

FPI Results Framework - Indicator Methodology Note

1. Indicator Name and Code
Number of people residing in previously mined areas released by project <u>OPSYS Code:</u> 65505
2. Technical Details
<u>Unit of measure:</u> Number of individuals. <u>Type of indicator:</u> Quantitative; Actual (ex-post); Cumulative (not annual). <u>Level of measurement:</u> This is an Outcome indicator. It is typically associated with results such as “Increased access to land or services in formerly contaminated zones”. <u>Disaggregation (mandatory):</u> By Sex – Female; Male; Intersex.
3. Description
This indicator captures the number of individuals who live in areas declared safe following clearance of landmines or explosive remnants of war (ERW), as part of EU/FPI-supported interventions. It reflects the direct human impact of mine action by quantifying the civilian population that benefits from restored access to housing, land, infrastructure, or services in previously hazardous zones. Only residents present at the time of land release should be included, and values must be disaggregated by sex. Sectors involved: DDR, Demining, Peacekeeping.
4. Calculation of Values and Example
The value of this indicator is calculated by counting the number of individuals residing in land areas officially released for civilian use following demining operations funded by the EU/FPI intervention during the reporting period. <u>Counting Guidance:</u> • Basic counting rules: Include only residents who were living in or directly using the land at the time it was declared cleared and released. Individuals must be physically present or have established residency, as confirmed through household data, community registers or local verification mechanisms. • Eligibility criteria: Land must have been formally cleared of mines or explosive remnants of war (ERW), and the release must be documented in line with national or international mine action standards. • Scope of residency: May include permanent and semi-permanent residents, such as returnees, displaced persons, or families occupying land for housing, farming, or livelihood purposes. • Attribution: Count only individuals residing in areas cleared through activities directly funded by the EU/FPI intervention. Where clearance is co-financed, report only the portion linked to EU support. • Avoid double counting: Individuals should be reported only once per reporting cycle. If a community is located in overlapping clearance zones, population figures must be consolidated. Re-reporting is allowed only if new land is released and newly identified residents are affected. <u>Quality Control Checklist:</u> 1. Has the land been fully cleared and officially released during the reporting period? 2. Are individuals residing on or using the land at the time of release? 3. Is population data based on verifiable sources such as household registers, census, or local authority records? 4. Is the cleared land linked to the EU/FPI-funded intervention? 5. Have individuals been counted only once, avoiding duplication across zones or years?

Example:

In year Y, an EU/FPI-funded demining intervention in Country X released two contaminated zones previously inhabited by displaced families. Area A, comprising a rural village, was home to 630 people (310 female, 305 male, 15 intersex), as confirmed by community records and an on-site population verification. Area B, an agricultural zone with semi-permanent settlements, housed 275 individuals (140 female, 130 male, 5 intersex). Both areas were fully cleared and released in accordance with national mine action standards. The value to be reported is 905 people, disaggregated as follows: Female: 450; Male: 435; Intersex: 20.

5. Data Sources

Reported values should derive primarily from the internal monitoring systems of EU-funded interventions. Data must be collected and reported by the implementing partner and verified by the Operational Manager (OM). Examples of data sources: Household registers or enumeration lists maintained by local authorities or community leaders; Population verification reports conducted during or immediately after land release; Demographic data compiled by implementing partners during demining-related assessments; Census or subnational population data, triangulated with local field observations; Reports issued by national mine action authorities or clearance organisations confirming population presence; Field visit reports or beneficiary verification records linked to the released zones.

6. Other Uses / Potential Issues

This indicator helps quantify the direct human impact of mine clearance activities by linking land release to civilian benefit. It can support reporting on protection outcomes, returns and resettlement, or the reactivation of livelihoods and services in previously hazardous areas. It also contributes to assessing the geographic reach and relevance of EU/FPI mine action efforts.

Potential issues: Over-reporting can occur if outdated or inflated population data are used or if all residents are counted regardless of their presence at the time of release. Under-reporting may arise from weak data collection or exclusion of non-registered residents such as IDPs and returnees. Attribution gaps are possible when activities are co-financed or implemented by consortia, making it unclear which areas were cleared through EU/FPI support. Double counting may happen in overlapping areas or during follow-up releases without updated data. Mitigation measures: Use updated, verified population data and confirm actual presence at the time of release; Ensure inclusion of non-registered and semi-permanent residents through complementary sources (e.g. community lists); Clearly document attribution to EU/FPI-supported clearance activities, including maps and records; Consolidate data to avoid double counting across releases and components.