

**Service for Foreign Policy Instruments – Instrument contributing
to Stability and Peace**

**Manual of Indicators
for the
Instrument contributing to
Stability and Peace - IcSP**



Funded by the European Commission

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THE MANUAL OF INDICATORS FOR THE IcSP

Background

This revised version of the Manual of Indicators is based on the original Manual drafted by the TRANSTEC Consultancy in May 2016. It has been revised to take account of feedback from IcSP staff based in HQ and in the field, and from the analysis of several LogFrame Matrices for IcSP-funded Actions. It has also drawn on existing sources of relevant indicators such as the SDGS, the UN Rule of Law indicators, the Global Peace Index¹, the Global Terrorism Index² and other documents such as the “EU Counter Terrorism/Counter Violent Extremism Guidelines”, “Measuring the Success of Mediation³”, “Combating Terrorism: the Challenge of Measuring Effectiveness⁴”, the EU supported COGINTA programme in Guinea, “Community level Indicators of Radicalisation⁵” and the FPI Manual of September 2017.

Objectives of the Manual of indicators

The main purpose of this Manual is to support EU Project Managers and Implementing Partners (IPs) in the identification of appropriate indicators for all IcSP-funded Actions for all stages of the project cycle (from the design phase through to implementation, monitoring and evaluation), starting as early as the thinking and consultation processes which precede the preparation of IcSP financing decisions⁶.

The Manual presents a set of basic, sector-related indicators considered to be relevant and applicable to the broad range of IcSP-funded Actions. However, it is important to note that the proposed indicators are neither prescriptive nor exhaustive; many of the indicators may have to be adapted to fit the specificities of different Actions and contexts and additional and/or more specific indicators may need to be developed and/or added to each Action.

The Manual should therefore not be considered as a static tool, but rather as a "living one", i.e. a living document that will need to be continuously updated as learning and feedback are provided and integrated. The revisions might include the reformulation or suppression of some indicators and/or the identification of new ones, as additional types of Actions are included, and new priorities identified.

Indicators: what they are and why we need them

*Indicators are defined as: **quantifiable or qualitative variables or factors** that can be measured to provide reliable information **to assess/measure performance and change, or progress towards the achievement of results over time**. They form the basis of a project's monitoring system and help us to answer key questions throughout the lifecycle of a project and beyond.*

¹ See Annex 3.

² See Annex 4.

³ Ciprian SANDU, Conflict Studies, Quarterly Issue, 2 January 2013.

⁴ Raphael Perl, Congressional Research Service, March 2007.

⁵ START: the National Consortium for the study of terrorism and responses to terrorism.

⁶ A concept note template is annexed to this Manual (Annex 1).

Indicators provide key information for **management** by indicating whether an Action is on track to achieve its expected results (e.g. is this Action leading to increased inter-agency coordination on Counter Terrorism (CT)? or is that Action improving the public perception of the fairness and effectiveness of the peace process?). If an Action is off-track, management can take informed decisions based on monitoring information to bring it back on track. In other words, the tracking of indicators provides us with an evidence-based indication of the direction in which our Actions are heading, allowing us to move from the anecdotal to the factual.

Indicators, and the monitoring systems they form, allow us to learn what works and what doesn't, i.e. to design better Actions (e.g. by increasing the number of war criminals brought to justice will this Action contribute to increased confidence in the impartiality of the transitional justice system or would a focus on providing restitution/ compensation for victims be more appropriate?). Data collected against indicators over time will allow us to better understand these causal links.

Indicators also serve an accountability purpose (e.g. what did the €50 million spent on border management in region Y deliver?). Without indicators to track the achievement of results, it will be impossible to answer such a question in a meaningful and credible way.

The process of defining/selecting indicators also supports dialogue and reflection between Project Managers (in the field and at Headquarters) and their implementing partners. By facilitating a better understanding of an Action and what is needed to achieve the intended results, indicators bring clarity to the dialogue. The selection of indicators starts early in the project cycle and is an exercise **carried out jointly** by the various partners to ensure a common understanding of the objectives of a given Action and of how those objectives or results will materialise. The quality of indicators and the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system that will be built around them is highly dependent on the clarity of stated results/objectives. If results are not clearly stated, then it will be impossible to identify a coherent set of indicators to measure them.

Furthermore, the future EU Action planning, management and evaluation system – OPSYS (which is currently being developed and piloted jointly by DIGIT, DEVCO, FPI and NEAR), will require all Actions to report back against indicators for all levels of the results chain (output, outcome and impact) and including activities (where necessary). In other words, **working without indicators and not reporting on them will no longer be an option as part of your daily work.**

To summarise, indicators and the monitoring systems support serve several purposes such as:

- Improving the quality of Actions by providing key data to inform management decision making
- Encouraging learning, by identifying what works and what doesn't
- Accountability, by demonstrating in an objective way how public funds have been used and what they have achieved and,

- Bringing clarity to the dialogue between involved actors (project partners).

Indicators in the design phase

The first stage in the design of an Action is:

- 1) A thorough understanding of the issue or *problem* to be addressed, which entails a detailed context analysis including stakeholder and political economy analysis.
- 2) Once the root causes of a given issue or problem are understood, the different objectives can be established, and options considered.
- 3) It is only once the specific Action strategy has been agreed upon that the corresponding Action logic or Theory of Change starts to emerge.

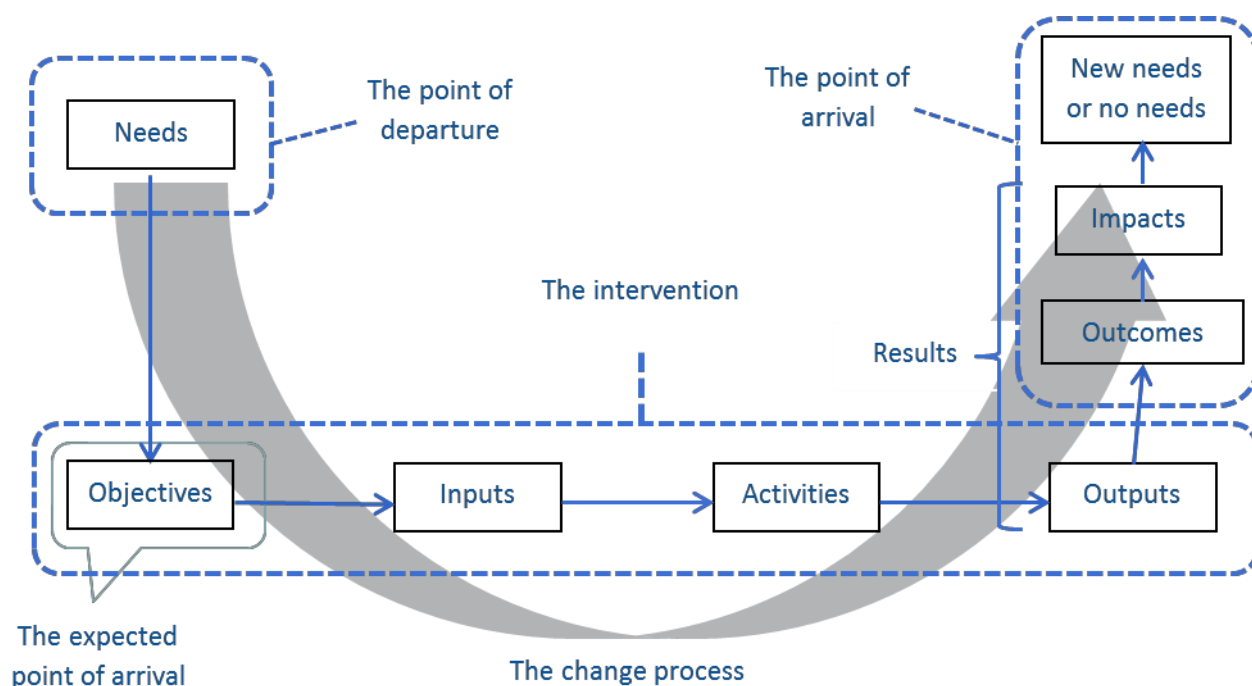
All Actions, whatever their goals or modalities, aim to bring about change of one sort or another.

The **Theory of Change (ToC)** is essentially a methodology that allows us to explain in a clear, simple and logical way the change we are trying to bring about, how we will achieve that change and why we think the change will materialise as planned.

A ToC has three components: the what, the how and the why. It is normally presented as a narrative or in diagram form, summarising how the Action is expected to bring about the change we (and our partners) desire.

In other words, the ToC shows the logical relationships between the different elements of an Action, specifically its resources (inputs), activities and intended results. Though not mandatory, these results are generally referred to as outputs, outcomes and impacts, denoting the different 'levels' of the change process (or intervention logic).

Figure 1: Graphic representation of the Theory of Change



The figure above describes the basic elements of the Theory of Change, i.e. the **WHAT** and the **HOW**: what change do we want to bring about? And how will that change unfold?

Examples of these causal linkages (**if** we do this, **then** that will happen) can be illustrated by the following examples:

*If members of the police force in country X are trained on how to conduct investigations in line with international best practice and human rights standards (output), **then** the police force will move from a system based on repression and social control to one of prevention, investigation and accountability (outcome), thus contributing over time to reduced violence and conflict (impact).*

or

*If community development workers are trained on conflict-prevention, mediation and dialogue techniques (output) **then** they will be better able to bring about the adoption of peaceful solutions by the parties in conflict (outcome) thus contributing over time to increased peace and stability.*

or

*If people have increased awareness about the dangers of mined areas (output) and as a result adopt a more cautious approach (outcome), **then** less people will die or be injured because of unexploded mines and other remnants of war (impact).*

To this simplified causal “**if-then**” description of the change process, the ToC adds the key element of assumptions, or the “**WHY**” why we think a given change process will materialise.

Assumptions are: ‘things we assume will happen,’ or ‘things which need to happen in order for the Theory of Change or intervention logic to deliver as intended.’

All change processes entail a series of assumptions. The ToC obliges us to identify these assumptions and make them explicit, as any assumption that does not hold will become a risk to the project’s chances of achieving its goals. It is important to know and to remember that risks and assumptions are two sides of the same coin.

Going back to the examples above, key assumptions underpinning the theories of change would include:

In the case of the example relating to the training of the police force in country X on how to conduct investigations in line with international best practice and human rights standards (output), moving from a system based on repression and social control to one of prevention, investigation and accountability (outcome), thus contributing to reduced violence and conflict (impact), we are making several assumptions such as:

- *The training provided was of sufficient quantity and quality*

- *The police attending the training were those in a position to change their own behaviour within the force or in a position to critically influence others (hierarchical relationship)*
- *The upper levels of the police force are committed to bringing about this behaviour change*
- *Police behaviour is indeed a significant contributing factor to the violence/conflict etc.*

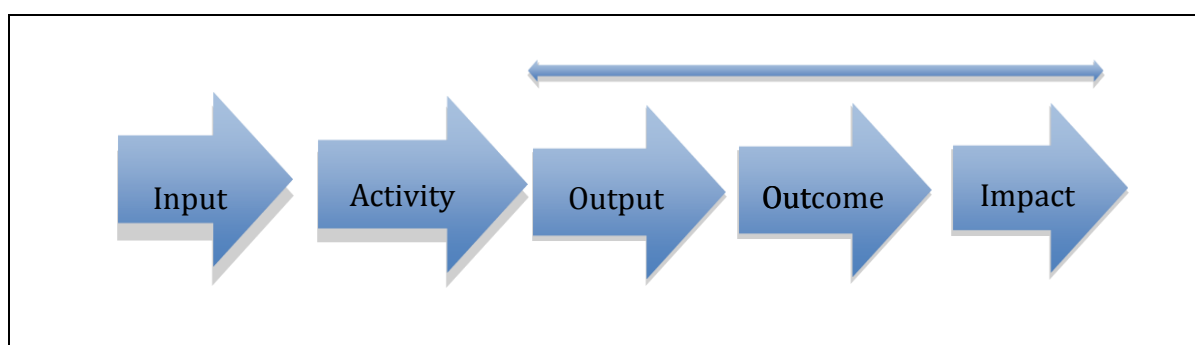
Similarly, in the case of the second example, assumptions underpinning this change process might include (amongst others):

- *Community development workers are the most appropriate persons to deal with issues of conflict in the community*
- *The parties to the conflict have an underlying desire for a peaceful solution to the conflict*
- *The parties targeted by the Action are indeed the ones fuelling the conflict etc.*

Furthermore, bearing in mind that an EU Action is never implemented in a vacuum, but rather in an interactive environment influenced by other actors and by the evolving global context, the ToC needs to take account of the assumptions being made about how these actors and how the context will evolve. Again, for our Theory of Change to deliver, these “external” assumptions also have to hold.

Once the ToC is clearly identified, it can be summarised in a standard tool known as the LogFrame Matrix (LFM). In the first column of the LFM, we find the so called “results chain” and in the final column we find the assumptions being made along each level of that results chain. The two of these combined, summarise the ToC.

Figure 2 – The Results Chain



For each of the results (outputs, outcomes and impact) at least one indicator will have to be identified.

Note that there is no ideal number of indicators to measure progress towards achievement of a stated result as it will depend on the result and the context. However, as a rule, **less indicators are better** as the tracking of each indicator has cost implications in terms of time and resources.

As responsibility for tracking the evolution of the selected indicators over the life cycle of an Action lies with the implementing partners, with the oversight of the Project Manager, their involvement in the selection of the most appropriate indicators is crucial.

Selection of the most appropriate indicators should be seen as a 'joint exercise' between the implementing partner and the Project Manager, as agreement on what is to be measured and at which level (output, outcome, impact) should be secured upstream before start of implementation.

The main purpose of the Manual is to facilitate this process of identifying suitable indicators. Indicators should be developed together with the definition of Action results i.e. the expected outputs, outcomes and impact. Different types of indicators measure different levels of results.

* A word on outputs versus outcomes versus impacts

Project Managers often complain about the difficulties they experience in identifying whether a result is an output, an outcome or an impact. A simple rule of thumb is that an **output** is something that will be **delivered directly** by the Action i.e. it is under the control of the Action.

An **outcome** is something that will result from a **change in behaviour** or in the **improved welfare** of the target group which is beyond the Action's control but under its **direct influence**. The Action outcome is in essence the *raison d'être* of the Action.

An **impact** is something that an Action can only expect to influence indirectly, i.e., can only contribute to, and which is **beyond both its control and its influence**.

It is important is that the underlying logic in the sequence of results is clear.

Output indicators provide a measure of the products and/or services delivered by an Action and are very closely linked to the corresponding activities⁷.

Examples of output indicators would be: *number of CT staff trained on investigative procedures number of ex-combatants provided with counselling number of civil society stakeholders trained on how to dialogue with and monitor state security actors and number of prison staff trained on human rights.*

Outcome indicators measure the observed benefits or effects/changes achieved by an Action. They assess the degree to which an Action has achieved its intended purpose or specific objective. **Note that Actions are accountable for the delivery of the planned outcome.**

Examples of an outcome indicator would be: *number or %⁸ of the population accessing health facilities number or % of trainees engaged in a licit and viable*

⁷ Due to the similarity between activity and output indicators most Actions only consider the latter.

⁸ Actions often prefer to track indicators in terms of percentages i.e. percentage of target group reached with X. However, for aggregation purposes, absolute numbers are required. Given that to track percentages, absolute numbers are required, Actions are requested to supply both.

economic activity number or % of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines that have been destroyed number or % of targeted individuals who feel less marginalised and number or % of war criminals prosecuted.

Impact indicators allow us to measure the degree to which an Action has contributed to its overall objective. Note that impact targets are not generally achievable within the life cycle of an Action so in certain cases, Actions may not be in a position to report on them.

Examples of impact indicators would be: number of electoral processes supported by the EU where the electoral process is perceived by independent observers as free and fair number of hectares of previously mined land now in productive or social use proportion of seized SALW that are recorded and traced in accordance with international standards and legal instruments and number or % of supported ex combatants who feel they have successfully integrated into community life.

Sources of verification (SoV) are where data relating to an indicator can be found. It is essential to identify the SoV once an indicator is selected. If it is not possible to collect data relating to an indicator, then another indicator will have to be found. **An indicator without a SoV is of no use.** Where possible, existing sources of verification e.g. government/national and local sources, should be used. If these are considered unreliable or don't exist, priority should be given to strengthening national/local systems (where feasible) rather than introducing parallel ones (principle of alignment with partner systems).

Once the indicators and their sources of verification have been established, the **baseline data** will have to be collected.

The baseline of an indicator is the quantitative and/or qualitative value or the situational analysis of the indicator at the start of the Action.

By extension, the 'baseline of an Action' is the value of all the indicators of the Action at the time of start-up. It should be noted that in certain Actions, the baseline of an indicator is 'zero' at start-up. This would be the case for example, when an indicator refers to specific outputs or outcomes that are a new and direct consequence of an Action such as the number of people that are trained thanks to an EU-funded Action.

For Actions that are logical continuations of earlier Actions (e.g. Phase II for mine action in country X), the 'baseline' at the start of the Action – Phase II will be the value of all the indicators at the time of the end of the Action – Phase I.

It is important to remember that a lot of baseline data will already (or should) have emerged during the context analysis phase as it is not possible to devise an Action without a good understanding of the context, and baseline data is part of that context or situational analysis.

Establishing baseline values for indicators will require identifying potential data/information sources and adequate/feasible collection methods. The establishment of baseline values

should take place during the Identification phase of an Action as described in Chapter 7 of the FPI Manual 'Identifying an Action'⁹.

Several of the indicators in this Manual are based on a range or scale which is expected to evolve over the life cycle of an Action. For example, there are several indicators referring to “the extent to which X is in place/is available” such as: “Extent to which adequate storage facilities for retrieved weapons are available”. The corresponding range would be: adequate storage facilities not available, adequate storage facilities partially available, and adequate storage facilities available. Similarly, we have included indicators such as “Level of awareness and critical thinking of target group about recruitment tactics/propaganda used by extremists”. The scale here would be no awareness, partial awareness and awareness.

Several methods can, and should be used, in order to provide a complete and reliable picture. Current methods for collecting information on the baseline of an indicator, which can also be used for monitoring the evolution of the value of an indicator include¹⁰:

Consultation or extrapolation of existing data or statistics i.e. using relevant quantitative and/or qualitative information compiled routinely by government institutions, international organisations and civil society groups. It requires research on what exists already as data sources, which should be the starting point of any data collection plan. As stated above, existing sources of data should always be prioritised.

Interviews can be either formal or informal ways of learning about the views and perceptions of different project stakeholders and other key informants, on a confidential basis. They allow for a direct and potentially more engaging contact (whether in person, by phone or video), and represent a main source of qualitative and quantitative data.

Focus groups and workshops bring together representatives of the direct stakeholders of an Action (and eventually experts or other relevant actors not directly involved in the project) in an interactive setting, where participants can engage with one another. They can be used for defining Action requirements improve understanding of the needs of different groups gathering perceptions, expectations, and to understand the attitudes of the different stakeholders developing relations and building trust. They are a quicker and more cost-effective means of gathering information than one-to-one interviews, provided access to and participation of all different stakeholder groups is ensured.

Questionnaires and Surveys are sets of structured or semi-structured written questions designed to compile information when the stakeholders are numerous or not easily accessible. They can collect quantitative and qualitative data or information. Surveys are often perceived as costly and time-consuming affairs, but this is not necessarily the case as they can be done in the form of rapid appraisals which are fast and cheap. Also, it may be possible to use data/findings from existing public surveys to supplement information / data, to generate ratings for indicators based on public perceptions or experiences, or from surveys carried out by other organisations.

⁹ FPI Manual can be found on the FPI intranet:
<https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/dg/fpi/HowWeWork/ProjectManagement/Pages/Index.aspx>

¹⁰ Drawn from EC PPCM Guidelines (2004).

Observations provide a direct source of information about the Action’s context and the stakeholders in their environment and how they interact. Information can be collected through in-depth case studies or systematic observations of a particular group, institution or setting. It can be a participatory process or not.

Once baseline values have been established, **targets** can be agreed. Targets describe the desired value or direction for progress. Targets are based on the starting point (baseline) combined with a realistic assessment of the likely rhythm of change (based on evidence) and must be established for each indicator. **Targets should be challenging but not unrealistic.** They should be established further to discussions between the implementing partners and the Project Manager. Note that **it is impossible to set targets without baseline data.** Targets can be revised, if necessary, by agreement between all partners.

Once targets are established, milestones can be set. **Milestones** are key points along the path towards the desired target that serve as progress markers (flags). They can be described as sub-objectives or stages into which an Action is divided in order to periodically check if it is on or off track, or a scheduled event that indicates the completion of a major deliverable.

It is important not to confuse results, targets and indicators. They are closely related but distinct.

*By way of example, if the desired result is an increase in the number of demobilised gainfully employed ex-combatants, a target would be: “20% increase in the number of demobilised combatants engaged in a licit remunerated occupation by 2025” and a relevant indicator would be “the number of demobilised combatants engaged in a licit remunerated occupation”. Note that the **indicators are neutral i.e. they do not indicate the direction of change, that is the role of targets.***

Finally, **quantitative indicators** are fact-based (objective) whereas **qualitative indicators** are perception based (subjective).

For example, “the number of war criminals prosecuted” would be a quantitative indicator whereas the “level of confidence expressed by victims of injustice on the impartiality of transitional justice structures and processes” would be a qualitative indicator. Neither type of indicator is better than the other. Their usefulness will depend on the context and the result to be measured. Often a combination of both types is the most beneficial.

Tracking and reporting on indicators

The responsibility for data collection and reporting on indicators lies with the implementing partner(s) and should be quality controlled by Project Managers.

In other words, the Project Manager should have oversight of indicators as part of his/her overall project management responsibilities. Frequency of reporting and the format of reporting is agreed at the outset of the Action. It is important to ensure, that reporting is not restricted to progress on lower levels of the intervention logic as is typically the case i.e. on inputs, activities and outputs¹¹. Project Managers should ensure that they are also

¹¹ A reporting template is annexed to this Manual (Annex 2).

receiving feedback on progress towards the achievement of outcomes (and where possible, impact) on a regular basis. In the case of impact, and to a lesser degree, outcomes, the issue of attribution versus contribution arises i.e. to what degree can we claim that a given outcome or impact is attributable to our Action and not to the work of others¹².

There is no clear answer to this conundrum but if an Action is underpinned by a sound Theory of Change that demonstrates in a logical and credible way how the planned inputs will be used to carry out activities and deliver outputs which in turn will lead to outcomes, thereby contributing to some broader overall goal or objective and if identified assumptions are holding then we can hypothesise that our Action is indeed contributing to the desired impact. We will never be able to claim full credit for any given change, the best we can hope for is a contribution to a positive change process.

According to the FPI Manual, there is a general consensus at the EC regarding the attribution/contribution issue. It is considered that only outputs can be attributed to an Action, for outcome and impact the Action will contribute to their achievement together with other stakeholders or other Actions.

A strong Theory of Change can explain the cause and effect links at outcome and impact level and should be able to justify in a logical way how the Action contributes to the expected results.

¹² For further discussion on attribution vs contribution, see FPI Manual, Section 7.5.

The Indicators

Indicators are grouped into three broad categories in line with the OECD – DAC sector/purpose codes¹³ namely:

- A. Conflict Prevention and Resolution, Peace and Security
- B. Human Rights, Democracy and Rule of Law
- C. Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD)

Within each of these categories there are a series of sub categories or sub sectors as demonstrated in the table below.

A	Conflict Prevention and Resolution, Peace and Security	DAC code
1	REMOVAL OF LAND MINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (ERW)	15250
2	SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS CONTROL	15240
3	DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)	15240
3.1	DISARMAMENT OF COMBATANTS	15240
3.2	DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION OF COMBATANTS	15240
4	COUNTER TERRORISM	
5	PREVENTING/COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM	
6	SECURITY SECTOR REFORM	15210
6.1	POLICE REFORM	15210
6.2	TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE	15210
6.3	BORDER MANAGEMENT	15130
7	MEDIATION, CONFLICT PREVENTION, CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND RECONCILIATION	15220
7.1	KIMBERLEY PROCESS	15220
7.2	NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONFLICT	15220
B	Human Rights, Democracy and Rule of Law	
8	RULE OF LAW/LEGAL AND JUDICIAL REFORM	15131
9	ELECTION ASSISTANCE	15151
C	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD)	
10	RECONSTRUCTION, RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	73010
11	ECONOMIC RECOVERY/LIVELIHOOD	73010
12	REFUGEES, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND STATELESS PERSONS	93010
13	DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY	74010

Note that all indicators should be systematically disaggregated by sex, unless it is not feasible.

¹³ July 2017 version.

A. CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION, PEACE AND SECURITY

1. REMOVAL OF LAND MINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (ERW)

IMPACT

Number of mine related accidents or casualties disaggregated by type (human-M/W/B/G- animal, infrastructure)

Number of hectares¹⁴ (%) of previously mined land now in productive or social use

Number (%) of mine/ERW victims who are gainfully employed 1 year after completion of the EU funded Action (M/W)¹⁵

Number (%) of mine/ERW victims claiming they are able to participate in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres of their societies without stigma and as equal citizens (M/W)¹⁶

OUTCOME

Number (%) of people who claim they have adopted a more cautious approach to mined areas (M/W/B/G)

Level¹⁷ of satisfaction of key national and local actors with national mine survey regulation/operations

Number (%) of stockpiled ERW/UXO¹⁸

Number (%) of antipersonnel landmines that have been destroyed¹⁹

Number of m² (%) of mined areas cleared²⁰

Number (%) of mine/ERW victims finding employment or setting up their own business (M/W)²¹

OUTPUTS

Number of people living in mined areas reached by awareness raising campaigns

Number of national mine survey regulations developed

Number of people trained on the Anti-Personnel Mine-ban Treaty (M/W)

¹⁴ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known. For further aggregation purposes, the number of human, animal or infrastructure incidents can be recorded if required under the Action.

¹⁵ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

¹⁶ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

¹⁷ Qualitative indicators like this would entail a grading system such as: very satisfied, satisfied and not satisfied.

¹⁸ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

¹⁹ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

²⁰ We are assuming that it is the partner government that is clearing the mines with support from the Action and not the project itself, hence this is an outcome and not an output. This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population needs to be known.

²¹ This indicator can be expressed as a numerical or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

Number of people trained on landmine destruction techniques (M/W)
Number of people trained on stockpile management (M/W)
Number of people trained on mine survey or clearance operations (M/W)
Number of mine/ERW victims who have received emergency and on-going medical care (M/W/B/G)
Number of mine/ERW victims who have been included in a rehabilitation programme (M/W/B/G)
Number of mine/ERW victims who have received psychological support (M/W/B/G)
Number of mine/ERW victims who have participated in economic empowerment or vocational training courses (M/W)
Number of mine/ERW victims who have followed basic education courses (M/W/B/G)

2. SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS CONTROL

IMPACT
Number of SALW related accidents or casualties (M/W/B/G)

OUTCOME
Ease of access to SALW ²²
Degree of compliance of partner country with relevant provisions of 2014 Arms Trade Treaty as regards regulation of international trade in conventional arms ²³
Public perception of effectiveness of SALW reduction policies and process
Number of SALW turned in or seized (in pieces of weaponry)
Proportion of seized SALW that are recorded and traced in accordance with international standards and legal instruments
Number of destroyed SALW (in pieces of weaponry)
Number (%) of SALW control actions in the country coordinated by the national SALW authority ²⁴
Number (%) of SALW control actions in the country coordinated by the national SALW authority with CSO involvement ²⁵

OUTPUTS
Extent to which reports assessing the degree of compliance of the partner country with the 2014 Arms Treaty are available ²⁶
Number of people trained on SALW control (civil servants, police officers, lawyers, civil society representatives) (M/W)
Number of people trained on 2014 Arms Treaty requirements (M/W)

²² Global Peace Index (GPI) indicator (see Annex 3). Note that this is one of the 23 “sub indicators” making up the GPI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

²³ Global Peace Index (GPI) indicator (see Annex 3). Note that this is one of the 23 “sub indicators” making up the GPI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

²⁴ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

²⁵ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

²⁶ This indicator would be based on a scale such as: no report available, initial draft available or report available

Number pieces of equipment provided (e.g. number of items of specific equipment, number of cars)²⁷

3. DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)

3.1 DISARMAMENT OF COMBATANTS

IMPACT

Public perception²⁸ of security after disarmament operations (M/W)

OUTCOME

Number (%) of ex-combatants disarmed in the project area covered by the EU-funded Action²⁹

Number or % of decommissioned weapons or number of weapons redirected to the national security forces³⁰

Number of incidents³¹ resulting from the inadequate stockpile management of weapons/ERW

OUTPUTS

Extent to which a national disarmament plan³² is in place

Number of people trained on disarmament procedures (M/W)

Extent to which adequate storage facilities³³ for retrieved weapons are available

Number of people trained on stockpile management (M/W)

²⁷ For purposes of aggregation and alignment with the FPI Results Framework – OP7 -, the purchase value of each piece of equipment should be known.

²⁸ Qualitative indicators such as these would involve a scale going from no confidence, partial confidence to full confidence.

²⁹ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

³⁰ A decommissioned weapon means a weapon that has been destroyed or put beyond active combat use. This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

³¹ Where incident means theft, accidental explosion, damage etc.

³² Again, this indicator would be based on a scale such as: no plan in place, partial plan in place or plan in place.

³³ This indicator would be based on a scale such as: adequate storage facilities not available, adequate storage facilities partially available and adequate storage facilities available.

3.2 DEMOBILISATION and REINTEGRATION OF COMBATANTS

IMPACT

% of ex-combatants who see a viable future for themselves in civilian life (M/W/B/G)³⁴

Number (%) of community members who feel that the ex-combatants and their families are “very well” or “well” integrated and do not feel threatened by their presence (M/W)³⁵

Number (%) of ex-combatants claiming to be well-received in their original/new communities (M/W/B/G)³⁶

Number (%) of supported ex-combatants who feel they have successfully integrated into community life (M/W/B/G)³⁷

Level of acceptance³⁸ of ex combatants by state authorities

OUTCOME

Number (%) of ex-combatants able to meet their and their dependents’ basic needs³⁹ (M/W)

Number (%) of demobilised combatants engaged in a licit remunerated occupation (M/W)⁴⁰

Number (%) of ex-combatants who have returned to formal education (M/W/B/G)⁴¹

OUTPUTS

Number (%) of ex-combatants provided with full guidance on the DDR process and information kits on civic and social rights (M/W/B/G)⁴²

Number (%) of ex-combatants (and families where relevant) provided with medical care (M/W/B/G)⁴³

Number (%) of ex-combatants (and families where relevant) provided with counselling (M/W/B/G)⁴⁴

Number (%) of ex-combatants (and families where relevant) issued with civic documents⁴⁵ (M/W/B/G)⁴⁶

³⁴ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of ex-combatants benefiting from the Action needs to be known.

³⁵ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

³⁶ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

³⁷ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

³⁸ This indicator would be based on a scale such as: no acceptance, partial acceptance and acceptance.

³⁹ Including access to basic public services. This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁴⁰ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁴¹ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁴² This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁴³ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁴⁴ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

Number (%) of ex-combatants (and families where relevant) receiving transitional support to cover basic needs⁴⁷ (M/W/B/G)

Number (%) of ex-combatants engaged in community works or the provision of services for the community (economic, social, cultural, etc.)⁴⁸(M/W)

Number (%) of ex-combatants who have received capacity development or vocational training (M/W)⁴⁹

Number of sensitisation/information sessions carried out with communities to facilitate social reintegration of ex-combatants

⁴⁵ Where civic document refers to (national ID number, birth cert, passport etc).

⁴⁶ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁴⁷ Where transitional support to cover basic needs covers food, clothing, shelter. This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁴⁸ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁴⁹ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

4. COUNTER TERRORISM⁵⁰

IMPACT

Global Terrorism Index⁵¹

Number of terrorism related incidents in a given year⁵²

Number of fatalities caused by terrorism in a given year⁵³ (M/W/B/G)

Number of injuries caused by terrorism in a given year⁵⁴(M/W/B/G)

Approximate level of total property damage from terrorist incidents in a given year⁵⁵

Level of confidence of the population in anti-terrorist actions carried out by national authorities

OUTCOME

Number of attempted⁵⁶ terrorist attacks thwarted

Monetary value of assets seized/confiscated from terrorist organisations

Number of counter terrorism cases in which terrorists were brought to justice and sentenced

OUTPUTS

Extent to which a national CT strategy is in place⁵⁷

Extent to which inter-agency coordination CT structures are in place

Number of CT staff of government ministries or agencies trained on investigative procedures⁵⁸
(M/W)

Amount of equipment provided to CT units (in value).

⁵⁰ Given the nature of terrorism and CT actions, sources of verification for indicators i.e. data sources may not be readily available. While organisations such as EUROPOL and ICCT track data on terrorism on an international scale, this may not always be relevant to an Action. In these cases, it should be remembered that an indicator without an SoV is of no use so alternative means of measuring progress will have to be found.

⁵¹ See Annex 4.

⁵² This is one of the four indicators in the Global Terrorism Index (see Annex 4). Note that this is one of the 4 “sub indicators” making up the GTI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

⁵³ Second indicator from GTI. Note that this is one of the 4 “sub indicators” making up the GTI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

⁵⁴ Third indicator from GTI. Note that this is one of the 4 “sub indicators” making up the GTI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

⁵⁵ Fourth indicator from GTI. Note that this is one of the 4 “sub indicators” making up the GTI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

⁵⁶ This indicator covers non-successful attacks.

⁵⁷ Where extent would be measured along a scale of: not in place, partially in place and fully in place

⁵⁸ Including counter-terrorist finance (CTF).

5. PREVENTING/COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

IMPACT

Number of individuals recruited into terrorist groups or radicalised to support the violent activities of terrorist groups (M/W/B/G)

Number of people arrested for terrorist related offences (M/W/B/G)

Number of people arrested while trying to cross borders to join terrorist groups (M/W/B/G)

OUTCOME

Number (%) of targeted individuals who feel less marginalised (M/W/B/G)⁵⁹

Number (%) of 'at-risk' individuals claiming to acknowledge the legitimacy of the government (M/W/B/G)⁶⁰

Number (%) of 'at-risk' individuals claiming to identify as citizens of the state in which they live (M/W/B/G)⁶¹

Number (%) of 'at-risk' individuals understanding religious doctrines to be subject to a number of different interpretations (i.e. an ability to be critical) (M/W/B/G)⁶²

Number (%) of 'at-risk' individuals claiming violence is not a legitimate expression of their religion (M/W/B/G)⁶³

Number (%) of targeted communities who feel that the EU funded Action has reduced the risk of radicalisation of members of their community⁶⁴

Extent⁶⁵ to which members of targeted community feel connected or trusting of neighbours and government (M/W/B/G)

OUTPUTS

Number of front line practitioners⁶⁶ (M/W) trained to identify signs of radicalisation at an early stage

Number of vulnerable/at risk youth (M/W/B/G) trained to resist and withstand the appeal of terrorism

Number of youth participating in specific activities supported by an EU funded Action⁶⁷ (M/F/B/G)

⁵⁹ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁶⁰ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁶¹ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁶² This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁶³ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁶⁴ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁶⁵ Extent would be measured for example according to a scale going from "to a large extent" to "to a limited extent" to "not at all".

⁶⁶ Front line practitioners include teachers, social and health workers, religious leaders, mothers/family members, community police.

Number of vulnerable/at risk youth who state that their capacity to identify hate speech and violent extremism has increased (M/W/B/G)

Number of schools including Media and Information Literacy (MIL) as an extra-curriculum activity

Number of students attending Media and Information Literacy courses/clubs (M/W/B/G)

Number of teachers trained and leading Media and Information Literacy courses/ clubs (M/W)

Number of relevant authorities or entities trained to deliver narratives that counter violent extremists' propaganda/appeal (M/W)

Number of social/civic organisations/entities operating in targeted community

Level of awareness and critical thinking of target group about recruitment tactics/propaganda used by extremists (M/W/B/G)

Number of groups engaged in inter-faith dialogues/communication channels

Number of individuals engaged in inter-faith dialogues/communication channels (M/W/B/G)

Number of dialogue fora and communication channels established between groups

Number of research papers/studies on trends and challenges of radicalisation completed under an EU funded Action

Number of national/local P/CVE strategies/projects/plans developed with input from civil society representatives.

⁶⁷ This could be youth clubs set up or supported by an action or sports activities or activities aimed at increasing the employability of vulnerable youth etc.

6. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

IMPACT

Public perception of the security situation (M/W/B/G) (CBSD)

% of the population who consider lack of security to be the most serious problem they face (M/W/B/G)⁶⁸

Military expenditure as % of GDP⁶⁹

Level of confidence expressed by the population in the security forces (M/W/B/G)

OUTCOME

Number of internal security officers and police per 100.000 people⁷⁰

Number of armed services personnel per 100.000 people⁷¹

Number of cases taken against Security Sector⁷² personnel for human rights abuses

Number (%) of sentences against Security Sector personnel that are carried out⁷³

Number (%) of Security Sector personnel convicted of abuses who are dismissed from duty⁷⁴

Extent to which an Inspector General (or similar system) exists to conduct inspections of military forces⁷⁵

Number of findings of Inspector General (or similar system) acted upon

Number of recommendations from regional and international oversight mechanisms (regional human rights courts, UN Special Rapporteurs) acted upon

Extent to which legislative authority over the military and intelligence services in national legislation is provided for (e.g. approving budgets, power to investigate misconduct by members of the military and intelligence services, approval of senior appointments, etc.)

Extent to which roles and missions of Security Sector services are clearly defined

Number of civilian structures and procedures operating to direct and control the military and intelligence services

Number of proposals from civilian Security Sector actors taken up by security policy-making process

Number of military personnel contributing to provision of basic services to the population (CBSD)

⁶⁸ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

⁶⁹ GPI indicator. Note that this is one of the 23 “sub indicators” making up the GPI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

⁷⁰ GPI indicator. Note that this is one of the 23 “sub indicators” making up the GPI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

⁷¹ GPI indicator. Note that this is one of the 23 “sub indicators” making up the GPI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

⁷² Broken down by category of Security Sector actor e.g. military, police, intelligence etc.

⁷³ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁷⁴ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁷⁵ This qualitative indicator would be based on a scale: no inspection system, partial inspection system, full inspection system.

OUTPUTS

Number of military personnel trained on/aware of domestic and international codes of conduct and standards regarding human, political and civil rights⁷⁶ (CBSD)

Number of civil society (including media) stakeholders trained to dialogue with and monitor state security actors (M/W)

Number of civilian Security Sector actors⁷⁷ participating in dialogues/information events dedicated to security policy design (M/W)

Number of Security Sector actors trained on conflict prevention, human rights, gender and conflict-sensitivity (M/W/B/G)

Number of Early Warning/Security observatories staff trained (M/W)

Number of media reports on misconduct of Security Sector personnel.

⁷⁶ Where training involves areas such as de-mining support and outreach, health outreach, gender-based violence outreach and civic governance support.

⁷⁷ Where civilian security sector actors would include parliamentarians, or representatives of CSOs.

6.1 POLICE REFORM

IMPACT

Number of crimes committed⁷⁸

Level of violent crime⁷⁹

Number of victims of crime (M/W/B/G)

Level of perceived criminality in society⁸⁰

Level of confidence of community in the police force (M/W/B/G)

Perceived level of discrimination by police (M/W/B/G)

Perceived level of corruption in the police force (M/W)

Public perception of media reporting on police interventions (M/W)

Police perception of media reporting on police investigations (M/W)

% of referred cases of gender and sexually-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced⁸¹

OUTCOME

Number of people reporting crimes to police (M/W/B/G)

Number of women reporting crimes to police

Percentage of victimised individuals who reported crime to police within the last 12 months (M/W/B/G)

Average length of investigations⁸²

% of investigations successfully concluded in line with human rights standards

Number of reports/ complaints about police violations

Number of investigations carried out into police violations

Number (%) of investigations into police violations resulting in prosecutions

Number of police officers per capita

Number (%) of female police officers in service

Ratio of male to female police officers

Extent to which police recruitment process is considered transparent

OUTPUTS

Number of police officers trained on Human Rights (M/W)

⁷⁸ Broken down by type of crime. The source of verification (SoV) will vary from country to country but will most likely be recorded by police services or by relevant ministries.

⁷⁹ GPI indicator. Note that this is one of the 23 “sub indicators” making up the GPI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

⁸⁰ GPI indicator. Note that this is one of the 23 “sub indicators” making up the GPI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

⁸¹ SDG indicator 5.39 and GAP II Indicator 7.3

⁸² In projects aiming to improve the efficiency of the police service one would expect to see an overall decrease in the amount of time spent on investigations (from the reporting or a crime to its resolution) over the project lifecycle.

Number of police officers trained on crime prevention and gender-sensitive community engagement including gender-based violence (M/W)

Number of police officers trained on investigation in line with international best practice and human rights standards (M/W)

Extent to which adequate equipment is available to perform basic police duties ⁸³

Extent to which forensic test capacity is available ⁸⁴

Extent to which a strategic plan and budget projections are in place ⁸⁵

Extent to which procedures are in place for an independent investigation into police misconduct ⁸⁶

Extent to which public reports on deaths in police custody are available ⁸⁷

Number of media reports on police investigations.

⁸³ This qualitative indicator would be based : not available, partially available to fully available.

⁸⁴ Similarly, the scale here would be not available, partially available and available.

⁸⁵ Not in place, partially in place and in place.

⁸⁶ As above.

⁸⁷ As above.

6.2 TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

IMPACT

Level of confidence expressed by victims of injustice on the impartiality of transitional justice structures and processes (M/W)

Level of confidence expressed by the population on the impartiality of transitional justice processes (M/W)

OUTCOME

Number of cases/trials completed

Number of new cases initiated

Number (%) of war criminals prosecuted⁸⁸

Number (%) of victims receiving justice/restitution or compensation (M/W/B/G)⁸⁹

Average length of time for cases to be heard and concluded

Number of families (%) with access to information on the fate of their family members⁹⁰

Number of civil society organisation engaged in assuring justice for victims

OUTPUTS

Extent to which a truth and reconciliation commission is in place⁹¹

Number of victims trained/educated on their rights under transitional justice (M/W)

Number of identified victims of injustice supported and trained to engage in transitional justice (M/W/B/G)

Number of national investigative, prosecutorial or judicial staff trained on war crimes procedures (M/W)

Number of public officials, community leaders and journalists trained on war crimes (M/W)

⁸⁸ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁸⁹ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁹⁰ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁹¹ This is a binary indicator i.e. only two options are available: yes or no

6.3 BORDER MANAGEMENT

IMPACT

Public perception of border security

Number of partner countries implementing IBM policies/practices

OUTCOME

Number of attacks at border checkpoints⁹²

Extent of coordination between agencies involved in border security⁹³

Units of illegal goods seized at borders

Average time spent at borders

OUTPUTS

Number (%) of people trained on IBM (M/W)⁹⁴

Number (%) of people trained on security and surveillance methods/techniques (M/W)⁹⁵

Number (%) of people trained on managing people at borders in such a way that human rights are respected (M/W)⁹⁶

Quantity (number of pieces) of equipment provided to border services⁹⁷

Number of government officials posted at borders (M/W)

⁹² Including airports, ports and border crossings.

⁹³ This qualitative indicator would be based on a scale: no coordination, partial coordination, full coordination.

⁹⁴ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁹⁵ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁹⁶ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

⁹⁷ For purposes of aggregation and alignment with FPI Results Framework – OP7 - the purchase value of each piece of equipment should be known

7. MEDIATION, CONFLICT PREVENTION, CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND RECONCILIATION

IMPACT

Public perception of the fairness and effectiveness of the peace process (M/W)

Number and frequency of religious, ethnic or social-based conflicts among target groups

Number and duration of internal conflicts⁹⁸

Number of deaths from external organised conflict⁹⁹ (M/W/B/G)

Number of deaths from internal organised conflict¹⁰⁰ (M/W/B/G)

OUTCOME

Number of early action policy options implemented on the basis of early warning information

Extent to which the legitimate interests of the opposing side are recognised¹⁰¹

Number of members (%) of target groups who consider that their concerns have been or are being addressed (M/W/B/G)¹⁰²

Extent to which stakeholders endorse the peace agreement¹⁰³ (M/W/B/G)

Number of reports/joint press releases made by one party to the conflict or the other, stating agreement and/or support for other party's proposal

Number of reports/joint press releases made by one party to the conflict or the other, recognising the legitimate interests of the opposing side.

Number of public statements made by government officials and political parties denouncing political violence

Number of trained or supported entities acting to prevent conflict and build peace (M/W)

Number of civil society organisations engaging in the formal or informal peace architecture

Number of women's organizations engaging in the formal or informal peace architecture

Number of women participating as delegates to formal peace negotiations or mediation processes

Number (and %) of proposals, positions and strategies that incorporate inputs from a broad range of civil society organisations and citizens

OUTPUTS

Number of evidence based/substantive negotiation proposals, positions or strategies developed by one party to the conflict or the other

Number of emerging conflicts identified by early warning systems

Number of countries for which accurate and updated early warning information is available

⁹⁸ GPI indicator. Note that this is one of the 23 "sub indicators" making up the GPI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

⁹⁹ GPI indicator. Note that this is one of the 23 "sub indicators" making up the GPI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

¹⁰⁰ GPI indicator. Note that this is one of the 23 "sub indicators" making up the GPI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

¹⁰¹ Where extent is measured on a scale e.g. of fully, partially or not at all

¹⁰² This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹⁰³ Where extent is measured on a scale e.g. of fully, partially or not at all.

Number of entities/networks supported or trained in conflict prevention and peace-building activities

Number of reconciliation initiatives/ dialogues set up

Number of people (trained on reconciliation/mediation/conflict management/ conflict transformation/stabilisation (M/W/))

Number of training modules on reconciliation/mediation/conflict management/ conflict transformation/stabilisation developed

Number of learning tools on reconciliation/mediation/conflict management/ conflict transformation/stabilisation developed

Number of gender sensitive conflict and resilience analyses undertaken to underpin responses to conflict/crises situations

Number of individuals directly benefitting from EU supported actions that specifically aim to support civilian post- conflict peacebuilding and/or conflict prevention (M/W)

Number of peace committees/ structures established.

Number of leaders promoting tolerance in communities (M/W)

Number of advocacy initiatives targeting policy makers

Number of multi- stakeholder platforms created to promote peace at national and provincial levels

Number of community security and resilience plans developed to mitigate incidences of violence

7.1. The KIMBERLEY PROCESS

IMPACT

Number and frequency of incidents of serious violence or conflict associated with the diamond sector

OUTCOME

Quantity (value) of legally exported diamonds (at national level)¹⁰⁴

Number of civil society organisations engaged in the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS)¹⁰⁵

Number of private sector/industrial actors engaging with the KP with a view to meeting KPCS compliance requirements

Number of KP-compliant mining licenses allocated

Number of national policy changes adopted with regard to the management of the diamond sector

OUTPUTS

Number (%) of government officials trained on the KP (M/W)

Number of CSO representatives trained on the KP (M/W)

Number of private sector representatives trained on the KP (M/W)

Number of training modules on KP developed

¹⁰⁴ This indicator can be sourced from annual national trade statistics

¹⁰⁵ This indicator can be measured at either national or international level

Extent to which a national KP coordination (information sharing) platform exists¹⁰⁶

Extent to which a regional KP coordination (information sharing) platform exists

Number (%) of people reached by awareness raising campaigns (M/W)¹⁰⁷

Number of research papers/studies/analyses on trade patterns, methods and actors involved in diamond smuggling

7.2 NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONFLICT

IMPACT

Number and frequency of incidents of serious violence or conflict associated with natural resources extraction or management

Number of private sector companies whose business conduct practices are aligned to OECD Due Diligence Guidance¹⁰⁸

OUTCOME

Quantity (value) of legally exported minerals or other natural resources (at national level¹⁰⁹)

Number of civil society organisations engaged in advocacy on responsible mineral supply chains in line with OECD Due Diligence Guidance or similar frameworks

Number of private sector companies implementing responsible mineral supply chains (responsible business conduct standards) in line with OECD Due Diligence Guidance or similar frameworks

Number of stakeholders (private sector companies /industry actors, civil society and government agencies) engaging with others on implementation of OECD Due Diligence Guidance or similar frameworks¹¹⁰

Number of national policy changes adopted with regard to the management of conflict minerals (3TG) and other natural resources¹¹¹

OUTPUTS

Number (%) of government officials or agency staff trained on responsible business conduct standards for conflict minerals and extraction of other natural resources¹¹² (M/W)

Number of CSO representatives trained on responsible business conduct standards for conflict minerals and extraction of other natural resources (M/W)

¹⁰⁶ This qualitative indicator would be based on a scale: no national coordination, partial coordination, full coordination.

¹⁰⁷ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹⁰⁸ This indicator can be sourced from OECD Secretariat

¹⁰⁹ This indicator sourced from annual national trade statistics

¹¹⁰ See footnote 107 below

¹¹¹ 3TG is the abbreviation commonly-used for tin, tungsten, tantalum and gold

¹¹² This covers 4 principal regimes: OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, US Dodd –Franks Act , The Extractive Industry Transparency Index (EITI) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

Number of private sector companies /industry actors trained on responsible business conduct standards for conflict minerals and extraction of other natural resources (M/W)

Number of handbooks, guidance tools or information documents on OECD Due Diligence Guidance produced or updated

Number handbooks, guidance tools or information documents translated into local vehicular languages

Number (%) of people reached by awareness raising campaigns (M/W)¹¹³

Number of supply-chain assessments conducted for conflict minerals/other natural resources

¹¹³ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

B. HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND RULE OF LAW

8. RULE OF LAW/LEGAL AND JUDICIAL REFORM

IMPACT

Levels of enjoyment of civil liberties and political rights by population ¹¹⁴ (M/W)
Average Rule of Law score (as measured by the Worldwide Governance Index)
Average Control of Corruption score (as measured by the Worldwide Governance Index)
Average Voice and Accountability score (as measured by the Worldwide Governance Index)
Public perception of impartiality of the judicial system (M/W)

OUTCOME

Number of constitutional changes consistent with international human rights standards and democratic principles
Extent to which independent national human rights institutions comply with the Paris Principles
Degree of convergence between customary law and ordinary judicial norms, standards and practices
Number of human rights violations reported through public or civilian means and brought to justice (customary or ordinary) (M/W/B/G)
% of the population who report having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months (M/W/B/G)¹¹⁵
% of citizens who claim they have access to justice (traditional, customary or informal) (M/W/B/G)¹¹⁶
% of victims of violence in previous 12 months who reported their victimisation to the competent authorities or other officially recognised conflict resolution mechanism (M/W/B/G)¹¹⁷
% of citizens¹¹⁸ who have a good understanding of their legal rights and of legal aid (M/W/B/G)
Number of jailed persons per 100,000 people ¹¹⁹ (M/W/B/G)
Number (%) of detainees who have been held in detention for more than 12 months while awaiting sentencing or a final disposition of their case (M/W/B/G)¹²⁰
Number of prisons providing basic services to prisoners (water, sanitation, healthcare)

OUTPUTS

Number of prison staff trained on human rights (M/W)
Number of individuals directly benefitting from Justice, Rule of Law and Security Sector Reform programmes funded by EU external assistance programmes/EU Actions (M/W/B/G)
Number of people directly benefitting from legal aid programmes supported by the EU (M/W/B/G)

¹¹⁴ Freedom House: Freedom of the World Report.

¹¹⁵ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

¹¹⁶ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

¹¹⁷ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

¹¹⁸ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

¹¹⁹ GPI indicator. Note that this is one of the 23 “sub indicators” making up the GPI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

¹²⁰ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

Number of political representatives and leaders informed on the constitutional revision process (M/W)

Number of customary law actors trained on national judicial norms, standards and practices of the judicial system and international human rights standards (M/W)

Number of customary law actors trained on international human rights standards (M/W)

9. ELECTION ASSISTANCE

IMPACT

Number of elections supported by the EU where the electoral process is perceived by independent observers as free and fair (M/W)

Level of public confidence in the integrity of the electoral process (M/W)

OUTCOME

Degree to which national electoral laws/rules conform to international standards

Degree to which national electoral laws and rules are applied

Voter turnout (%) (M/W)

Number of election related violent incidents

Number of women standing for election

% of women winning seats¹²¹

Degree to which media are perceived to be reporting on elections in a conflict- and gender-sensitive manner

Extent of reports of alleged fraud/irregularities¹²²

Extent to which EOM recommendations are followed up

OUTPUTS

Number of staff of the Electoral Management Body/Electoral Commission trained on the electoral process (e.g. maintenance and updating of the electoral register and candidate lists, testing and certification of the voting systems, detection of fraud and/or irregularities) (M/W)

Number of pieces of equipment/logistical systems provided¹²³

Number of journalists and media staff trained on objective election reporting including conflict sensitivity/violence free election information (M/W)

Number of civil society actors trained on voter education and awareness techniques (M/W)

Number of voters who have participated in voter information and education actions (M/W)

¹²¹ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group - women standing for election - needs to be known.

¹²² This qualitative indicator would be based on a scale: not available, partially available, fully available.

¹²³ For purposes of aggregation and alignment with FPI Results Framework – OP7 - the purchase value of each piece of equipment should be known

C. LINKING RELIEF REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT (LRRD)

10. RECONSTRUCTION, RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

IMPACT

% of population with access to basic social services¹²⁴

Incidence of waterborne diseases (M/W/B/G)

OUTCOME

% of the population with access to housing (M/W/B/G)¹²⁵

% of population using safely managed drinking water source(M/W/B/G)¹²⁶

% of population using an improved sanitation facility including a hand washing facility with soap and water (M/W/B/G)¹²⁷

% of the population accessing health facilities (M/W/B/G)¹²⁸

% of school age children attending school (B/G)¹²⁹

OUTPUTS

Number of community clinics rehabilitated/built

Number of schools/classrooms rehabilitated/built

Number of children enrolled in primary education with EU support (B/G)

Number of children enrolled in secondary education with EU support (B/G)

Additional coverage of rehabilitated water systems (number of persons)

Additional coverage of newly built water systems (number of persons)

Availability of safe drinking water (litres per person per day)

Number of WASH committees set up and functioning properly

Number of Households (HH) reached by sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns

Number of Km of roads rehabilitated/built

¹²⁴ Where basic social services include housing, water, sanitation, healthcare and education. The total number of the targeted population group needs to be also known.

¹²⁵ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

¹²⁶ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹²⁷ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹²⁸ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹²⁹ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

11. ECONOMIC RECOVERY/LIVELIHOOD

IMPACT

Level of confidence in the recovery process expressed by communities in Action locations

Unemployment rate of target group (M/W)

% of youth (aged 15-24)¹³⁰ not in education, employment or training (M/W)¹³¹

OUTCOME

% of trainees who claim they are able to provide for themselves and for their families (M/W)¹³²

% of people trained by the Action who are engaged in a licit and viable economic activity (M/W)¹³³

OUTPUTS

Number of people participating in basic training programmes (M/W)

Number of people completing basic training programmes (M/W)

Number of economic actors/experienced workers trained or re-trained (M/W)

¹³⁰ It is important to note that although the 15-24 age bracket is generally accepted, there is no agreed international definition of what 'youth' is. The age-based definition of who is an 'adult' and a 'young person' differs from country to country and region to region.

¹³¹ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹³² For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹³³ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

12. REFUGEES, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND STATELESS PERSONS

IMPACT

Number of refugees and displaced persons as % of total population¹³⁴(M/W/B/G)

Number of returnees or relocated migrants (M/W/B/G)

Number (%) of migrants claiming that they are treated by civil authorities impartially without stigma or discrimination (M/W/B/G)¹³⁵

Number (%) of migrants claiming that they are able to participate in the civil, economic and social spheres of their societies, without stigma (M/W/B/G)¹³⁶

% of community members who feel that the refugees/IDPs and their families are “very well” or “well” integrated and do not feel threatened by their presence (M/W/B/G)¹³⁷

OUTCOME

Number (%) of refugees who are able to exercise their right to work (M/W)¹³⁸

Number (%) of refugees who are able to exercise their right to own property (M/W)¹³⁹

Number (%) of migrants engaged in a licit remunerated occupation (M/W)¹⁴⁰

% of migrants benefiting from basic social services (M/W/B/G)¹⁴¹

Number of violent events occurring within refugee camps

OUTPUTS

Number (%) of migrants registered (M/W/B/G)¹⁴²

Number (%) of migrants who have access to a Refugee Determination Process (RDP) (M/W/B/G)¹⁴³

Number of local actors and staff from relevant institutions trained to provide emergency and long-term assistance for migrants (M/W)

Number of inter-community¹⁴⁴ platforms established

Number (%) of migrants participating in joint community initiatives¹⁴⁵ (M/W/B/G)

¹³⁴ GPI indicator. Note that this is one of the 23 “sub indicators” making up the GPI and should be tracked and reported on separately.

¹³⁵ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹³⁶ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹³⁷ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹³⁸ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known.

¹³⁹ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹⁴⁰ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹⁴¹ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹⁴² This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹⁴³ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹⁴⁴ Whereby inter community refers to intra-migrant and inter migrant-host communities.

Number (%) of migrant members of decision making platforms within refugee camps (M/W)¹⁴⁶
Number (%) of migrants who have received capacity development or vocational training (M/W)¹⁴⁷
Number (%) of migrants receiving psychosocial support (M/W/B/G)¹⁴⁸
Number (%) of migrants learning host country language (M/W/B/G)¹⁴⁹
Number of sensitisation/information sessions carried out with communities to facilitate acceptance of migrants.

¹⁴⁵ Whereby a joint community initiative would include members of the host and migrant communities. This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹⁴⁶ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹⁴⁷ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹⁴⁸ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

¹⁴⁹ This indicator can be expressed as a number or as a percentage but not as both. In case of use of percentage, an estimated total number of the targeted population group needs to be known

13. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION and RECOVERY

IMPACT

Level of impact of disasters (human and financial)¹⁵⁰

OUTCOME

% of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030¹⁵¹

Number of affected communities participating in the identification, preparation and implementation of post-disaster/post-conflict recovery planning and action

Number of vulnerable groups' representatives participating in the implementation of post-disaster/post-conflict recovery planning and action

Number of civil society organisations engaged in the implementation of post-disaster/post conflict recovery planning and action

% of recovery work undertaken by national authorities on the basis of participatory planning (build back better)¹⁵²

% of recovery work undertaken by national authorities on the basis of gender-based planning and budgeting (Gender Index of Risk)¹⁵³

OUTPUTS

National and local disaster risk reduction strategies in place

Number of districts/regions having contingency plan and DRR plan

Number of community-managed DRR committees established

Extent to which guidelines, tools and methodologies for PDNA/PCNA/PRNA recovery planning are available¹⁵⁴

Number of government officials trained on DRR and contingency planning at local/regional level (M/W)

Number of civil society groups trained on DRR and contingency planning at local/regional level (M/W)

¹⁵⁰ The indicator will need to be measured at national level

¹⁵¹ For this indicator to be meaningful, the total number of local (municipal) governments in a given country or region needs to be known;

¹⁵² For this indicator to be meaningful, the total volume of work undertaken by national authorities needs to be known

¹⁵³ This indicator corresponds to GAP II Indicator 17.7. For this indicator to be meaningful, the total volume of work undertaken by national authorities needs to be known.

¹⁵⁴ This qualitative indicator would be based on a scale: not available, partially available, fully available.

Annex 1 – Concept Note for new IcSP Action in ...[country].....

The main criteria for assessing a Concept Note for any new IcSP proposal are i) political appropriateness, ii) eligibility under IcSP, and iii) feasibility of the action. The draft Concept Note will serve as a basis for discussion (FPI.2/Delegation/Geographic desks/Regional Team) as to whether an action could be funded under the IcSP. If assessed positively, a summary of the proposal will be included in the regular IcSP information note set of proposals submitted for consideration by management and then the HRVP prior to presenting it for information to PSC. Meanwhile, tentative work on preparing the detailed documentation for the Financing Decision can be developed/elaborated in parallel with the formal consultation process.

The text in italics provides guidance for the completion of the Concept Note (this text can remain or be deleted before submission of the final version of the completed Concept Note). Template to be completed in size 12 font.

KEY IDENTIFICATION DATA:

Title of the action	
Country(ies)	
Total cost of the action and proposed EU contribution	<i>If applicable/known, please specify contributions of other donors</i>
Duration (max. 18 months) and target start date	
Legal basis (i.e. eligibility under IcSP)	<i>Check for compliance with sub-articles of article 3 of the IcSP Regulation</i> http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ:L:2014:077:SOM:EN:HTML
Delegation ownership	<i>Confirmation that HoD agrees to take on management of the action in collaboration with the relevant FPI regional team.</i>

OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED ACTION:

1. Action summary

Provide a short and brief summary of the Action, including the expected changes and outcomes that it should bring about.

2. Background / rationale for IcSP funding

- Briefly outline key relevant aspects of the crisis or emerging crisis situation and the problems that need to be addressed. Be as specific as possible

- Justify the crisis situation by explaining which of the scenarios described below apply:

- *Are we confronted with a new political crisis or natural disaster?*
- *Can we take advantage of a 'window of opportunity' to pre-empt a crisis, to contribute to the resolution of an existing conflict or to consolidate a post-conflict peace process or pilot actions in new policy areas?*

- Explain the urgency. Why does the action need to be mobilised quickly (to ensure early impact and/or take advantage of changing circumstances)?

3. Description of the proposed Action

- What change does the Action aim to bring about? How does it aim to bring about this change? What assumptions are we making? Describe the overall objective, the specific objective(s), the main outputs and activities (including options if relevant) proposed. The description may include several components. Demonstrate logical links between the identified problems and the proposed objectives. Try to ensure that the Action maintains a clear focus. Be realistic and keep in mind that over ambitious objectives can contribute to failure. Where feasible, capture the main elements of the Action (results and assumptions, in the LFM template attached). Include indicators to measure progress with regard to the achievement of those results at the various levels, where possible.

- Briefly identify key stakeholders, including target groups and final beneficiaries. Vulnerable groups should be specifically considered.

- Describe the stakeholders' primary interests/roles and how they may be affected. What is their specific role in the Action?

- Refer to the treatment of relevant **cross-cutting issues** (in line with the European Consensus on Development: democracy, gender equality, environmental sustainability incl. climate change, good governance, human rights, rights of the child and indigenous people, HIV/AIDS). Particular attention should be given to the meaningful inclusion of gender aspects, not least reflecting the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

4. Sustainability

Can the Action achieve all the planned outcomes during the envisaged implementation period (up to a maximum of 18 months)? If so, are these results sustainable? If not, will it necessitate follow up actions? If so, how will these be financed (other donors/MS/IRP/IcSP long-term/other instruments)? Is the IcSP intervention part of an overall strategy (Government/EU/International Community)?

5. Implementation arrangements

Who are the most appropriate partners and what are the alternatives? Describe and justify the preferred options.

6. Risk assessment and management

Identify and assess the assumptions and risks (political, operational, financial and other) directly or indirectly affecting the Action. Focus on concrete risks e.g. (political situation, fragile structures, weak interlocutors and/or, implementing partners, changing implementation conditions, etc.)? How likely are these risks to materialise? How could they impact on planned activities and what type of measures can be taken to mitigate against their potential impact?

7. Visibility

How will the results achieved (as demonstrated by the internal monitoring system) be disseminated?

8. Other

Any other relevant information not covered under the different headings.

Prepared by:

Date

Annex 2 - Opsys compliant reporting template IcSP

1. Action basics

Action name:	Click here to enter text.
---------------------	---------------------------

Reporting period:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Inception	<input type="checkbox"/> Interim (progress)	<input type="checkbox"/> Final

Implementing partner	
Name:	Click here to enter text.
Name of contract person:	Click here to enter text.
E-mail:	Click here to enter text.
Phone number:	Click here to enter text.

Project Manager	
Name:	Click here to enter text.
E-mail:	Click here to enter text.
Phone number:	Click here to enter text.

Action type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Article 3
	<input type="checkbox"/> Article 4

Action start date:	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> (MM/DD/YYYY)
Action end date:	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> (MM/DD/YYYY)

Action location		
<input type="checkbox"/> single country	<input type="checkbox"/> multiple countries in a region	<input type="checkbox"/> worldwide
<i>Please state name of country:</i>	<i>Please choose:</i>	
Click here to enter text.	<input type="checkbox"/> Africa	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Americas	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Asia-Pacific	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle East/Gulf	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Russia /Central Asia / Arctic	

2. Action objectives

Please indicate the Action's overall objective:

Enter text

Briefly describe how the objective will be reached i.e. the Theory of Change underpinning the project

[Click here to enter text.](#)

3. Applicable indicators

3.1. Core indicators

Please indicate which, if any, of the **core indicators** you are monitoring for your Action. You may add additional rows in each category (or delete), if needed.

Core output indicators	
<input type="checkbox"/>	OP1:
<input type="checkbox"/>	OP2:
<input type="checkbox"/>	OP3:
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
Core outcome indicators	
<input type="checkbox"/>	OC1:
<input type="checkbox"/>	OC2:
<input type="checkbox"/>	OC3:
Core impact indicators:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMP1:
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMP2:

3.2. Customised matched indicators

Please indicate which, if any, **customised matched indicators** you are monitoring for your Action. You may add additional rows in each category (or delete), if needed.

Don't forget to fill in section 4.2 if you use customised matched indicators!

Customised matched output indicators	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Matched to OP1:
	<i>Please state the matched indicator's title:</i>
	Click here to enter text.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Matched to OP2:
	<i>Please state the matched indicator's title:</i>
	Click here to enter text.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Matched to OP3:
	<i>Please state the matched indicator's title:</i>
	Click here to enter text.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Matched to OP4:

	<i>Please state the matched indicator's title:</i>	
	Click here to enter text.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Matched to OP5:	
	<i>Please state the matched indicator's title:</i>	
	Click here to enter text.	

Customised matched outcome indicators		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Matched to OC1:	
	<i>Please state the matched indicator's title:</i>	
	Click here to enter text.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Matched to OC2:	
	<i>Please state the matched indicator's title:</i>	
	Click here to enter text.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Matched to OC3:	
	<i>Please state the matched indicator's title:</i>	
	Click here to enter text.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Matched to OC4:	
	<i>Please state the matched indicator's title:</i>	
	Click here to enter text.	
	<i>Please state the matched indicator's title:</i>	
	Click here to enter text.	

Customised matched impact indicators:		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Matched to IMP1:	
	<i>Please state the matched indicator's title:</i>	
	Click here to enter text.	

3.3. Customised non-matched indicators

Please state the names of **customised non-matched indicators** you are monitoring for your Action, if relevant.

Please add additional rows in each category (or delete), if needed.

Customised non-matched output indicators:	
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.

Customised non-matched outcome indicators:	
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.

Customised non-matched impact indicators:	
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.
Indicator title:	Click here to enter text.

4. Indicator values¹⁵⁵

4.1. Core indicators - values

Have you selected any core indicators to monitor your action?			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	No.
Please fill in the table below, where relevant.		Please go to section 4.2.	

4.1.1. Core indicators

OP1:			
Baseline			
Target			
Current value (aggregated)		Data source:	Click here to enter text.
<i>Please provide a narrative description of the subject(s) of event(s):</i>			
Click here to enter text.			
<input type="checkbox"/>		Current value:	

4.2 Customised matched indicators - values

Have you selected any customised matched indicators to monitor your action?			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	No.
Please fill in the table below, where relevant		Please go to section 4.3.	

4.2.1 Customised matched indicators

Matched to OP1: XXXX			
<i>Please state the indicator's title:</i>	Click here to enter text.		
Baseline			
Target			
Current value (aggregated)		Data source:	Click here to enter text.
<i>Please provide a narrative description of the subject(s) of event(s):</i>			
Click here to enter text.			
<input type="checkbox"/>		Current value:	

¹⁵⁵ To be filled in for each indicator

4.3 Customised non-matched indicators - values

Have you selected any customised non-matched indicators to monitor your action?			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	No.
Please fill in the table below			

4.3.1 Customised non-matched indicators

Please copy and paste the table as many times as needed.

Customised non-matched indicator 1			
Please state the indicator's title:		Click here to enter text.	
Baseline			
Target			
Current value		Data source:	Click here to enter text.
Where relevant, please provide a narrative to accompany the quantitative current value reported:			
Click here to enter text.			

Annex 3 - GLOBAL PEACE INDEX

Global Peace Index (GPI) measures the relative position of nations' and regions' peacefulness. The GPI ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their levels of peacefulness. The GPI gauges global peace using three broad themes: the level of societal safety and security, the extent of ongoing domestic and international conflict and the degree of militarization.

#	Indicator	Source	Coding
1	Number and duration of internal conflicts [link wiki]	UCDP ¹⁵⁶ , IEP ¹⁵⁷	Total number
2	Number of deaths from external organized conflict	UCDP Armed Conflict Dataset	Total number
3	Number of deaths from internal organised conflict	International Institute for Strategic Studies, Armed Conflict Database	Total number
4	Number, duration, and role in external conflicts	UCDP Battle-related Deaths Dataset, IEP	Total number
5	Intensity of organised internal conflict	EIU ¹⁵⁸	Qualitative scale, ranked 1 to 5
6	Relations with neighbouring countries	EIU	Qualitative scale, ranked 1 to 5
7	Level of perceived criminality in society	EIU	Qualitative scale, ranked 1 to 5
8	Number of refugees and displaced persons as percentage of population	UNHCR and IDMC	Refugee population by country or territory of origin, plus the number of a country's internally displaced people (IDP's) as a percentage of the country's total population
9	Political instability	EIU	Qualitative scale, ranked 1 to 5
10	Impact of terrorism	Global Terrorism Index (IEP)	Quantitative scale, ranked 1 to 5
11	Political terror	Amnesty International and US State	Qualitative scale, ranked 1 to 5

¹⁵⁶ Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)

¹⁵⁷ Institute for Economics and Peace

¹⁵⁸ The Economist Intelligence Unit

		Department	
12	Number of homicides per 100,000 people	UNODC Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (CTS); EIU estimates	Total number
13	Level of violent crime	EIU	Qualitative scale, ranked 1 to 5
14	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	EIU	Qualitative scale, ranked 1 to 5
15	Number of jailed persons per 100,000 people	World Prison Brief, Institute for Criminal Policy Research at Birkbeck, University of London	Total number
16	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	UNODC CTS; EIU estimates	Total number; Civil police force distinct from national guards or local militia [link wiki]
17	Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP	The Military Balance and IISS	Cash outlays of central or federal government to meet costs of national armed forces, as a percentage of GDP, scores from 1 to 5 based on percentages [link wiki]
18	Number of armed-services personnel per 100,000	The Military Balance and IISS	All full-time active armed-services personnel
19	Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons as recipient (imports) per 100,000 people	SIPRI ¹⁵⁹ Arms Transfers Database	Imports of major conventional weapons per 100,000 people [link wiki]
20	Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons as supplier (exports) per 100,000 people	SIPRI Arms Transfers Database	Exports of major conventional weapons per 100,000 people
21	Financial contribution to UN peacekeeping	United Nations Committee on	percentage of countries' "outstanding payments versus their annual assessment to the budget of the current peacekeeping

¹⁵⁹ Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

	missions	Contributions and IEP	missions” over an average of three years, scored from 1-5 scale based on percentage of promised contributions met
22	Nuclear and heavy weapons capability	The Military Balance, IISS, SIPRI, UN Register of Conventional Arms and IEP	1-5 scale based on accumulated points; 1 point per armoured vehicle and artillery pieces, 5 points per tank, 20 points per combat aircraft, 100 points per warship, 1000 points for aircraft carrier and nuclear submarine [link wiki]
23	Ease of access to small arms and light weapons	EIU	Qualitative scale, ranked 1 to 5

Annex 4 - THE GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a report published annually by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP). The index combines a number of factors associated with terrorist attacks to build an explicit picture of the impact of terrorism, illustrating trends, and providing a data series for analysis by researchers and policymakers.

The GTI score for a country in a given year is based on a unique scoring system to account for the relative impact of incidents in the year. There are four factors counted in each country's yearly score:

- Total number of terrorist incidents in a given year
- Total number of fatalities caused by terrorism in a given year
- Total number of injuries caused by terrorism in a given year
- The approximate level of total property damage from terrorist incidents in a given year

Each of the factors is weighted differently and a five-year weighted average is applied to importantly reflect the lingering psychological effect of terrorist acts over time. The weightings shown in the table below were determined by consultation with the GPI Expert Panel:

Dimension	Weight
Total number of incidents	1
Total number of fatalities	3
Total number of injuries	0.5
Sum of property damages measure	2

The greatest weighting is attributed to a fatality. The property damage measure is further disaggregated into four bands depending on the measured scope of the property damage inflicted by one incident. These bandings are shown in the table below, whereby incidents causing less than US\$1 million are accorded a weight of 1, between \$1 million and \$1 billion, and more than \$1 billion. A great majority of incidents are coded in the GTD as an 'unknown' level of property damage, thus scoring nil, with 'catastrophic' events being extremely rare.

Code	Damage level
0	Unknown
1	Minor (likely < \$1 million)
2	Major (likely between \$1 million and \$1 billion)
3	Catastrophic (likely > \$1 billion)

To assign a relative number to how a country has been directly impacted by terrorism in any given year, for every incident recorded, the GTI calculates a weighted sum of all indicators. To illustrate, the table below depicts a hypothetical country's score for a given year:

Dimension	Weight	# of records for the given year	Score
Total number of incidents	1	21	21
Total number of fatalities	3	36	108
Total number of injuries	0.5	53	26.5
Sum of property damages measure (depending on severity)	0-3	20	40
Total raw score	195.5		