice system, traditional justice, discrimination against women, gender-based violence, capacity development, education, community-ownership, collective attidunial changes (47.2)	No info found

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
capacity-building, decentralization, (42.6) reorientation from military to civilian, peaceful conflict resolution, stability, sustainability, transparency, accountability (42.12)	"re-orientation of the services from military to civilian" 42.12, but no proper DDR activities
civil control, accountability and transparency, effectiveness of services, stability, sustainable development, economic growth, poverty reduction (167.2)	DDR itself not part of this programme, though related (167.2)
community policing, local responsiveness (69.2), capacity-building (69.3)	no
"availability, affordability, adaptability and acceptability of justice services", crime, responsiveness, prison overcrowding, personal safety and security, citizen engagement (67.1)	no
desertification, ethnicity, identity, conflict resolution mechanisms, competition over natural resources, peace, sustainable development, empowerment of local stakeholders (143.3)	no

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
Yes: capacity-building; impartiality, transparency of justice; poverty eradication, confidence-building,	no
Yes: institutional deficits, Customary and traditional dispute resolution, marginalization, capacity-building, awareness-raising, local ownership (142.1)	no
civil strife, conflict, crime, socio-economic conditions of IDPs, intertwinement of poverty and security, vulnerable groups, community policing (145.1)	no
Yes:	The project is a DDR project (141.2)

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
Yes: accountability, improved check and balance, strengthen public sector transparency and accountability, democratic governance, inclusiveness, poverty reduction, unlocking of human potential, enhance core functions of state (125.6)	no
Yes: poverty reduction, good governance (124.1), sustainable economic and social development, gradual integration into world economy, stability, clandestine immigration, trafficking, arms smuggling, terrorism, corruption 124.2	no
Yes: promoting economic growth, poverty reduction, 114.6/7 integrity, professionalism of officers, affordability and access to justice for all social groups, responsiveness responsive to social, political, economic and technological trends (114.9)	No
	Yes:

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
déficit de confiance, capacity-building, transitional justice, empwoerment of civil society, human rights violations (74.4)	no
democratic oversight, governance, accountability, transparency, capacity-building, public safety (126.1) citizen security, violence, ill-treatment (126.1, project brochure)	no
Yes: restorative justice, victims rights, social peace, capacity enhancement, awareness-raising, 127.1	no
	No information found

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?
drugs, weapons, terrorists (illicit movements), legitimate trade, capacity development, working conditions, 128.1	no
Yes: capacity building, transparency, dispute resolution, 113.1, transition to market-based economy, rule-of-law 113.6	no
No information found	No information found
	No information found

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Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

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Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6 *SSR components*

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

Are development "issues" mentioned?	DDR?

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
The project aims to "*strengthening gender and Human rights aspects within the Afghan National Police* " (64.1), 61.4, 61.3, "mainstream gender and human rights aspects" (61.4)	The project aims to "*strengthening gender and Human rights aspects within the Afghan National Police* " (64.1), 61.4	No information found
The Project has gender components. It aims to support "*Female Leaders in the Police* " and conducts gender training for police personnel. (6.2)	Police personnel receive human rights training (6.2)	No information found
no info found	no info found	human security (120.2)
No information found	yes, rule of law/human rights 119.2	human security to eradicate "*poverty and inequality.* " (119.1
"*Improve and mainstream gender sensitive approaches and policies in the prevention of crime and armed violence* " (118.1)	No information found	human security 118.1
No info found	Algeria's police force shows a real desire to restructure its services as part of a constitutional state and with due respect for human rights (22.1 p 3)	No info found
No information found	human rights training (135.1)	No information found

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
"*Special attention will be paid to the situation of women prisoners and of minors* " (65.1 p 27)	Improving the "basic rights" of prisoners. (65.1. 25)	No information found
No information found	human rights (134.1)	No information found
No information found	No information found	No information found
No info found	No info found	No info found
No info found	yes, rule of law/human rights 27.1	No info found

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
yes, 23.2	yes 23.2	No info found
Project aims include *"increasing access to justice for the poor, particularly women, children, and other vulnerable groups" (112.1)*	No information found	Poverty: "*promote access to justice, particularly for the poor* " (112.1)
Yes: Gender as an important factor in access to justice (97.1 p 10f/17f), Gender Sensitive Policing (96.2)	Yes: (97.1 p 10)	Youth ("support meaningful engagement between police and young people") /HIV/environmental pollution (97.1 p 17ff)

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
Yes, "promote the rights of women and children to be free of fear through improved representation at all levels" 96.2	yes, runs under human-rights pillar of UNDAF 96.4	human security 96.2
"*The Project Manager will consider gender issues* " (…) "*gender tools that exist are used in the planning of activities* " (121.2)	No information found	"*provision of environmental expertise at the sites on completion of the work* " (121.2), human security (121.2)
No information found	No information found	No information found
no info found	special focus in security forces training on human rights 101.2	no info found
No info found	No info found	No info found
No info found	yes, police reform in accordance with "european and international standards of policing", which in turn include "human rights, rule of law etc." 4.7, p.14	integration of different ethnicities 4.7 protecting human life and property 4.7
no	no	human security, citizen security 24.2
No information found	Project aims to improve "*respect for human rights* " 77.1)	No information found
"The national police, in collaboration with BNUB and with financial support from the Netherlands, organized workshops for police gender focal points on sexual and gender-based violence." (68.1 p 13)	"*The National Police of Burundi and the Burundi National Defence Force, in collaboration with BNUB, organized several human rights, ethics and law enforcement training sessions for their respective officers" (68.1 p 13)*	human security (39.18)

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
see above	see above	see above
Sexual and gender-based violence. (39.1), see above	Yes (32.1 p. 13)	Ethics (32.1 p. 13)
"*The project focused on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and targeted assistance to the most marginalized Cambodians: the poor, women and indigenous people* " (129.1)	"skills training in mediation, human rights and laws." 127.1	Rule of Law; indigenous rights
No information found	No information found	No information found
special focus on "les personnes déplacées et les femmes victimes de violences sexuelles" 19.1, "autonomisation des femmes et participation des femmes dans les secteurs de la Justice" 19.4	"*engagements internationaux dans le domaine de la justice et des droits de l'homme* " (19.1)	

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
Yes (18.4)	Yes (18.4)	youth (18.4/12)
No information found	No information found	No information found
yes, specific focus on "Women and children associated with the armed groups"	No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found	No info found
"paying special attention to the specific needs of women and children", 46.2	yes, 46.2	No info found
yes, 156.4	yes, 156.4	human security, 156.4
No information found	yes, 122.1	quality of life, 122.1
"formations de base sur des sujets sensibles comme la violence sexuelle" 155.1	yes, 155.1	human security, 155.1
"Sexually besed violence" (151.1)	yes, 151.1	access to justice, rule of law, "vulgarization" and diffusion of law

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
training for judges in "cas des personnes vulnérables, spécialement des femmes et des enfants" (152.5)	training in "l'applicabilité du droit international en RDC" 152.5	due process, access to justice, prisoners' rights
Enhancing the"droits de femmes" is a specific aim of the project (153.1), gender-based violence (153.1)	special focus on women and children rights (153.1)	access to justice, due process
yes, sex/gender based violence (154.1/2)	human rights training of the police (154.2)	No info found
Project supports "*the re-opening of officer training schools, to rebuild logistical capabilities and to carry out activities to combat impunity with regard to human rights violations, including sexual violence* " (…) Gender equality is also an issue. (55.2)	Project supports "*the re-opening of officer training schools, to rebuild logistical capabilities and to carry out activities to combat impunity with regard to human rights violations, including sexual violence* " (55.2)	Children's wellbeing, democratic standards, rule of law, good public management , transparency (55.1)
No info found	No info found	community policing
No info found	No info found	No info found
No information found	Police training on "*best international police practices and Human Rights* ." (53.2 p 2)	No information found
Sexual violence is explicitly addressed. (54.2)	The mission contribues "*to the fight against the impunity of sexual violence and human rights abuses* " (54.2)	"protection of children in armed conflicts" (54.2)
no info found	no info found	no info found
gender and juvenile issues are a focus of the project 117.2	yes, 117.2	yes, human security, diversity, inequality, HIV/AIDS 117.2

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
Yes: "Gender Strategy: Focusing on Gender-based Violence, Women's Access to Justice and Women's Participation in the Justice Sector" (146.2)	"Training includes human rights training" (146.2 p 23)	
No information found	No information found	No information found
The project includes a "*Gender Strategy: Focusing on Gender-based Violence, Women's Access to Justice and Women's Participation in the Justice Sector" (116.1)*	Training to legal aids on "*domestic violence and human rights* " (116.1)	human security (146.3)
Gender euality in the Security Sector is a specific issue (150.2 p 6)	human rights training is alao involved (150.2 p 6)	human security (146.3)
yes, "addressing special needs of women" 11.10	no info found	no info found
gender equality in the police is explicitly addressed in the project (149.1)	project includes "*awareness raising among PNTL personnel and inclusion of Human Rights* " (149.1)	Police capacity building aims in the long run to enhance socio-economic development (149.1)
"inclusive of youth, women, veterans, IDPs and disenfranchised groups"	yes, 147.2	yes, "sustainable human development" 147.2
No information found	No information found	No information found

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
Provide support to victims of gender-based violence (70.1)	no info found	No information found
No information found	No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found	No information found
"reform of the security sector focuses on communities, women and girls" 172.9	No info found	No info found
No information found	Project aims to move "*towards international and European human rights standards* " (58.2)	
no info found	"raise the standards of the border agencies to those of the EU", 59.2	No information found
No info found	No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found	No info found
yes, training in gender sensitivity (29.4)	no info found	see to the left
The project emphasizes work countering "*homicides of women* " (66.3)	yes, part of the project focused on human rights (66.6)	citizen security

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
No info found	"*Support to and coordination of work with the Intenlecloríal Dialogue Table on Human Rights, Justice and Security coordinated by the UNDP and the Organization of American Slates (OAS)* " (20.4), respect to rights of humans, 20.4	citizen security, 20.4, crime prevention, youth
yes, 30.2	No info found	[citizen security
yes, parts of the analysis refer to gender 50.2	No info found	No info found
yes, 44.17, p.4	yes, 44.17 p.4	human security (44.17)
No information found	No information found	No information found
Yes: The project includes a gender strategy (166.2 p 21), 166.1	Yes: The project explicitly names human rights aims (166.2)	
yes, special focus on SSR/Gender, acess to institutions/justice particularly for women, youth, and the most vulnerable	yes, rule of law/human rights as a special focus	
yes, special focus on women, youth, and the most vulnerable	Police Training in Human rights (63.1 p 3), rule of law	

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
No information found	No information found	No information found
yes, involvement of women's groups (107.1)	yes, rule of law/human rights (107.1)	citizen confidence (?), 107.1
Legal aid assistance to women (174.1)	No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found	No information found
Project aims to strengtthen acess to justice for women and poor. (130.2), 130.6	yes, "in conformity with human rights standards" 130.6	Poverty reduction, human development, conflict prevention (130.6)
No information found	*"human rights and justice are two sides of the same coin" and " The project offers "specialized human rights training courses to human rights defenders; and (iii) conducting basic human rights courses for different categories of target groups" (131.1), "rule of law" 31.10*	
no info found	no info found	

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
close cooperation with women's groups for legal reform and fight against domestic violence (33.4)	yes, workshops on human rights for police, penitentiary officers 33.4	No info found
Yes, "Promoting reconciliation, gender equality and access to justice and legal assistance to survivors of gender-based violence", 136.5	yes, promotion of rule of law and protection of human rights 136.5	all MDG (136.6)
No info found	No info found	No info found
"JCF Accountability Programme does not have a specific gender focus". Nevertheless, positive outcomes concerning gender issues are expected: "T*he implementation of a new Performance Management and Appraisal System by the JCF utilising an evidenced-based assessment for performance is an important step towards gender neutrality and transparency in an organisation which is male-dominated and in a society where significant gender inequalities still exist"* (14.2)	one issue addressed is "respect for human rights and freedoms" (14.2)	project makes Jamaica "safer and more attractive as a place to do business" 14.2, empowering communities (14.2)
No information found	No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found	No information found
No info found	No info found	No info found
yes, Ministry of Gender involved, special focus on "vulnerable groups" 181.2	human rights and rule of law (181.1)	no info found
Project "aimed at enhancing the realization of gender equality, empowerment of women and realization of human rights" (84.1)	Project "*aimed at enhancing the realization of gender equality, empowerment of women and realization of human rights* " (84.1)	inequality, socio-economic empowerment (84.1), focus on persons with disabilities (84.1)

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
EULEX aims to "ensure that all its activities respect international standards concerning human rights and gender mainstreaming" (60.9)	EULEX aims to "ensure that all its activities respect international standards concerning human rights and gender mainstreaming" (60.9)	Issues of ethnicity: "(…) *developing and strengthening an independent multi-ethnic justice system and multi-ethnic police and customs service* ." (60.1)
	yes, particular focus on democratic policing and human rights, 51.5	No info found
Gender equality and human rights are explicitly addressed in the project (175.2)	Gender equality and human rights are explicitly addressed in the project (175.2)	No information found
No info found	human rights training, vetting process to make sure candidates did not violate human rights during war (2.15)	integration of different ethnicities
The project enhances "gender privacy by separating dormitories and sanitary facilities" (177.1), particular attention to most vulnerable groups, including women (177.4)	promotes human rights and rule of law (177.3)	reconciliation & national dialogue (177.3)

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
No info found	listed as "rule of law" activity (158.5)	No info found
yes, "gender equality"	No info found	No info found
No info found	No info found	No info found
no info found	no info found	No info found

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
"Youth participation and empowerment of women is also paramount. A central challenge is the need to consolidate the national reconciliation and reintegration process, in particular, overcoming historical marginalization and exploitation of women and youth", 160.2, "Mainstream gender sensitive issues relating to sexual and gender based violence, rape and other violent crimes against women" 160.2	security sector should function "based on human rights and democratic governance", 160.2, "promoting the human rights of every citizen" 160.2	conflict prevention, management and conflict-sensitive development at national and local level (160.2)
Goal: "National security policy and architecture in place and functioning in conformity with Liberia's human rights obligations, with particular attention to violence against women" 161.2	Goal: "Security personnel aware of and held accountable for human rights standards", "National security policy and architecture in place and functioning in conformity with Liberia's human rights obligations, with particular attention to violence against women" (161.2)	No info found
No info found	No info found	No info found
"One part of UNDP's support focuses has been on increasing the number of well-trained female police officers (a target of 30 percent has been set)", 164.2	public awareness campaign on human rights (esp. Through radio) 164.2	community security, social cohesion, violence reduction, 164.2

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
No info found	No info found	
No information found	No information found	No information found
No information found	EU mission is to "address the whole range of rule of law aspects" 57.4	No information found
No information found	"Rule of Law perspective", "European standards of policing" 56.9	No information found

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
"The recent Review Team commended a project on victim support that promises to produce guidance on police handling of victims of rape. But the same report concludes that, while many individual projects are apparent, “the mainstreaming of gender is less obvious” and recommends that greater efforts be made on this score. Indeed, some reviewers have commented that as long as programs remain weighted toward the supply side of safety and justice, where men predominate, the voices, needs, and engagement of women—not only as victims when dealing with police, but in multiple roles across the entire sector—will receive too little attention" (85.7), explicit gender targets (numbers, esp. women that have access to justice institutions) in 85.2	"It is evident that a rights perspective informs much of what the MaSSAJ program is doing, and that particular efforts have been made to utilize human rights as a means of setting standards across the justice sector (e.g. with regard to the treatment of detainees). At the same time, care has been taken to avoid an overt approach to rights where this might be inappropriate, or even counter-productive" (85.7)	No information found
	No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found	No information found
Yes: "*credibility, effectiveness, and accessibility of justice, especially for women and youth* " (111.1)	judges, judicial officers, prison staff, police officials, and the national gendarmerie trained in human rights (111.1)	Poverty reduction (111.1), "transparency, effectiveness, equity, accessibility and adaptability to people’s needs" (111.1/7)
No information found	No information found	No information found
No information found	Training in "compliance with international Human Rights standards" (170.2 p 7), "Achieving a Human Rights-compliant organization" 170.6	

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
"Promote anti-domestic violence laws", 105.7	program includes "Human Rights Training for Civil Society, Police, Prosecutors, and Other Justice Sector Officials", 105.7	
[KRM: Yes, human trafficking, gender related] No info found	No info found	[KRM: yes, migration/human trafficking] No info found
No info found	No info found	No info found
"new courses in areas such as ethics and domestic violence", 99.6	"ensure compliance with international standards for human rights", 99.6	
Project includes the creation of a "*gender sensitive legal framework* " (132.2), gender mainstreaming (132.1)	Project aims to strengthen "*Capacities to implement and comply with the United Nations Human Rights related Conventions* " (132.2)	poverty reduction (132.1)
No information found	No information found	No information found
"promote gender equality", 133.2, "*improve people's access to justice, particularly for women and people from socially excluded groups* " (133.1)	"respect, promotion, and protection of human rights" (133.2), i.e. training paralegals in human rights (133.2)	engages with traditionally excluded populations
No information found	No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found	No information found
"The programme pays particular attention to supporting the development, implementation and embedding of initiatives that will improve the human rights and access to justice for poor and disadvantaged members of society, including women" (16.3)	"The programme pays particular attention to supporting the development, implementation and embedding of initiatives that will improve the human rights and access to justice" (16.3)	

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
No info found	The Project teaches "*respect for human rights* " (17.2 p 154)	No info found
"*Gender and juvenile justice* " is a central feature of the project (169.1)	Project aims to *"raise human rights awareness and improve access to justice for vulnerable groups" (169.1)*	exploring linkages with traditional justice systems (169.1)
No information found	No information found	No information found
Project aims for "*gender equality* " (9.3)	Project aims for the "*development of a sustainable criminal justice sector, which complies with international human rights standards" (9.3)*	Rule of Law
"respect of human rights in general and particularly towards women, children, people with HIV/AIDS, as well as all vulnerable groups and assistance to the genocide survivors" 10.2, "Emphasis will be put on the training of the women police staff" (10.1)	The project entails "*enhancement of the respect of human rights* " (10.1 p 5)	HIV/Aids, special care for genocide survivors, 10.1
No information found	No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found	No information found
Support for Gender Mainstreaming (123.1) project is essentially a "gender project"	"awareness-raising regarding the position of women in police forces in SEE and women human rights" 123.1	No information found

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
No information found	human rights abuses described as one of the problems that led to reform (171.6)	enhance legal awareness of the population especially the poor, vulnerable sections to enable them to seek and obtain justice, 171.2
"Strengthening Family Support Units, and increasing the number of women Community Mediators and paralegals country wide through our Access to Security and Justice Programmes" (168.5	justice and security providers are supposed to "deliver services in conformity with the law and human rights standards" 168.8	No info found
gender, ethnicity and youth are "key issues in Sierra Leonean society, but not integrated into the SILSEP logframe" 5.4	"respect for human rights" 5.4	
"Improve the empowerment of women, children and young persons and marginalized groups", 8.3, Particular emphasis will be given to training in Human Rights, HIV/AIDS, and gender issues. 8.3	"As a direct result of human rights considerations, a key objective of the JSDP programme is to improve prison conditions through decongestion of the prisons" 8.3 Particular emphasis will be given to training in Human Rights, HIV/AIDS, and gender issues. 8.3	focus on marginalised groups, who include "internally displaced people, amputees, war affected, the aged, HIV/AIDS, people with mental health needs" 8.3

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
"Advancing Gender Equality SIG policy commitments on gender are advanced consistently across government; RAMSI will ensure that all RAMSI support programs improve capacity for gender reporting aligned with SIG policy commitments and CEDAW obligations. Specifically, RAMSI will support SIG agencies: - to increase capacity to collect sex disaggregated data for planning purposes - to agree jointly on relevant gender outcomes" (12.6)	"rule of law" 12.3	No info found
"women's rights" 140.1, "support legal protection, especially for vulnerable groups and minorities, including women", 140.2	"human rights-based policing" (140.2), "UNDP is supporting the government's police reform process and continues to provide human rights training to police" 140.2	civilian policing (140.2)
		health, poverty. Water and sanitation, child protection, youth development
Yes: Project aims to "establish special women and children desks at police stations" (139.1)	Training on human rights issues (139.1)	childrens' rights and due process protections (139.1)
Training will be conducted on women`s and children`s rights (47.2)	the project aims to "identify and advocate human rights issues" (47.2)	

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
The project specifically aims to contrbute to gender issues yfor example by supplying approriate accomodation forfemale personnel and trainees and to prevent sexual harassment (42.1)	Police officers undergo human rights training (42.1)	Promoting awareness to HIV/AIDS in prisons (42.1)
training is supposed to include to ensure a gender fair approach (167.2)	training includes human rights, CSOs are trained to focus on specific agenda points, e.g. human rights (167.2)	community policing (167.2)
no info found	"The programme strengthens peace and stability in Sudan by increasing citizens' personal security, human rights protection ", 69.3	community policing
radio programs on women's rights, training to the Women's Lawyer Association,	training activities in human rights, rule of law (67.1)	"personal safety", support of traditional authority (67.1)
Project aims to "*increase the number of lawyers in Darfur, especially female lawyers* " (143.3)	Project aims to generate "*awareness of human rights and rule of law amongst law-enforcement, judiciary and security officials" 143.3)*	The project entailed "workshops conducted by the paralegals in conjunction with UNAMID partners on issues related to the principles of human rights, the Sudanese laws, international human rights and legal instruments, GBV, HIV, AIDS, protection issues etc." (143.3)

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
"the Project incorporates gender awareness into its programming, with the aim of assisting institutions and legal practitioners to promote gender justice and equity", 144.2	Human rights training for judges (144.2 p 8)	
"Supported establishment of 2 Gender Support Units at the Ministry of Social Welfare", 142.1	Training courses for paralegals, judges and police in human rights education (142.1), "Conducted awareness-raising training sessions on human rights" 142.1	
week trainings raise awareness and provide the participants with theoretical as well as practical information about women's rights (145.2)	police training courses on human rights (145.1	
women`s rights training of traditional authorities (141.1)	human rights training for traditional authorities (141.1)	"*Community mapping of socio-economic risks* " was conducted (141.2)

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
"Gender mainstreaming in all Project interventions is a corporate commitment of UNDP" (125.2 p 14)	protection of human rights as main goal of project (125.6)	*"unlock human potential"* 125.6
No information found	"encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms" 124.2	*"The overall objectives of the BOMCA Programme are to promote the stability and security of the countries of Central Asia, to assist in their pursuit of sustainable economic development and poverty reduction and to facilitate closer regional cooperation both within Central Asia and between Central Asia and the EU." (124.1)*
	Yes: Police work that respects human rights (96.2 p 1)	
The *"rights of women, children and the disabled, are being revised* " (114.1), there is need to review the customary law so as to make it human rights gender and HIV compliant (114.11)	"Training is being provided to law enforcement personnel about human rights" (114.1)	Economic and social issues are addressed: "L*aws dealing with business registration, commercial law, the resolutation of land disputes, the labour market and the rights of women, children and the disabled, are being revised"* (114.1), HIV (114.11)
No information found	Project aims to "promote human rights" (93.1)	No information found

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
No information found	"le cadre juridique de l'administration de la justice est en harmonie avec les standards internationaux applicables et les engagements internationaux découlant des traités de droits de l'Homme auxquels la Tunisie a souscrit" 74.4	transitional justice (74.4)
no info found	"To develop policies and measures that will ensure the expanded and effective exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms" (126.1	human security/citizen security (126.1)
No information found	work includes "guiding principles for the achievements in the area of human rights, democracy and governance" (127.1)	"particular focus on disadvantaged groups", 127.1, victims
No information found	No information found	No information found

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?
parts of the programme aim specifically at the problem of "the trafficking of young women from Uzbekistan to the UAE and elsewhere" 128.6, no further info found	yes, all phases include training in human rights and asylum rights (some by UNHCR) (128.6)	No information found
Project provides "*training to legal and judicial personnel, in line with international legal standards and principles, including gender equality principles* " (113.1) "Sensitivity to gender issues informs all activities related to this component." 113.6	"in line with international legal standards and principles" 113.1, "integrate international legal standards and principles Vietnam has agreed to" (113.6)	The project provides trainng to civil society organizations to provide dispute resolution services to the "poor, women, and ethnic minorities" (113.1)
No information found	No information found	No information found
No information found	No information found	No information found

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6 *SSR components*

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?

Tracking the Development Dividend of SSR: Research Points 5 6 *SSR components*

Identification of SSR programmes and activities to be surveyed (large-N and

"Gender"?	Human Rights?	Other human dev. component?

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Afghanistan_mult_2007	yes, by UK commission (EU committee of the House of Lords), see 61.3	yes, think tanks (61.5), other parliamentary commissions (61.6)	no	no
Afghanistan_PolCor_2002	Yes: See (6.4), 6.10, 6.11	yes, LOTFA covered extensively also in news media (potential fraud, mishandling of resources)	yes, 6.12, mentioned in others	no
Albania_Pol_2003	yes, see 120.1	yes, i.e. 120.4, 120.5	mentioned in 120.4, 120.5	no, but in related activities in Albania
Albania_X_2003	the activity in itself was evaluatory in nature	no info found	no	no, but in related activities in Albania

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Albania_X_2007	no	yes, in the context of larger SALW strategy by SEESAC, UNDP etc.	no	no
Algeria Bor_2005	this and all subsequent projects in Algeria (MEDA-related) subject to evaluation by the EUcom 180.2, 21.8	no info found	no	no
Algeria_Cor_2003	see above	no info found	no	no
Algeria_Cor_2007	see above	no info found	no	no
Algeria_MoJ_2003	see above	no info found	no	no
Algeria_Mult_2004	see above	no info found	no	no

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Algeria_Pol_2001	Yes: BICC (21.1)	no info found	no	no
Armenia_Arm_2008	no info found	No information found	no	no
Armenia_Pol_2010	yes, probably 23.13, but no access to data; public opinion polls 23.2	yes, needs assessments 23.12, reports 23.2	no	no
Bangladesh_Mult_2001	yes, 112.1	No information found	no	no
Bangladesh_Pen_2002	no info found	no info found	no	no
Bangladesh_Pol_2005	yes, 96.11	yes, often together with Phase II (see below)	no	no

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Bangladesh_Pol_2009	yes, monitored under UNDAF 96.4, indicators: 96.4 p.43, 46, reviewed internally 96.10	strategies, papers, manuals etc. 96.11, reports i.e. ICG 96.12	no	no
Belarus_Arm_2007	yes, 121.2, 121.6	No information found	no	no
Benin_Arm_1998	no info found	no info found	no info found	no info found
Bolivia_Arm_X	No information found	No information found	no	no
Bosnia_ArmDefenseSector_2003	Vetschera, H. and Damian, M. (7.3)	yes, extensively covered by think tanks etc. (CESS, ISN) i.e. 7.4, experts, 7.6	Slobodan Perdan (7.1)	no

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Bosnia_Pol_2004	yes, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 4.12	Wisler, Dominique (4.5), Maras 4.7, Mühlmann, 4.8, extensively by other authors	Slobodan Perdan (4.1)	no
Brazil_Pol_X	Yes: BICC (24.1), yes 24.2	No information found	no	no
BurkinaFaso_Arm_X				
Burundi_ArmPol_2011	yes, 39.18	no info found	no	no
Burundi_MoDMinistryofPublic Security_2009	yes, 39.18	no info found	yes, 39.20 (Hänggi, Scherrer)	Yes: "The Netherlands has requested ISSAT to provide ongoing support to and mentoring for both of the Dutch strategic advisors in Burundi to facilitate learning from comparative experience in similar SSD processes elsewhere in Africa" ISSAT provided two mentors. (48.2)

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Burundi_Mult_2007	yes, 39.18	Yes: CIGI (Security Sector Reform Monitor) (39.11)	yes, 39.20	*"The Netherlands has requested ISSAT to provide ongoing support to and mentoring for both of the Dutch strategic advisors in Burundi to facilitate learning from comparative experience in similar SSD processes elsewhere in Africa." (* 39.12)
Cambodia_MoJ_2006	yes, 129.1	yes, i.e. 129.9	no	no
Cameroon_Arm_X				
CentralAfricanRepublic_JusSec_2011	partially, 19.4, 19.5	No information found	no	no
CentralAfricanRepublic_mult_2008	yes, 19.5	yes	yes, N'Diaye 2009 (18.12)	ISSAT
Chad_Arm_X				
Chile_Arm_X				

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Colombia_Arm_X				
Coted'ivoire_Ins_2008	no info found	yes, UNOCI extensively covered by news media (46.5)	no	no
Coted'ivoire_ArmIns_2004	yes, 46.6	yes, 46.7	no	no
Coted'ivoire_PolGen_2004	yes, 46.6	yes	yes, ISSAT 45.2	ISSAT
Coted'Ivoire_X_2003	yes, Yapo (156.4)	no info found	no	no
Croatia_PolMoI_2010	no	no	no	no
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_Arm_2009	no info found	no info found	no	no

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DemocraticRepublicof Congo_JusCor_2009	achievements in 151.2	no info found	no	no
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_JusCor_2011	achievements in 152.2	no info found	no	no
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_Mult_2009	achievements in 153.1	no info found	no	no
DemocraticRepublicof Congo_Pol_2009a	some achievements in 154.1/2	no info found	no	no
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_DefenseSector_2005	some achievements in 55.1	yes, 55.3/4	yes, Hänggi/Scherrer 151.4	ISSAT has supported the EU reforms (06/03/2011 - 18/03/2011): "*The EU wanted to define if and how to support the military justice sector in the DRC. ISSAT had been asked to support the EU delegation with the definition of a strategy: Establishing an inventory of needs in the military justice sector on the basis of various freely available documents, and through interviews in the DRC. This inventory could help the EU to define if and how to support the military justice sector* ." (55.3)

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DemocraticRepublicofCongo_mult_2008	yes, annual review accessible through 49.3, 49.4	no info found	see above	"ISSAT has been requested by DFID to provide an external team that will review progress on an annual basis for the (SSAPR) programme and a supplementary review at the six-month point for the Police Support Programme (PSP) element. Field missions were implemented between 2010 and 2014." (49.4)
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_Pol_2009b	no info found	no info found	no	no
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_PolJus_2005	no info found	yes, 53.8	yes, Hänggi/Scherrer 151.4	no
DemocraticRepublicofCongo_PolJus_2007	no info found	no info found	see above	no
Dominicanrepublic_Jus_2000	no info found	no info found	no	no
EastTimor_Jus_2008b	yes, see 117.3	no info found	no	no
EastTimor_JusCor_2008	evaluations (146.3, follow links)	no info found	no	no
EastTimor_Mult_2003				
EastTimor_Mult_2008a				

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
EastTimor_Mult_2011	yes, UNDP evaluations (146.3, follow links)	no info found	no	no
EastTimor_Pol_2006	Y: International Crisis Group (11.2)/Yoshino Funaki (11.5)	yes, f.e. 11.5, 11.9	yes, 11.1	no
EastTimor_Pol_2011	see above	see above	see above	see above
EastTimor_SecuritySector_2008	no info found	no info found	no	no
Egypt_Arm_X				
ElSalvador_Mult_2008	yes, 70.8	yes, 70.8	Fluri et al., 70.9	no
Ethiopia_Arm_2002				
Ethiopia_Arm_X				
Ethiopia_SecurityForces_2003	no info found	no info found	no	no

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Ethiopia_SecurityForces_2006	yes, 172.9 (partially)	yes, i.e. guardian 172.8	no	no
Georgia_Mult_2004	yes, 58.9	yes, 58.8, 59.7	yes, Fluri&Cole, 58.11	no, but in similar operations in Georgia, esp. through NATO (see publications on workshops), 58.12
GeorgiaMoldova_Mult_2005	yes, 59.8	yes, 59.7	no	yes, DCAF project with EUBAM (58.12)
Ghana_Arm_2005				

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Ghana_Jus_2002	no info found	no info found	no	not directly participated, but maybe cooperated (?), DCAF has supported West African DDR/SSR activities through workshops etc. (goes for all Ghana entries)
Ghana_MoD_2003	no info found	no info found		see above
Ghana_X_X	yes, most likely (mention of monitoring process in project narrative, but documents not accessible)	no	no	see above
Guatemala_Jus_2006	yes, 66.6	no	no	no

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Guatemala_Mult_2002	yes, 20.4	yes, i.e. 20.10	yes, covered in multiple publications, i.e. Fluri et. Al. (20.10)	no
Guatemala_X_2010	no info found	yes	no	no
Guinea_SecuritySector_2010	activity in itself evaluatory	yes, 50.3	no	ISSAT (Advisory to EU component of program)

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Guinea_SecuritySector_2011	44.15. 44.16	yes, i.e. 44.18	yes, 44.18 (chapter), N'Diaye et al. 44.19	Yes: ISSAT was requested by UNDP to assist in support SSR budgeting process (44.14), sent two advisors (44.15)
GuineaBissau_Mult_2008	yes, 52.11	yes, 52.12	52.13 (Bloching)	no
GuineaBissau_Mult_2009	no info found	no info found	no	no
GuineaBissau_Mult_2011	yes, multiple reports of the SG on GBIS, i.e. 41.10	yes, 41.6	yes, Bryden et al. (41.6)	Yes: "*UNDP, on behalf of the UN Inter-Agency SSR Taskforce, has requested DCAF/ISSAT to conduct a country review on the governance of the security sector in Guinea Bissau. The objective of this review is to achieve a better understanding of the entry-points, challenges and opportunities; as well as, best-practices in engaging in the governance of the security sector in Guinea Bissau* ." (...) "The field mission took place in September 2010". (41.

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Haiti_Mult_2004	Law, D. (67.7)	Hänggi/Scherer (63.6)Mendelson-Forman, J. (63.8)	Law, D. (67.7)/ Hänggi,Scherer (63.6), Mobekk (63.13)	no
Haiti_Mult_2005	yes, 108.3	no	no	no
Haiti_Mult_2009	no info found	yes, 107.7	no	no

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Haiti_Mult_2010	no	no	no	no
Haiti_Pol_2007				
India_DepartmentofJusticeMinistryofLawandJustice_2008	yes, project results in the annual work plans available on 130.1	no info found	no	no
Iran_X_2005				
Iraq_Arm_2004	Yes: BICC (31.1)/RAND (31.4), 31.7	yes, i.e. 31.8	yes, Slocombe, 31.11,	no
Iraq_Jus_2004	Yes: BICC (32.1)/RAND (32.3)	extensively covered in the news	no	no

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Iraq_JusCor_2008	yes, 136.6		no	no
Iraq_Mult_2004b	Yes: BICC (32.1)/RAND (32.3)	yes, i.e. 31.12, 32.6	Rafał Domisiewicz in 31.12	no
Jamaica_PolINDECOM_2011	most likely evaluated by DFID (see 14.2), not accessible online	no, JCF reform has been written about extensively in other contexts/timeframes	no	no
Jordan_Arm_X				
Kenya_Arm_X				
Kenya_Arm_X				

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Kenya_Jus_2004	yes, i.e. 181.2/3	no	no	no
Kenya_Jus_2010	no	no	no	maybe, ISSAT has article on Kenya SSR (84.2)?
Kosovo_Mult_2008	Yes: (60.6), 60.10, 60.15	extensively covered by scholarly literature i.e. 60.11/12 and others	yes, in passing: 60.13	yes, ISSAT seems to have been involved with a Dutch sub-mission to EULEX and EULEX reviews (51.6)

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Kosovo_SecuritySector_1999	yes, ISSR report, OSCE police inspectors report, UK review (all mentioned in 51.3)	yes	yes, 51.3/4/5	yes, DCAF provided seminars, training courses etc. for SSR experts of the PISG (2005, 2006), "This is a one week training course on Security Sector Governance and International Humanitarian Law for civil servants from various Kosovar security institutions"; also ISSAT (51.6)
Kosovo_X_2010	no info found	no info found	no info found	no info found
Liberia_Arm_2003	Y: Adedeji Ebo (2.1), Thomas Jaye (2.2), Judy Smith-Höhn (2.3)/ Mark Malan (2.6)	yes, 2.13/14/15	Y, Adedeji Ebo (2.1) , Judy Smith-Höhn (13.1)	"(DCAF and other) groups provided training for parliamentarians and security agency personnel on governance issues through policy seminars held in Liberia, Ghana, and the United Kingdom" (2.2 p.7) This engagement is however under the auspices of the Governance Reform Commission established in 2004 and is not directly related to the US Programme.

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Liberia_Mult_2011	yes, 177.1	no info found	no info found	no
Liberia_Pol_2004b	yes, 158.3./4/5	no info found	no	no
Liberia_Pol_2006a	yes, 163.3	no info found	no	no
Liberia_Pol_2006b	no info found	no info found	no	no
Liberia_Pol_2007a	no info found	no info found	no	no

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Liberia_Pol_2007b	yes, "UNDP in close collaboration with UNPOL will produce quarterly narrative and financial reports for submission to Irish Aid" (160.2), but not accessible online	no info found	no	no
Liberia_Pol_2007c	yes (?), 161.4	no info found	no	no
Liberia_Pol_2007d	no info found	no info found	no	no

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Liberia_Pol_2008	yes, 164.2/3	no info found	no	no
Liberia_PolArm_2004a	Yes, by Judy Smith-Höhn (13.1) (13.3), Thomas Jay (13.2)	no info found	Y: Judy Smith-Höhn (13.1)(13.3)	no
Liberia_X_X				
Libya_Jus_2006				
Macedonia_PolBor_2003	(yes) 57.8/9/10 , 56.10 (not official evaluations)	yes, 57.8/9/10	yes, Ebnöther et al. 57.6, Law, D. (57.7)	unclear if involved through police reform program, definitely in other projects in Macedonia
Macedonia_PolBor_2005	yes, 56.10	yes, 56.10/11	mentioned in several publications in passing	no

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Malawi_Jus_2002	yes, 85.2, also 2003 review report mentioned and worked into 85.7;	yes, i.e. 85.3	no	no
Malawi_ParliamentaryOversightBodies_X				
Mali_Arm_X				
Mali_MoJ_2010	yes, mentioned in 111.8, results in 111.10	no info found	no	no
Mauritania_Arm_X				
Mauritius_Pol_2009	Project evaluation planned (See 170.2), results in 170.8, p.44	yes, covered in (francophone) media	no	no
Mexico_Jus_2002	no info found	yes, as part of Merida, 105.8	no	no
Moldova_Pol_X				
Moldova_X_2005				
Mongolia_Jus_2000	Yes: (99.1),	yes, 99.8/11	no	no
Mongolia_MoJ_2007	yes, results in 132.2/3	no info found	no	no

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Mozambique_Arm_X				
Nepal_Arm_2002				
Nepal_Mult_2008	no info found	no info found	no	no
Nepal_Sec_2009	yes, 15.4/11	yes, 15.3/7	yes, 15.8/9	yes, Technical Assistance- Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF); Start Date: 13/05/2009 End Date: 30/12/2010 (15.1); DCAF active in the National Peace Campaign (NPC) and other projects
Nigeria_ArmMoD_X				
Nigeria_Jus_2008	yes, see impact reports on 16.4, also 16.5	yes, 16.5/6	no	no
Pakistan_Arm_2002				
Palestine_Jus_2010	yes, 169.5	no info found	no	no
Palestine_Jus_X				

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Palestine_PolJus_2006	9.9, 9.11	yes, 9.9/10	Roland Friedrich/Arnold Luethold (9.1)	no
Palestine_X_2008				
Peru_Arm_X				
Rwanda_Mult_2008	Yes, 10.17	no info found	no	no
SaudiArabia_X_X				
Senegal_Mult_2003				

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Serbia_Pol_2009	yes, 123.1 speaks of annual reports, but not available online	yes, 123.7	yes, Stojanovic et al. 123.8	no, but DCAF is active in Gender/SSR in Serbia
Seychelles_Mult_2009	yes, 171.6	No information found	no	no
SierraLeone_JusSec_2010	yes, 168.7, there must be additional M&E reports (168.11 is a job search for a monitoring expert)	yes, 168.9	no	no
SierraLeone_Sec_1999	5.3, 5.4, 168.7, 5.11	yes, in the OECD-DAC (5.5), 5.7, 8.4/5	yes, Smith-Höhn, 5.1; Albrecht & Jackson 5.2	partially, "The Centre contributed to the drafting of the first-ever gender policy of the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces"

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SierraLeone_Jus_2005	yes, 8.6/7/8/9, also see the project review accessible through 8.1	8.4, 8.5, 5.11	yes, Smith-Höhn, 5.1; Albrecht & Jackson 5.2	no
SolomonIslands_mult_2003	Derek McDougal (12.1), 12.11 (annual reports) and other reviews (12.12)	CIGI (12.3)	Derek McDougal (12.1) Cole et al. 12.13, Schnabel/Farr 12.14	no
Somalia_Jus_2009	yes, see the Needs Assessment Reviews on 140.5/6, annual report 140.7	no	no	no
Somalia_Mil_X				
Somalia_Pol_2009	annual report 140.7	no	no	no

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
SouthSudan_Mult_2006	47.6 (achievements)	no info found	no	no
SouthSudan_PolCor_2007	42.6 (achievements)	no info found	no	no
SouthSudan_SecuritySector_2009	yes, 167.2	167.3/4	no	no
SouthSudan_SecuritySector_2010	yes, 69.1 reports of evaluation plans; parts of the budget in 69.2 allocated to M&E	yes, 69.3/4	no	no
SouthSudan_Jus_2012	yes, 67.1 (achievements)	no	no	no

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Sudan_Mult_2004	yes, 143.3 (achievements), 143.5/6	yes, i.e. 143.7	no	no
Sudan_Jud_2006	yes, evaluated in progress reports on 144.3	no info found	no	no
Sudan_PolJud_2006	no info found	142.2	no	no
Sudan_IDP_2006	yes, 145.2/3/4/5	no	no	no
Sudan_X_2007				

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Tajikistan_Mult_2005	125.6	no info found	no	yes, DCAF presumably involved in BOMCA 8 (internal information), maybe ask Central Asia Division?
Tajikistan_Mult_2011	yes, 124.10	yes, 124.11	yes, 124.12 (golunov), 124.13 (matveeva)	no
Tanzania_Arm_X				

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Tanzania_LegalSector_2008	partially, 114.12	114.6/7/9/10	no	no
Togo_Jus_2004				
Tunisia_GovernanceJus_X	yes, log-frame for evaluation exists but no review found (74.4)	no info found	no	presumably not in this project, but: One of the first groups to engage with the Ministry of Justice on prison reform was the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces. DCAF has also worked with the Ministry of Interior to collect and catalogue laws and amendments relating to the security sector (74.2)

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Turkey_MoIProvincialAdministration_2007	yes (126.9), but no reports found online	no	maybe (full text not accessible), 126.6 (Cizre)	no
Turkey_MoJ_2008	yes, 127.4	no info found	no	no
Uganda_Arm_X				

Unique identifier	Has the activity been evaluated?	Has the activity been written about (not evaluation)	Has DCAF written on it (if so, who)?	Has DCAF engaged in operations (if so, who?)
Uzbekistan_Mult_2011	yes, progress reports available on 128.6	no info found	yes, 124.12 (golunov), 124.13 (matveeva)	yes, DCAF presumably involved in BOMCA 8 (internal information), maybe ask Central Asia Division?
Vietnam_Mult_2006	results on 113.1/6/7	yes, 113.7 (movie)	no	no
Yemen_Arm_X				
Zambia_Arm_X				

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Contact E-Mail: presse.psdc@eeas.europa.eu, Fatima Ayub (Open Society Foundation), Mr. Kees Klompenhouwer, Interim Head of EU Civilian Missions	Fatima Ayub: invited expert in UK commission
Sandeep Kumar, Project Manager sandeep.kumar@undp.org +93 (0) 700 277 084, Norman Sanders CTA/Project Manager a.i. Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan, norman.sanders@undp.org Cell: +93 (0) 790 509 152	
Vladimir Malkaj, Programme Specialist, E-mail: vladimir.malkaj@undp.org, DCAF specialists on Southeast Europe	The SSSR programme builds on the achievements of Small Arms and Light Weapons Control (SALWC) (120.1)
Eno Ngjela, Programme Officer E-mail: eno.ngjela@undp.org, DCAF specialists on Southeast Europe, ALBANIAN INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (AIIS) Deshmoret e 4 Shkurtit No.7/1 Tirana Albania Phone: (355) 4 248853 Fax: (355) 4 270337 Email aiis@aiis-albania.org www.aiis-albania.org	AIIS could serve as experts for all other Albanian SSR activities!

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
EUSAC Chief Technical Advisor E-mail: leonora.visoka@undp.org Vladimir Malkaj, Programme Specialist E-mail: vladimir.malkaj@undp.org Jakob Schemel, Programme Analyst (JPO) E-mail: jakob.schemel@undp.org, Mrs. Leonora Visoka, Chief Technical Adviser, UNDP/EU Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Project Str. Donika Kastrioti, Pall1, 5th Floor, Tirana, Albania Phone: +355 2 228 864 Email: eusac.al@undp.org	
questions regarding European Development Policy: EUROPEAID-info@ec.europa.eu	Followup to Algeria_Pol_2001
Contact : algeria.mod@undp.org	[KRM: may be of interest as it appears linked to Algeria_MoI_2003]
Contact : algeria.mod@undp.org	[KRM: may be of interest as it appears linked to Algeria_Cor_2003]
	Followup from MEDA I

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
For the OSCE: Carel Hofstra: carel.hofstra@osce.org, for the HRDO Address: Pushkin st. 56a, Yerevan, 0002, Republic of Armenia Tel.: (37410) 53 76 51 Fax: (37410) 53 88 42 E-mail: ombuds@ombuds.am	KRM: May be of interest as partner was with Human Rights Defenders Office
OSCE Office in Yerevan 64/1 Sundukyan Street 0012 Yerevan Armenia Office: +374 10 229610 Fax: +374 10 229615 yerevan-am@osce.org	OSCE has probably evaluated the program, but the evaluations are not online
CIDA general inquiries: Tel: 819-997-5456 Toll-free: 1-800-230-6349 Fax: 819-953-6088 Email: info@acdi-cida.gc.ca	KRM: of note, 11 year program focused on justice/RoL reform and implemented by Canadian NGOs
Prison Reform International	
UNDP Bangladesh Tel: (880) 2 811860 Fax: (880) 2 8113196 Email: registry.bd@undp.org	project often covered together with Phase II

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
list of PRP program staff with leadership, project managers, experts etc. 96.9	The Police Reform Programme is a large long term reform programme to be implemented in at least three phases. I have separated the phases sad regarded temas individual projects
Project Manager: Ms. Anna Parovaya Tel.: +375 (17) 298-31-81 Fax: +375 (17) 298-31-81 E-mail: ganna.parovaya@un.minsk.by UNDP Programme Officer: Ms. Valiantsina Stalyho E-mail: valiantsina.stalyho@undp.org	
no info found	
US embassy La Paz, Tel: (591) 2-216-8000, Email: lpzwebmail@state.gov	Bolivian "program" is not really a clearly defined program, rather a mixture of assistance projects by the US military
James R Locher III, Michael Donley (both US representatives/experts to the DRC)	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Isabelle MARAS, isabelle.maras@yahoo.fr (assessed EUPM in 4.7), other authors (review)	The EU Mission took over from the UN`s International Police Task Force (IPTF)
Erica Machado, programme officer, UNDP Brazil, E	not clear what the Pol_X referred to, detail information only on National Conference
	the Burundi programs seem to belong together, no idea why they have been separated (?)
Hänggi, Scherrer, ISSAT	All Burundi programs belong together under the UN/UNDP Burundi effort

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Hänggi, Scherrer, ISSAT	SSR in Burundi is primarily an internally driven process, pushed by the Hutu majority following the election of the CNDD-FDD in 2006. The primary focus has been to ensure equal ethnic representation and to depoliticize Burundi's various security forces. (39.2 p 3)
UNDP Focal Point Mr Socheath HENG, Assistant Country Director, UNDP, No. 53, Street 51, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: + 855 (0) 23 216 167 E-mail: socheath.heng@undp.org	
Appolinaire FOTSO, Conseiller Technique Principal; appolinaire.fotso@undp.org; Christian Aimé NDOTAH, chargé de Communication PNUD Centrafrique Webmaster : ousmane.abakar@undp.org	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Martin Mbanda Conseiller au programme (225) 22 52 66 21 martin.mbanda@undp.org	belongs to the DDR agenda of UNOCI 46.2
for the UNOCI: Juliette Amantchi +225 06 20 66 75 amantchi@un.org Marie-Mactar Niang +225 06 20 33 33 niang@un.org	the UN programs ArmIns2004 and PolGen2004 belong together, all UN activity in CDI with common mandate (UNOCI) 46.2
ISSAT, see above	see above
Madeleine Oka-Balima Conseiller au programme 20 31 74 29 m.oka-balima@undp.org; Serge Armand Yapo (Project Officer for PASU, UNDP) reachable on "linkedin"	
Project Coordinator: Tamara Karaica (tamara.karaica@undp.org)	This project is part of the larger Destruction for Development Programme by the UNDP
Cheikh Ndiaye, Coordonnateur de la composante ndiaye.cheikh@undp.org Annie Bipendu, Chargée de Programme annie.bipendu@undp.org	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Cheikh Ndiaye, Coordonnateur de la composante ndiaye.cheikh@undp.org Annie Bipendu, Chargée de Programme annie.bipendu@undp.org Diane Fedida, Associée Juriste Fedida.diane@undp.org	
Cheikh Ndiaye, Coordonnateur de la composante ndiaye.cheikh@undp.org	
Cheikh Ndiaye, Coordonnateur de la composante, ndiaye.cheikh@undp.org	
Cheikh Ndiaye, ndiaye.cheikh@undp.org, Missak Kasongo, Police Project Manager, missak.kasongo@undp.org	
Délégation de l'Union européenne en République Démocratique du Congo 14ème niveau, Immeuble BCDC, Boulevard du 30 juin Kinshasa/Gombe Téléphone: +243 81 33 125/126/127 - +243 81 70 06 656 Fax: 00243 81 555 46 34 Courriel: Delegation-dem-rep-of-congo@eeas.europa.eu	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
no info found	
no info found	
Contact Mail : francois.delestre@eupol-kinshasa.org	
Head of Mission: Commissaire Divisionnaire Jean-Paul Rikir (54.2)	Mission following up from EU Pol Kinshasa
Mission Director: Richard Goughnour, USAID Santo Domingo, Unit 3470, Box 0528, APO, AA 34041-0528, Tel: (809) 221-1100, E-mail: rgoughnour@usaid.gov; DR Desk Officer (Washington): Debra Banks, Tel: 202-712-0821, E-mail: dbanks@usaid.gov	attention: justice and rule of law rather than SSR
infoausaid@ausaid.gov.au	
Country Director Head of Governance Unit (+670) 77231015 (New	
	same program as EastTimor_JusCor_2008
	same program as EastTimor_JusCor_2008 amd _Mult_2003

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Masako Yokoyama Programme Officer masako.yokoyama@undp.org	Followup from EastTimor_SecuritySector_2008
no info found	
Carla Riquito Programme Manager riquito@un.org	follow-up from Pol_2006
Head of Unit: Alissar Chaker (Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit): cpru.tp@undp.org	
Rosamaría de Colorado USAID/El Salvador 503-2501-3470 rcolorado@usaid.gov	
	same as SecurityForces_2003?
DFID Ethiopia, c/o British Embassy, Comoros Street P.O.Box 858 Addis Ababa tel :+251 116 180601 fax :+251 116 180635, pressoffice@dfid.gov.uk	seems to be preparatory mission for SecurityForces_2006, also the same as Arm_2002?

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
SSR Adviser - Graham Thompson: 0207 023 0186 (graham-thompson@dfid.gov.uk) SSR Strategy Manager - Ravi Khosla: 0207 023 0863 (r-khosla@dfid.gov.uk) SSR FCO Lead – Chris Dain: 0207 008 2492 (chris.dain@fco.gov.uk) SSR MoD Lead - Bob Mirtalee: 0207 218 7549 (bob.mirtalaee@mod.uk) SSR Secretary – Mary Hockney 0207 023 1686 (m-hockney@dfid.gov.uk)	contacts mentioned in 172.10
Ronan Goggin EUBAM Communications Officer EUBAM 13, Uyutnaya St, Odessa, 65012, Ukraine. Tel: 00 380 50 413 91 34 Email: press@eubam.org, Alla Skvortova Portfolio Manager Address: 31 August 131, 2012 Chisinau, Moldova Tel.: (373 22) 269 136 Email: alla.skvortova@undp.org	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
British High Commission Osu Link (Off Gamel Abdul Nasser Avenue) P.O. Box GP 296 Accra tel :+ 233 30 2211490 fax :+ 233 30 2211491 Enquiries: ghana-enquiries@dfid.gov.uk	
CONTACT PERSONS: Daniel Andoh - daniel.andoh@undp.org; Louis Kuukpen - louis.kuukpen@undp.org	
Todd Sloane Democracy and Governance Office Km 6.5 final Blvd Los Próceres, Sta. Catarina Pinula, Guatemala Tel: (502) 2422-4340	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
PNUD Guatemala?	Succeeding: 'Towards a Security Policy for Democracy' (POLSEDE), ran from 1999-02
USAID/Guatemala Km. 6.5 Final Boulevard Los Próceres Santa Catarina Pinula Guatemala, C.A. Tel: (502) 2422-4000 Fax: (502) 2422-4585 Crime Prevention Project (CPP): 13 Calle 3-40, zona 10 Edificio Atlantis Nivel 9, Oficina 903 PBX: (502) 2366-1577 FAX: (502) 2363-2087 E-mail: info@prevencionguatemala.org	website of the project in spanish
Laurence Gérard, Public Information Officer, United Nations Office for West Africa; PNUD Aboubacar Sidiki Koulibaly, Conseiller Programme Gouvernance. Phone 224 62 35 00 15 ou 224 64 23 67 38. Email : aboubacar.koulibaly@undp.org Office: +221 33-869-8560 – Cell: +221 77-3324928 – gerardl@un.org	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Ms. Karin Grimm, Project Coordinator, Gender and Security Sector Reform, DCAF	
EU Council Secretariat, Tel: +32(0)22817640/6319 presse.psdc@consilium.europa.eu	EU SSR is considered a failure, and was terminated because of a coup d'etat in April 2010
Giovanni D'Amato Coordonnateur Access to Justice giovanni.damato@undp.org Gerard Chagniot Coordonnateur de Programme MDG-F gerard.f.chagniot@undp.org	
Kenneth Blackman Chief, Public Information Unit, UNIOGBIS, Guinea-Bissau (Office) Email: blackman@un.org Tel: +390831059124 Ext: 1936124 Didier P. Bapidi-Mbon Public Information Officer UNIOGBIS Email:bapidimbon@un.org Tel: +390831059141 (Office) Ext:1936141 Cel: +245 6187965	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Miguel Alston, Porte-parole UNPOL Cell:(+509) 3702-5778 ; Tél : (+509) 2229-6700, ext. 2639 E-mail : martin9@un.org Lt Col Marcos Santos, Porte-parole militaire Cell: (+509) 3728-1606 ; tél: (+509) 2229-6700, ext. 6046 E-mail: santos4@un.org	[KRM: This is MINUSTAH, perhaps too big for small-N examination though]
CIDA Public Inquiries Unit Tel: 819-997-5456 Toll-free: 1-800-230-6349 Fax: 819-953-6088 Email: info@acdi-cida.gc.ca	
USAID/Haiti AMERICAN EMBASSY Boulevard 15 Octobre Tabarre 41 Tabarre, HAITI Phone : (509) 2229-8000 Fax : (509) 2229-8066 infoHaiti@usaid.gov; Chief of Party Marceau Edouard, medouard@dpkhaitijustice.com; Deputy Chief of Party David de Giles, ddegiles@ dpkhaitijustice.com.	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Nazli Bala (project manager) nazli.bala@undp.org, Chef de projet: Brice Buissière Chargé de programme: Pierre Antoine Archange brice.bussiere@undp.org	
Le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD) MINUSTAH, Log Base (Zone 5). Prefab 28 Blvd T. Louverture & Clercine 18 Boîte Postale 557 Port-au-Prince HT6111 – Haïti (W.I.) Email : registry.ht@undp.org	
UNDP India Country Office United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Post Box No. 3059, 55 Lodhi Estate New Delhi, India. Pin Code - 110 003 Tel: 91 11 46532333. Fax: 91 11 24627612 Email: info.in@undp.org	
Walter Slocombe (DCAF)	
unami-information@un.org	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Ms. Rini Reza, Head of Governance: rini.reza@undp.org press.iraq@undp.org www.iq.undp.org (+9626) 560-83-30	
Allied Joint Force Command Naples Public Affairs Office Viale della Liberazione 80124 Naples, Italy. Tel +39 081 721 2263	POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PROJECT: EUJUST-LEX in Iraq, cf. Rafał Domisiewicz in 31.12, Bloching in 60.14
Public Enquiry Point enquiry@dfid.gov.uk or call 0845 300 4100. Please include the project's unique identifying number (202591) along with your query.	THERE ARE TWO OTHER DFID PROGRAMS WITH LARGE BUDGETS THAT ARE COMPARABLE TO THIS ONE, "Citizen Security" and "JCF reform" (14.7), one project with the Canadian Bar Association (Justice Sector Reform, 14.8)

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Telephone +254-(0)20-22240 29/240337 ext 120,146 Cooperative Bank Building, 9th Floor Haile Selassie Avenue PO Box 10484 GPO NAIROBI 00100 E-mail info@gjlos.co.ke	
UNDP Project Officer: Jane Likimani Office of the Resident Coordinator United Nations Avenue, Gigiri P.O. Box 30218, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya Phone: +254 20 7624465 Fax: +254 20 7624463 Email: info.kenya@one.un.org or ken.resrep@undp.org	Successor project to the "Access to rights project" that ran from October 2004 to June 2010 (84.1); DIFD HAS SSR-related projects in the country (84.4/5),also GJLOS project as SSR-proper (funded by international donors and organizations, 84.6)
Peter Bach (Head of Strengthening Division), EULEX Press Office +38649782200, info@eulex-kosovo.eu, Anne Blanksma (Strengthening Information Officer), Anne.Blanksma@eulex-kosovo.eu	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
UNMIK: Mr Olivier Salgado Head Public Information / Spokesperson +377 44 500 107 salgado(at)un.org Ms Andrea Young Public Information Officer +381 (0) 38 504 604 (ext) 4081 +377 44 151 831 younga(at)un.org	51.3 mentions a UNDP role in SSR, but only in passing and slightly negatively
Mr. Chris Decker Programme Coordinator chris.decker@undp.org	
no info found	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
OFFICE LOCATION: United Nations Development Programme - Liberia Simposon Building Sekou Toure Avenue, Mamba Point 1000 Monrovia, Liberia P. O. Box 0274 Tel: +231 226-195/226-211 Fax: +231 226-210/226-193 VSAT: (44) 2030147586, email: Webmaster.lr@undp.org	
National Information Officer / UNDP Anthony Selmah : cel +231 77 069787 anthony.selmah@undp.org	it is not entirely clear if the EU (2007d) and the US-funded project are the same, sometimes they appear separately, sometimes not!
no info found	
no info found	
no info found	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
IrishAid programs in Liberia managed through Embassy of Ireland 8 St. Joseph's Avenue Off Spur Road Freetown Sierra Leone Telephone: +232 (0) 76 472 744 +232 (0) 76 771 984 Email: freetowndiplomats@dfat.ie	
Creators (of the project plan): Napoleon Abdulai - napoleon.abdulai@undp.org Jane Grausgruber – grausbruber@un.org Contributor: Teakon Williams – teakon.williams@undp.org, Contact at GIZ: Sabine Wenz Email: sabine.wenz@giz.de	carried out under the umbrella of the Community Security and Social Cohesion Programme (see above)
EU Mission Liberia: 100, UN Drive, Mamba Point, Monrovia, Liberia Postal address: P.O. BOX 10-3049, Monrovia 1000, Liberia Telephone: +231.(0)7.775824; +231.(0)7.775826 Fax: +231.(0)7.7001062 E-mail: DELEGATION-LIBERIA@eeas.europa.eu	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
OFFICE LOCATION: United Nations Development Programme - Liberia Simposon Building Sekou Toure Avenue, Mamba Point 1000 Monrovia, Liberia P. O. Box 0274 Tel: +231 226-195/226-211 Fax: +231 226-210/226-193 Webmaster.lr@undp.org	was merged into "Justice and Security Programme" in 2011 (see above) 164.2
list of contacts: 57.5	
Mr Jürgen Scholz (Head of Mission for EUPAT) (56.2)	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
no info found	
no info found	previous project, also funded by CIDA: Ten-Year Justice Development Programme (111.7)
UNDP Contact Person: Mr. Jullien Woirin; UNODC Associate Expert - Criminal Justice Reform: jullien.woirin@undp.org	
USAID Mexico, Paseo de la Reforma 305, Col. Cuauhtemoc 06500, Mexico D.F. Phone 5080-2000, Fax 5080-2574, usaidmexico@usaid.gov	
USAID/Mongolia	
UNDP Programme Officer: Ms. Davaadulam Ts. Davaadulam.tsegmed@undp.org	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
UNDP Focal Point Tek Tamata Programme Analyst (Justice and Human Rights) Democratic Governance Unit UNDP, POB 107 UN House, Pulchowk Tel: 00-977-1-5523200 Email: tek.tamata@undp.org	there were previous programs by the UNDP on Rule of Law and Judicial Reform in place (133.2)
no info found	UK/Denmark fund a new program (2012-17): Police Reform Program I (15.10)
J4A Abuja Nigeria info@j4a-nigeria.org +234 (0)709 812 1548-9 http://www.j4a-nigeria.org	developed out of two previous programs: Security, Justice and Growth (2001-10) and Access to Justice (A2J), both DFID
UNDP Programme Analyst: Boram Kim: Tel: 0548179830; Project Manager: Maarten Barends: Tel. 0548174231 (169.1)	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Head of mission: Henrik Malmquist, EUPOL COPPS Headquarters 3 Tokyo Street, Ramallah. Postel Address: P.O.Box 1085 Jerusalem 91010 Tel: +972 (0)2 2976677 Fax: +972(0) 2 2976676 Email: info@eupolcopps.eu	
Project officer: Nadine Rugwe Head of Unit and Programme Manager nadine.rugwe@undp.org Chantal Kayitare National Project Coordinator/Supreme Court ckayitare01@yahoo.fr Tel: +250(0)252-585941 or 0788750784 Theophile Gashagaza National Projector Coordinator /MINIJUST tgashagaza@yahoo.com Tel:+250 0788562036	
	PROJECT START IN 1976!

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Programme officer: Diman Dimov Phone number: +381 11 344 6353, Programme officer: Ivan Zverzhanovski Phone number: +381 11 344 6353; WPON Secretariat UNDP/SEESAC Hadzi Melentijeva 30 11000 Belgrade Serbia +381 11 344 6353 (phone) +381 11 344 6356 (fax) wpon@undp.org	
UNDP Contact Person: Mr. Roland Alcindor, Programme Manager/ Economist - roland.alcindor@undp.org	
DFID: Sandra Ewurama Thompson Team Leader, DFID Access to Security and Justice Programme for the Government of Sierra Leone (accessible on linkedin) DAI: Ed Rackley Principal Development Specialist, Stability ed_rackley@dai.com	developed out of Justice Sector Development Programme (JSDP)
Ray England (SILSEP SLP) Chris Rampe (SILSEP ONS) Cat Evans (SILSEP MoD); Mark White (DFID Program Manager) and Graham Thompson (DFID Security Sector Reform Advisor)	close cooperation with Justice Sector Development Programme (JSDP); PROGRAM FOLLOWED BY NEW PROGRAMS (?) --> 5.8), 5.9), 5.10)

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Peter Viner Justice Sector Development Programme Telephone +232-22-229767 232-22-222223/7 Fax +232-22-224123 E-mail peter.viner@britishcouncil.org Olayinka Creighton-Randall Telephone +232-76-613543 E-mail ocreighton.randalljsco@gmail.com other contacts on (8.10)	developed out of the Commonwealth Community Safety and Security Project (CCSSP), 5.3
Special Coordinator, Nicholas Coppel; Deputy Special Coordinator, Wayne Higgins Assistant Special Coordinator, Mataiasi Lomaloma; RAMSI Office of the Special Coordinator Telephone: (677) 25122 Facsimile: (677) 25133 Email: info@ramsi.org	
UNDP Somalia Communication Team P.O. Box 28832-00200 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 20 4255000 Fax: +254 20 4255101 Email: communication@undp.org	
	only DDR activity
see above, UNDP Somalia	directly connected to Somalia_Jus_2009

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Hesborn Onyango, Project Manager a.i, hesborn.onyango@undp.org	NO SOLE PROGRAM: EXPANSION OF THE 2006 MANDATE. SEE: EastTimor_Pol_2006
Arike James, Project Manager ai/ Programme Analyst arike.james@undp.org	
evaluation by Mark White (Team Leader and Head of Security & Justice Group, Stabilisation Unit), Patrick Davidson-Houston (Senior Security & Justice Adviser, Stabilisation Unit), and Professor Eboe Hutchful (Executive Chairman of the African Security Sector Network)	Swiss Armed Forces SSR team active in the country (167.5)
Denise Hill Programme Manager SSAJ denise-hill@dfid.gov.uk	connected with a overarching project: Sudan Safety and Access to Justice (SSAJ), which covers Sudan as well
Lealem Berhanu Dinku Team Leader, a.i Democratic Governance lealem.berhanu@undp.org	follow-up project from Mult_2006

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Contact person in UNDP: Christopher Dennis Laker, Regional Programme Manager, christopher.laker@undp.org Noha Abdelgabar, Programme Officer, noha.abdelgabar@undp.org Yasmine Sherif, Team Leader on Rule of Law/Senior Advisor on Rule of Law yasmine.sherif@undp.org Maarten Barends, Project Manager - maarten.barends@undp.org	
Esam Ismail, Programme Officer esam.ismail@undp.org, Ayesha Elbereir Programme Manager, a.i. ayesha.elbereir@undp.org	
Contact person in UNDP: Ayesha Elbereir Programme Manager, a.i. ayesha.elbereir@undp.org, Sebastien Gouraud (Programme Officer) sebastien.gouraud@undp.org	
Contact person in UNDP: Esam Ismail, Programme Officer esam.ismail@undp.org	
Contact person in UNDP: Musa Ibrahim, Programme Officer musa.ibrahim@undp.or	DDR programme

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
UNDP Tajikistan 39 Aini Street Dushanbe 734024 Tajikistan E-mail: registry.tj@undp.org Telephone: +(992 44) 600 55 96/97 Fax: +(992 44) 600 55 96 (227)	a 2010 OSCE project mentioned in DCAF publication 125.11 (Marat), p.35 (Community Policing and Law Enforcement Development), considered Police reform, but no further details found
Suhrob Kaharov suhrob.kaharov@undp.org Country Manager Nazira Boronshoeva nazira.boronshoeva@undp.org Deputy Country Manager Akram Rahmatov akram.rahmatov@undp.org Senior National Adviser Anvar Mamadjanov anvar.mamadjanov@undp.org Project Engineer	"After several assessment missions and small scale interventions in 2002-2003 (EU BOMFER, EU BOMCA 1, 2 and 3), the first major multi-annual EU BOMCA phase (EU BOMCA 4) was launched in early 2004", 124.9

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
for Tanzania Ministry of Justice: Attn: Juvenalis Motete, Program Coordinator. 2nd Floor Foreign Affairs Building, Kivukoni Front. PO Box 9050. Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. Tel: (255) 213-7494. E-mail: jmotete@yahoo.com	
	NOT AN OWN PROJECT: Togo pledged justice reform to the EU on thre basis of the Cotonou Agreements, EU just sent an observer mission to see if it was implemented (93.7/8/9)
M. Mohammed Belhocine, Coordinateur résident du Système des Nations Unies en Tunisie	

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	**Misc.**
Leyla Şen, PhD Democratic Governance Programme Manager UNDP Turkey Tel: +90 312 454 11 19 E-mail: leyla.sen@undp.org Seher Alacacı Democratic Governance Programme Associate UNDP Turkey Tel: +90 312 454 11 67 E-mail: seher.alacaci@undp.org Gözde Ata Democratic Governance Project Associate UNDP Turkey Tel: +90 312 454 11 84 E-mail: gozde.ata@undp.org	followed up by 126.7/8
Leyla Şen Programme Manager UNDP Turkey Tel: +90 312 454 1119 E-mail: leyla.sen@undp.org	KRM: Formed with MDG in mind - but only partial SSR; followed up by 127.3, relation to 127.5?

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Contact person: Ms. Zulfiya Sibagatulina zulfiya.sibagatulina@undp.org Mr. Jaco Cilliers UNDP Deputy Resident Representative jaco.cilliers@undp.org Ms. Alfiya Musina EC/UNDP BOMCA Country Manager in Uzbekistan alfiya.musina@undp.org	
Implementing Partner (Agriteam): Karen Gainer, kgainer@agriteam.ca Implementing Partner (CIAAN): Evan Hoffman, ehoffman@ciaan.org	there is a movie about the project accessible online through 113.7

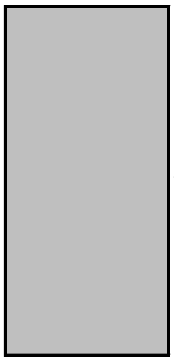
List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	Misc.

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	Misc.

List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	Misc.

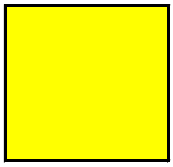
List of key individuals involved in design, setting up, implementation, review	Misc.

Needs information



*For responses "No info found" it could be that there is no available information & this is something to be answered in the questionnaire. Further research into these responses should be left for the end of "needs information" research.

Follow-up/good point/good case



* All 'evaluations' put under contacts should be researched to see if they are formal evaluations or if they are case-study or other type of reviews.

Question with his point

Possible for small-N, based upon available information/informant

* found in contacts section

Possible removal from large and small-N sample

* found in context and contacts sections, reason why to remove often in "context" section

Other notes on the spreadsheet:

* Should we change block responses to "yes", "no" and third option in order to make more sortable and then put detailed responses elsewhere?

**Some responses should ideally have declarative response, i.e. "yes" or "no", particularly for responses that say "no mention of…" as this only identifies lack of answer in that one source, but does not resolve the question ultimately. Again, such definitive answer may not be resolved until after the questionnaire.

** I think all of the responses to "development consolidation" "political transition" and "development context" may need to be reviewed. I think the intent was a bit lost in the delivery, e.g. 'political transition' does not just mean democratization.