

EU Results Framework Indicator Methodology Note

1. Indicator name
Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention
2. Associated EU Results Framework statement and primary SDG
SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions EU RF statement – Improved human security and democratic governance of the security sector, paying special attention to countries in situation of fragility or affected by conflict
3. Technical Definition
<p>This indicator refers to the total number of people who are directly benefiting from EU interventions in regions of conflict, at high risk of conflicts or in post-conflict situations. They typically refer to the following DAC sector codes (see attached):</p> <p>15220 - Civilian peace building¹, conflict prevention² and resolution³</p> <p>Examples of intervention support include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports to peace and reconciliation processes and mechanisms, including implementation of ceasefire and peace agreements and ongoing monitoring of the same. • Capacity building of national institutions and civil society organisations (CSOs) regarding peacebuilding and reconciliation, including in areas such as post-conflict constitutional reforms and legislation relevant to the right to information. • Promotion of the political, social and economic participation of women and marginalised groups in peacebuilding and reconciliation processes. • Physical and psychological trauma rehabilitation, such as psycho-social supports, counselling, etc. • Political national, subnational, inter- and intra-communities peacebuilding dialogue as well as dialogue between state and society, including women and CSOs.

¹ "Peacebuilding involves a range of measures **aimed at reducing the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict**, by strengthening national capacities for conflict management and laying the foundations for sustainable peace. It is a **complex, long-term process aimed at creating the necessary conditions for positive and sustainable peace** by addressing the deep-rooted structural causes of violent conflict in a comprehensive manner. Peacebuilding measures address core issues that affect the functioning of **society** and the state". See: UN Secretary-General Policy Committee definition in: <http://www.unpbf.org/application-guidelines/what-is-peacebuilding/>

² "Conflict prevention refers not only to actions undertaken in the **short term to reduce manifest tensions and to prevent the outbreak or recurrence of violent conflict**. It also includes **long-term engagement that addresses the built-in capacities of societies to deal with conflicting interests without resorting to violence**, and extends to the management of disputes with destabilising potential. Such work helps de-legitimise the belief that violence is an inevitable or acceptable way of resolving disputes, making nonviolent alternatives known and more attractive, addressing structural and immediate causes, and reducing vulnerability to triggers. The goal is not to prevent all conflict. Some conflict is natural, inevitable, and a positive part of development and other change processes. Instead, the emphasis is on **preventing harmful violent responses** to the inevitably diverging interests and conflicting objectives that exist in all societies". See: OECD, *Evaluating peacebuilding activities in situation of conflict and fragility, Improving learning for results*, DAC guidelines and reference series, p. 24.

³ Conflict resolution is the set of methods and approaches used to facilitate the peaceful de-escalation and termination of a conflict. Defined broadly, it may include democratisation or even development. Political participation through democratic processes may be a method to avoid conflict in the first place or at least to ensure the fair treatment of the causes of the conflict. Alternatively, conflict resolution can be defined more narrowly to refer solely to those efforts undertaken to resolve conflicts directly through communication (negotiation, mediation, peace conference, diplomacy, etc.). UNITAR, <http://onlinelearning.unitar.org/product/conflict-resolution/>

- Supports to conflict prevention, management and mitigation mechanisms, such as early warning systems. Direct beneficiaries will vary between interventions and those that are relevant for the interventions should be reported for this indicator.
- Technical support for transitional elections after a truce or ceasefire is signed and/or public campaigns in post-conflict countries to sensitise the prospective voters to engage in violence-free elections (before, during and after the voting). Mass media campaigns (e.g. radio, providing leaflets only) are excluded. Beneficiaries will be government officials or direct beneficiaries of public campaigns.
- Technical support on transitional justice mechanisms and processes, nationally or locally (e.g. supports to local authorities, or national mechanisms, such as truth commissions, ad-hoc institutions set up for inquiries, search for missing persons, reparation and reconciliation).

Interventions can be contributions to civilian trust funds, such as the UN Peacebuilding Fund, or EU Trust Funds and contributions to specific Peace Commissions, such as Peacebuilding Commission, and support to the UN special political missions.

15240 - Reintegration and Small arms and Light Weapons control

Examples of intervention support include the following.

- The economic and social reintegration of demobilised ex-combatants (e.g. ex-guerrillas, paramilitary), including military personnel (if applicable- for example following a security sector reform provided for by a peace accord) into civilian life and local communities, and where relevant in the context of broader assistance to the host communities that the ex-combatants are integrated into.
- Technical co-operation to control, prevent and/or reduce the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, including implementation of SALW policies and strategies.
- Capacity building of institutions and communities for SALW actions (consultations, awareness raising, risk reduction).
- Reduction of incidents; destructions of SALW; increased human security regarding SALW control.

15250 - Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war

Examples of intervention support include the following.

- Monitoring and increasing the number of people reached from the clearance, removal and destruction of stockpile of mines, unexploded ordnances (UXOs) and explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- Risk education and awareness raising about land mines and other explosive remnants of war.
- Rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of land mines and other explosive remnants of war.

15261 - Child soldiers/prevention and demobilisation

Examples of intervention support include the following.

- To elaborate/approve and apply legislation designed to prevent the recruitment of children into the security forces (e.g. police, army and other legal security groups/agencies). Direct beneficiaries such as government officials may be included.
- To demobilise, disarm, reintegrate, repatriate and resettle child soldiers.
- To assist civil society organisations to monitor and cooperate with national institutions to prevent

the recruitment of children into the security forces, and to demobilise, disarm, reintegrate, repatriate and resettle (DDR) child soldiers. Direct beneficiaries such as staff may be included.

Please note that there are other DAC codes that might be relevant to conflict prevention and peacebuilding interventions in regions of conflict, at high risk of conflicts or in post-conflict situations

15210 - Security system management and reform

Direct beneficiaries such as government officials and staff of organisations may be included. In the context of conflict prevention and peacebuilding, examples of intervention support include the following.

- Providing technical support to assist national parliaments, ministries, law enforcement agencies and judiciary bodies in order to ensure democratic governance, civilian oversight and control (including of budgeting and management) of police and military forces.
- Providing technical cooperation to national institutions to implement peace agreements in relation to security sector reforms, for example :
 - ensuring accountability, transparency and auditing of security expenditures, including military ones, including through cooperation between judiciary and law enforcement agencies;
 - supporting key civilian institutions to support police reforms;
 - supporting to civilian actors, in particular CSOs, human rights commissions, advisory bodies, peacebuilding infrastructure, etc. to build capacity to monitor the transition to democratic, transparent and accountable management and oversight of military and police forces.

15230: Participation in Peacekeeping operations

Examples of intervention support include the following.

- Peacekeeping operations mandated by the Security Council by the United Nations and regional organisations (e.g. AU, NATO) and crisis management missions by the European Union (CSDPs). Direct beneficiaries will vary between interventions, and those that are relevant for the interventions should be reported for this indicator.
- Reintegration of demobilised soldiers during peacekeeping operations.
- Monitoring or retraining of civil administrators and police forces.
- Training in customs and border control procedures where relevant to peacekeeping.
- Repatriation and demobilisation of armed factions, and disposal of their weapons.

Please note that:

- if the intervention in question has a migration-focus, the number of migrants, forcibly displaced people and individuals from host communities directly supported should be counted under EU RF indicator 2.17 "Number of migrants or forcibly displaced people protected or assisted by the EU";
- where support is specific to legal aid or legal representation please include under EU RF indicator 2.27 "Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU".
- where support is specific to victims of human right violations, please include under EU RF indicator 2.26 "Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU".

4. Rationale (including policy priorities and links to this indicator)

The Lisbon Treaty establishes that the "The Union shall define and pursue common policies and actions [...] in order to [...] preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security" (art. 21.2). In line with this objective, the New European Consensus on Development underlines that countries in situations of fragility or affected by conflict "require special attention and sustained international engagement in order to achieve sustainable development" and that the EU "will use development cooperation as part of the full range of policies and instruments to prevent, manage and help resolve conflicts and crises, avert humanitarian needs and build lasting peace and good governance"⁴.

The **EU Global Strategy** for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy⁵ (2016) mentions that "it has long been known that preventing conflicts is more efficient and effective than engaging with crises after they break out. Once a conflict does erupt, it typically becomes ever more intractable over time".

"We will therefore act promptly to prevent violent conflict, be able and ready to respond responsibly yet decisively to crises, facilitate locally owned agreements, and commit long-term."

The **Integrated Approach to external conflicts and crises**, adopted in January 2018⁶, builds on and expands the Comprehensive Approach and concerns the "the need for an integrated effort at all stages of the EU response from planning to implementation and lesson learning". It "is applied at the local, national, regional and global levels (multi-level) as needed and throughout all phases of the conflict – including protracted conflicts and crises – (multi-phase) in prevention, crisis response, stabilisation and longer-term peacebuilding, in order to contribute to sustainable peace. It is an approach that brings together Member States, relevant EU institutions and other international and regional partners as well as civil society organisations (multi-lateral)".

According to the **Joint Resilience Communications 2017**, conflict prevention is key to ensure state and societal resilience⁷

5. Level of disaggregation and other reporting requirements

Disaggregate by sex, ethnicity if relevant to conflict specificity

6. Data Sources (including issues on different definitions by source and level of availability of the data)

Data collected by EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: annual and final reports from implementing organisations (governments, financial institutions, international organisations, non-state actors, utilities, regulatory agencies), ROM reviews and evaluations.

For population data, refer to the latest population census, population estimates by region or rely on next best source, such as a demography or health survey.

7. Data calculation (including any assumptions made)

⁴The New European Consensus on Development, para 68 and 65.

⁵ https://europa.eu/globalstrategy/sites/globalstrategy/files/pages/files/eugs_review_web_13.pdf

⁶ Council Conclusions on Integrated Approach to external conflict and crisis: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/2018-01-cnI_conclusions_on_ia.pdf

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/2017-joint-communication-strategic-approach-resilience-eus-external-action_en

The indicator is calculated as the number of people directly benefiting from a respective intervention. Only the unique number of persons should be counted over time, and across interventions.

In the case of landmine clearance, it may be necessary to calculate the number of persons based on the surface that has been cleared. This may be calculated by using population density figures, preferably of the region in question multiplied by the area of land cleared

8. Worked examples

Example 1 - in country X, an EU intervention is providing support to maintain peace in a south eastern region of the country. The DAC purpose code for this intervention is 15220. While a peace agreement was signed 15 years ago, this region is still considered post-conflict due to the fragility of the peace agreement, and conflict still persists in various forms at a micro level.

One element of the intervention is aimed at building the confidence of the local population in the continued implementation of the peace agreement. It provides safe spaces for communities to discuss their experience, wishes, etc., of the implementation and make their recommendations. During 2016-2018, 150 different individuals from 5 communities participated in these discussions. 20 community leaders from this group also received training on negotiating and influencing skills. A second element aims to build capacities of state institutions that are responsible for implementing the peace agreement. For example, officials were trained on approaches to effectively engage with the local community, approaches to focus on user needs and put user feedback into action, as well as financial and administrative skills. A total of 120 officials were trained over the same period.

The number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention is reported as 270 (120+150) for 2016-2018 for this intervention.

Example 2 – an EU intervention aims to reduce the risk posed by explosive weapons in a post-conflict area. The DAC code for this intervention is 15250. Through United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), it contributed to the survey and clearance of a land area of 18 km² in two counties in 2017. The intervention concurrently supported landmine risk education to 1 200 individuals in the surrounding communities in the counties during the same period.

Only the land area cleared is known. So the number of individual reached through clearance of explosive must be estimated from the population density, which is an average of 19 per km² for the two counties. Thus the estimated number of individuals reached is 342 (18 x 19) people in 2017. However, there will likely be some overlap between these people and the local community members who received landmine risk education.

Therefore, the number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention reported for this intervention is reported as 1 200 in 2017.

9. Is it used by another organisation or in the framework of international initiatives, conventions, etc? If so, which?

The New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States' Peacebuilding and Statebuilding indicators put a

similarly important emphasis on security and peace but they are defined differently.
10. Other issues
N/A

ANNEX: DAC CRS Codes used for the analysis - List and description:

152		Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	N.B. <i>Further notes on ODA eligibility (and exclusions) of conflict, peace and security related activities are given in paragraphs 41-46 of the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives.</i>
	15210	Security system management and reform	Security system management and reform Technical co-operation provided to parliament, government ministries, law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to assist review and reform of the security system to improve democratic governance and civilian control; technical co-operation provided to government to improve civilian oversight and democratic control of budgeting, management, accountability and auditing of security expenditure, including military budgets, as part of a public expenditure management programme; assistance to civil society to enhance its competence and capacity to scrutinise the security system so that it is managed in accordance with democratic norms and principles of accountability, transparency and good governance. [Other than in the context of an international peacekeeping operation (15230)].
	15220	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	Support for civilian activities related to peace building, conflict prevention and resolution, including capacity building, monitoring, dialogue and information exchange. Bilateral participation in international civilian peace missions such as those conducted by the UN Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA) or the European Union (European Security and Defence Policy), and contributions to civilian peace funds or commissions (e.g. Peacebuilding

			Commission, Peacebuilding thematic window of the MDG achievement fund etc.). The contributions can take the form of financing or provision of equipment or civilian or military personnel (e.g. for training civilians). (Use code 15230 for bilateral participation in international peacekeeping operations).
	15230	Participation in international peacekeeping operations	Bilateral participation in peacekeeping operations mandated or authorised by the United Nations (UN) through Security Council resolutions, and conducted by international organisations, e.g. UN, NATO, the European Union (Security and Defence Policy security-related operations), or regional groupings of developing countries. Direct contributions to the UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) budget are excluded from bilateral ODA (they are reportable in part as multilateral ODA, see Annex 2 of DAC Directives). The activities that can be reported as bilateral ODA under this code are limited to: human rights and election monitoring; reintegration of demobilised soldiers; rehabilitation of basic national infrastructure; monitoring or retraining of civil administrators and police forces; security sector reform and other rule of law-related activities; training in customs and border control procedures; advice or training in fiscal or macroeconomic stabilisation policy; repatriation and demobilisation of armed factions, and disposal of their weapons; explosive mine removal. The enforcement aspects of international peacekeeping operations are not reportable as ODA. ODA-eligible bilateral participation in peacekeeping operations can take the form of financing or provision of equipment or military or civilian personnel (e.g. police officers). The reportable cost is calculated as the excess over what the personnel and equipment would have cost to maintain had they not been assigned to take part in a peace operation. International peacekeeping operations may include humanitarian-type activities (contributions to

			the form of equipment or personnel), as described in paragraphs 184 and 185 of DAC Directives. These should be included under code 15230 if they are an integrated part of the activities above, otherwise they should be reported as humanitarian aid. NB: When using this code, indicate the name of the operation in the short description of the activity reported.
	15240	Reintegration and SALW control	Reintegration of demobilised military personnel into the economy; conversion of production facilities from military to civilian outputs; technical co-operation to control, prevent and/or reduce the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) – see para. 45 of the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives for definition of SALW activities covered. [Other than in the context of an international peacekeeping operation (15230) or child soldiers (15261)].
	15250	Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war	All activities related to land mines and explosive remnants of war which have benefits to developing countries as their main objective, including removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war, and stockpile destruction for developmental purposes [other than in the context of an international peacekeeping operation (15230)]; risk education and awareness raising; rehabilitation, reintegration and assistance to victims, and research and development on demining and clearance. Only activities for civilian purposes are ODA-eligible.
	15261	Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilisation)	Technical co-operation provided to government – and assistance to civil society organisations – to support and apply legislation designed to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers, and to demobilise, disarm, reintegrate, repatriate and resettle (DDR) child soldiers.

Source : OECD-DAC