



IcSP/NDICI - Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention - Global and Transregional Threats

Core indicators monitor the results achieved in a specific sector or area of FPI intervention. This list is neither fixed nor exhaustive and is updated continuously as further feedback from intervention/action implementation is gathered.

Organised crime

Impact indicators (Tracking SDG 16.4 -elimination of all forms of organised crime)

- Annual Country score on the Organized Crime Index | ENACT (ocindex.net).
- Number of countries invited to / acceding to / ratifying the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime.
<https://dataunodc.un.org/>

Outcome indicators

- Number of partner countries with improved capabilities to tackle transnational organised crime.
- Number of national, regional and international legislation strategies and policies addressing organised crime adopted, enhanced and implemented.
- Number of partner countries with an increased engagement in organised crime related investigations and convictions in compliance with international criminal justice and human rights standards.
- Extent to which criminal justice practitioners are cooperating across jurisdictions along trafficking routes.
- Monetary value of illegally imported/exported goods seized/confiscated.
- Number of organised crime cases in which criminals were brought to justice and sentenced.
- Number of practitioners applying enhanced understanding of illicit money flows and money-laundering methodologies in their investigations.
- Number of policies addressing organised crime adopted, enhanced and implemented with EU support.
- Increased number of investigations, prosecutions and adjudications of domestic and international cases of cybercrime and other offences involving electronic evidence.
- Increased compliance with international standards on cybercrime and rule of law, including data protection standards in countries targeted.
- Increased quantity and quality of cybercrime policies and strategies.
- Extent to which cybercrime cooperation across national jurisdictions is enhanced.

Output indicators

- Number of organised crime related investigations conducted as part of a coordinated trans-regional operation.
- Number of government officials trained on organised crime related investigative procedures.
- Number of practitioners with improved situational awareness and threat analysis capabilities on organised crime.
- Increased availability and quality of legislation on cybercrime and electronic evidence in line with the Budapest Convention.

Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) risks mitigation

Impact indicators

- Number of countries supported in implementing obligations under CBRN-related international conventions and treaties (CBRN prohibition instruments).

Outcome indicators

- Number of countries where safety and security measures that enhance governance and cooperation on CBRN risk detection and mitigation have been implemented at country and/or regional level.
- Number of experts and officials (M/W) of the partner countries that report increased knowledge on best practices and lessons learnt on CBRN risk mitigation at regional and global level.
- Number of countries where revised/updated national strategies and policies on crisis management, dealing especially with security challenges related to pandemics and natural or man-made disasters, have been adopted.
- Number of partner countries using the EU Dual-Use list as a reference.
- Number of experts (M/W) of the partner countries that report increased knowledge on strategic trade control as a result of conferences, workshops or dialogue events.
- Number of scientists (disaggregated by sex) with sensitive or dual use knowledge integrated into the international scientific community.

Output indicators

- Number of state institutions supported in the drafting/reviewing of CBRN National Action Plans (NAP) and related activities.
- Number of state institutions supported with legal frameworks or Standard operating procedures (SOPs) review, revision or development related to CBRN matters.
- Number of experts and officials (M/W) trained who report increased knowledge in CBRN risk mitigation topics.
- Number of countries supported by actions to improve their national health security strategy, including pandemic preparedness and response.
- Number of experts (M/W) participating in strategic trade control conferences, workshops or dialogue events.
- Number of state institutions supported in the review, revision and/or development of legal frameworks in light of the EU's dual use regulation and the EU dual-use export control list.
- Number of strategic countries where a culture of safety and responsible science with respect to the handling and use of CBRN materials or related equipment and technologies is promoted.
- Number of scientists (M/W) with sensitive or dual use knowledge participating in research and technology projects with peaceful application (responsible science).

Critical Infrastructure protection

Impact indicators

- Country's change of position in a global cybersecurity maturity rankings such as the ITU's Global Cybersecurity Index.
- Number of maritime piracy/armed robbery/kidnapping incidents.

Outcome indicators

- Number of national strategies and policies dealing with maritime security developed and implemented by targeted partner countries.
- Number of countries with enhanced maritime security related information exchanges and analysis and /or crisis management cooperation/activities.
- Number of countries with enhanced interoperable maritime security related data gathering/information sharing systems established.
- Number of target countries/regions adopting national cyber strategies, action plans and / or related legislation.
- Number of target countries/regions implementing cybersecurity strategies, action plans and / or related legislation.
- Number of countries applying internationally accepted standardisation frameworks for cybersecurity.
- Number of countries implementing cyber confidence-building measures between states.
- Number of cyber incident information sharing networks and early warning networks that are established and / or enhanced in targeted countries / regions.
- Extent to which maritime security cooperation across national jurisdictions is enhanced

Output indicators

- Number of practitioners (M/W) trained on the importance of cyber policies, design and implementation of national cybersecurity strategies.
- Number of cyber incident information sharing networks and early warning networks established and / or enhanced in targeted countries / regions.
- Number of countries with enhanced maritime security information exchanges and analysis, and crisis management cooperation/activities including via exercises.
- Number of national strategies and policies dealing with maritime security developed and implemented by targeted partner countries.

Climate change and security

Impact indicators

- Economic losses from climate-related extremes [EEA Indicator].
- Climate induced human displacement.
- Exposure of vulnerable populations to heatwaves [Lancet Countdown indicator].

Outcome indicators

- Number of multilateral initiatives addressing or integrating the nexus between climate, environment and security/displacement/fragility supported.
- Number of countries integrating security dimensions in national climate and disaster risk reduction plans and development plans.
- Number of countries integrating data-based climate risk considerations into their national policies.
- Number of actions where lessons learnt from pilot projects are mainstreamed in project and programme design by implementing institutions.
- Number of transnational, national and /or local strategies/plans incorporating security aspects of climate change¹.
- Number of national and transboundary interventions utilizing climate and security related risk assessments and tools.
- Number of programmes and policy measures integrating climate change and security analysis.
- Number of persons applying climate and security related risk assessments and tools. (M/W)
- Number of national-level policy-makers and stakeholders with increased awareness and skills of resilience measures to address climate-fragility risks.
- Number of communities using new skills/knowledge or practices to improve resilience to climate-related security risks.

Output indicators

- Number of persons trained on security aspects of climate change. (M/W)
- Number of persons trained on climate and security-related risk assessments and tools. (M/W)
- Number of tools, concepts and methodologies developed to collect and analyse trends in displacement of peoples due to climate-related factors.

¹ According to the IPCC, “Poorly designed adaptation and mitigation strategies can increase the risk of violent conflict”. [12 — Human Security \(ipcc.ch\)](#)

Counter terrorism¹⁵

Extract from the List of Core indicators for IcSP/NDICI - Crisis response and Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention (Peacebuilding)

Impact indicators

- Global Terrorism Index - Number of terrorism related incidents in a given year.
- Global Terrorism Index - Number of fatalities caused by terrorism in a given year (M/W/B/G).
- Global Terrorism Index - Number of injuries caused by terrorism in a given year (M/W/B/G).

Outcome indicators

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

Output indicators

- Extent to which a national Counter Terrorism strategy is in place¹⁶.
- Extent to which inter-agency coordination Counter Terrorism structures are in place.
- Number of Counter Terrorism staff of government ministries or agencies trained on investigative procedures¹⁷ (M/W).
- Amount of equipment provided to Counter Terrorism units (in value).
- Number of persons directly benefiting from the intervention (M/W)¹⁸.

¹⁵ 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 intervention. In these cases, it should be remembered that an indicator without a Source of Verification is of no use so alternative means of measuring progress will have to be found.

¹⁶ Where extent would be measured along a scale of: not in place, partially in place and fully in place

¹⁷ Including counter-terrorist finance (CTF).

¹⁸ To avoid double counting, this indicator should not be used in conjunction with any other output indicator related to the aggregation of number of persons. As a rule, this indicator should be used when there is no other specific means to capture number of persons directly benefiting from the intervention. "Directly benefiting" means that an area of expenditure can be co-related to that individual person (M/W/B/G).

Preventing/countering violent extremism

Extract from the List of Core indicators for IcSP/NDICI - Crisis response and Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention (Peacebuilding)

Impact indicators

- Number of people arrested for terrorist related offences (M/W/B/G).
- Percentage increase in the level of tolerance of communities towards different religious, linguistic groups.

Outcome indicators

- Number of targeted individuals who feel less marginalised (M/W/B/G).
- Number of 'at-risk' individuals claiming to acknowledge the legitimacy of the government (M/W/B/G).
- Number of targeted communities who feel that the EU funded Action has reduced the risk of radicalisation of members of their community.
- % of people in communities that receive protection services who report that their values align with positive identity, acceptance and peaceful resolution (M/W/B/G).
- Number of targeted individuals who have not been reintegrated (M/W/B/G).
- % of targeted individuals who self-report having improved access to protection and other essential services to support their future reintegration (M/W/B/G).
- Number of CSOs in target area successfully implementing protection activities and combating radicalization and violent extremism.
- Number % of targeted individuals who report improved well-being (reduced level of distress) (M/W/B/G).
- Percentage of community and institutional actors targeted by the project who feel equipped to respond to the risks of violent extremism.
- Percentage of respondents in target localities and partner institutions that can provide a definition of violent extremism, and two examples of an inclusive strategy to address it.
- Percentage of individuals reporting an improvement in inter- and intra-community understanding in the intervention's target localities.
- Percentage of institutional actors reporting better collaboration between the different institutions in the context of the prevention of violent extremism.

Output indicators

- Number of front line practitioners¹⁹ (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 Action²⁰ (M/F/B/G).
- 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).

¹⁹ Front line practitioners include teachers, social and health workers, religious leaders, mothers/family members, community police.

²⁰ 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.

- 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 about recruitment tactics/propaganda used by extremists (M/W/B/G).
- Level of awareness and critical thinking about disinformation 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 intervention.
- Number of national/local P/CVE strategies/projects/plans developed with input from civil society representative.
- Number of persons directly benefiting from the intervention (M/W/B/G)²¹.

²¹ To avoid double counting, this indicator should not be used in conjunction with any other output indicator related to the aggregation of number of persons. As a rule, this indicator should be used when there is no other specific means to capture number of persons directly benefiting from the intervention. "Directly benefiting" means that an area of expenditure can be co-related to that individual person (M/W/B/G).