

## Global Europe Results Framework Indicator Methodology Note

1. Indicator name
<b>GERF 2.24: Number of people directly benefiting from EU-supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention</b>
2. Technical details
<p><i>Please use the information provided in OPSYS or the SWD.</i></p> <p><u>Results Dashboard code(s)</u>: 65241.</p> <p><u>Unit of measure</u>: Number of (#).</p> <p><u>Type of indicator</u>: Quantitative (not qualitative) – Numeric (not percentage); Actual ex-post (not estimated or ex-ante); Cumulative (not annual); Direct (not indirect); Flow (not stock).</p> <p><u>Level(s) of measurement</u>: Specific Objective – Outcome; Direct Output; Output.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation(s)</u>: Sex (Female; Male; Intersex); Gender (Woman/girl; Man/boy; Non-binary; Prefer not to say); Population group (Ethnic minority group member; Linguistic group member; Religious group member; None of the above)</p> <p><u>DAC sector code(s)</u>: 15210 – Security system management and reform; 15220 – Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution; 15230 - Participation in Peacekeeping operations; 15240 - Reintegration and Small arms and Light Weapons control; 15250 - Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war; 15261 - Child soldiers/prevention and demobilisation.</p> <p><u>Main associated SDG</u>: 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.</p> <p><u>Other associated SDGs</u>: 16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.6 accountable institutions; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms.</p> <p><u>Associated GERF Level 1 indicator</u>: GERF 1.19 Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) Global Peace Index.</p> <p><u>Associated GERF Level 3 indicators</u>:</p> <p>3.3 Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance contributing to strengthening investment climate</p> <p>3.8 Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards fragile states</p> <p>3.13 Number and share of EU-external interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>3.14 Number and share of EU-funded external interventions promoting disability inclusion</p> <p>3.16 Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance qualifying as ODA</p>
3. Policy context and rationale
<b>The Lisbon Treaty</b> states that the ‘The Union shall define and pursue common policies and

actions [...] in order to [...] preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security’ (Article 21.2). In line with this objective, the **European Consensus on Development** states 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, prevent humanitarian needs from arising and build lasting peace and good governance’<sup>1</sup>.

The [EU Global Strategy](#) for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy (2016) states 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 2018, builds on and expands the Comprehensive Approach with ‘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 peace-building, 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 [2017 Joint Resilience Communications](#), conflict prevention is crucial for ensuring the state’s and society’s resilience.

The EU has committed itself to promoting the role of women in peace-building and to strengthening the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (and all other related UNSCRs) in its external actions. It renewed these commitments in the [2018 EU Strategic Approach to Women Peace and Security \(WPS\)](#) and the [EU Gender Action Plan III \(GAP III\)](#).

The [2021 Joint Communication on DDR \(Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration\)](#), outlines a new EU strategic approach to supporting DDR processes, including dialogue and mediation, security sector governance and reform, inclusive and sustainable development, transitional justice, the prevention and countering of violent extremism, tackling organised crime and the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and managing small arms and light weapons. To this end, [the EU’s new DDR policy](#) draws on the broad range of tools that are part of the Integrated Approach to External Conflicts and Crises, taking into account the UN Integrated DDR Standards.

The [Strategic Compass for Security and Defence](#) was adopted in March 2022, in light of the invasion of Ukraine and the return to war in the EU, to reiterate the EU’s commitment to

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<sup>1</sup>The New European Consensus on Development, paragraphs 65 and 68.

<p>protecting its citizens and to defending its values and interests while contributing to international peace and security.</p>
<p>4. Logframe inclusion</p>
<p><b>If an intervention generates the result measured by this indicator, then it must be reported in OPSYS.</b> Corporate targets have been set for the indicators used to monitor the Strategic Plan and the Multiannual Financial Framework (see Section 9). Progress towards these targets is reported annually in the Annual Activity Plan (for the Strategic Plan) and the Programme Performance Statements (for the Multiannual Financial Framework). These values are calculated by aggregating the results reported in OPSYS. These reports ultimately contribute to the Annual Management Performance Report submitted by the European Commission to the Council and Parliament during the annual budgetary discharge procedure. If targets are not met, explanations must be provided. Therefore, it is crucial that all results are recorded in OPSYS.</p> <p><b>There are two ways of doing this:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Include the indicator directly in the logframe (recommended approach);</li> <li>2. Match the indicator to the closest logframe indicator (only if the indicator was not originally included in the logframe and modification is not possible).</li> </ol> <p>Why? The matching functionality in OPSYS only accommodates reporting current values and does not yet support encoding baselines and targets. This is a significant drawback because targets are a valuable piece of information, especially at the beginning of a Multiannual Financial Framework. Indeed, results take time to materialise as they are the last step in the chain, appearing only after programming, commitments, contracting, and spending have occurred. Targets allow to see what results are expected long before they materialise, which is reassuring to the different stakeholders concerned with accountability. <b>Therefore, include all corporate indicators directly in the logframe whenever possible, and reserve the matching functionality only for cases when this is not feasible.</b></p>
<p>5. Values to report</p>
<p>The following values must be determined in line with the definitions provided in Section 6.</p> <p><b>Baseline value:</b> the value measured for the indicator in the baseline year. The baseline value is the value against which progress will be assessed. For GERF indicators, this value is usually zero. This is because the results being measured must be directly attributable to EU support; prior to the start of implementation, the specific intervention has not yet occurred and therefore cannot have generated a result. A non-zero baseline may only occur if the intervention is following up on work achieved by another intervention financed by the same instrument.</p> <p><b>Current value:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>For logframe indicators:</b> the most recent value for the indicator at the time of reporting. The current value includes the baseline value which is reported separately for logframe indicators in OPSYS.</li> </ul>

- **For matched indicators:** the most recent value for the results achieved at the time of reporting since the start of implementation of the intervention. This value is obtained by taking the most recent value for the indicator at the time of reporting and subtracting off the baseline value which is not reported separately for matched indicators in OPSYS.

Current values will be collected at least once a year and reported cumulatively throughout the implementation period.

**Final target value:** the expected value for the indicator in the target year.

**Intermediate target values** (milestones). A tool has been developed in OPSYS to generate intermediate targets automatically<sup>2</sup>.

- **For outputs:** the intermediate targets are generated using a linear interpolation between the baseline and target values because it is assumed that outputs materialise sooner and more progressively over implementation (than outcomes).
- **For outcomes:** the expected progression over the course of implementation will vary across interventions. During the creation of a logframe, the expected outcome profile must be selected (OPSYS offers four options<sup>3</sup>) and this selection triggers the generation of intermediate targets for all 30 June and 31 December dates between the baseline and target dates for all output and outcome quantitative indicators. All automatically generated intermediate targets values and dates can be subsequently modified by the Operational Manager or the Implementing Partner with the approval of the Operational Manager.

## 6. Calculation of values

*Specify all assumptions made, list definitions for all technical terms, provide any relevant guidance on (double) counting, and include checklist for quality control.*

The value for this indicator is calculated by counting the number of people directly benefiting

<sup>2</sup> This has been done in the context of the Primary Intervention Questionnaire (PIQ) for the EAMR. Three new KPIs provide an overall assessment of ongoing interventions (current performance and future performance) and completed interventions (final performance). Scores will be calculated for all INTPA and NEAR interventions participating in the annual results data collection exercise.

- *KPI 10* reflects the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of ongoing interventions. The information on relevance is provided by the Operational Manager's response to a question in a survey. The information on efficiency and effectiveness is provided either by the logframe data, if sufficient data is available, or the response to a question in a survey, if not.
- *KPI 11* reflects expectations regarding the most probable levels of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability that can be achieved by ongoing interventions in the future. In this case, all the information is provided by the Operational Manager's responses to questions in a survey.
- *KPI 12* reflects the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of completed interventions. The information on relevance is provided by the Operational Manager's response to a question in a survey. The information on efficiency and effectiveness is provided by the logframe data if sufficient data is available, or the response to a question in a survey, if not.

<sup>3</sup> a. *steady progress*: The outcomes are achieved continuously throughout implementation; b. *accelerating progress*: The outcomes are achieved towards the end of implementation; c. *no progress until end*: The outcomes are mostly achieved at the end of implementation; d. *none of the above*.

from EU-supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention, using the technical definitions and counting guidance provided below. Please double check your calculations using the quality control checklist below.

### **Technical definitions**

The UN Secretary-General Policy Committee gives this definition of **peace-building**: *‘Peace-building 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. Peace-building measures address core issues that affect the functioning of society and the state’*. See: <http://www.unpbf.org/application-guidelines/what-is-peace-building/>

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) gives this definition of **conflict prevention**: *‘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 [Evaluating peace-building activities in situation of conflict and fragility](#), Improving learning for results, DAC guidelines and reference series, p. 24.

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research gives this definition of **conflict resolution**: *‘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.)’*. See <http://onlinelearning.unitar.org/product/conflict-resolution/>.

The interventions providing support in this area are typically labelled with the following DAC sector codes: see the Annex for the descriptions of DAC sector codes presented below. However, there might be interventions providing support in this area that are labelled with other DAC codes.

### **15210 – Security system management and reform**

Examples of intervention support include the following.

- Providing technical support for national parliaments, ministries, law enforcement

agencies and judicial bodies to ensure democratic governance, accountability, civilian oversight and control (including budget and management control) of police and military forces.

- Engaging in technical cooperation with national institutions to implement peace agreements related to security sector reforms, for example:
  - ensuring the accountability, transparency and auditing of security and military expenditures through public financial management, for example by means of cooperation between the judiciary and law enforcement agencies;
  - helping key civilian institutions implement police reforms;
  - supporting security sector reforms (for example, army downsizing, disarmament and demobilisation) as part of DDR processes;
  - helping civilian actors, in particular CSOs, human rights commissions, ombudsmen, specific advisory bodies, or peace-building infrastructure, etc. build capacity to monitor the transition to democratic, transparent and accountable management and oversight of military and police forces.
  - Rule of law activities related to SSR.
  - Training in customs and border control procedures.

#### 15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution

Examples of intervention support include the following.

- Support for peace and reconciliation processes and mechanisms, including the implementation of ceasefire and peace agreements and the monitoring of them.
- Capacity building of national institutions and civil society organisations for peace-building and reconciliation purposes, including in areas such as post-conflict constitutional reforms and legislation on the right to information, human rights, transitional justice, etc.
- Promotion of the political, social and economic participation of women and marginalised groups in peace-building and reconciliation processes in line with the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.
- Physical and psychological trauma rehabilitation, such as psychosocial support, counselling, healthcare services for victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, etc.
- Political national, subnational, inter- and intra-community peace-building dialogue as well as dialogue between the state and society, including women and CSOs.
- Support for conflict prevention, conflict resolution, management and mitigation mechanisms, such as early warning systems. Direct beneficiaries will vary from one intervention to another. Beneficiaries who 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 get prospective voters to engage in violence-free elections (before, during and after voting). Mass media campaigns (on radio for example, or by means of leaflets only) are excluded. Beneficiaries will be government officials or direct beneficiaries of public campaigns.
- Technical assistance with transitional justice mechanisms and processes, nationally or

locally (support for local authorities, or national mechanisms, such as truth commissions, *ad hoc* institutions set up for inquiries, searches for missing people, reparation and reconciliation measures).

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

#### 15230 - Participation in international peacekeeping operations

Examples of intervention support include the following.

- Supporting/contributing to peacekeeping operations mandated by the United Nations Security Council and regional organisations (e.g. the African Union, NATO), and supporting/contributing to EU crisis management missions (Common Security and Defence Policy missions). Direct beneficiaries will vary from one intervention to the next, but the beneficiaries that are relevant for the interventions in question should be reported for this indicator.
- Reintegrating demobilised soldiers during peacekeeping operations.
- Monitoring or retraining civil administrators and police forces.
- Training in customs and border control procedures relevant for peacekeeping.
- Demobilising armed groups, disarming them and disposing of their weapons. 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 9).
- The activities that can be reported as bilateral ODA under this code are limited to: human rights and election monitoring; the rehabilitation of basic national infrastructure; monitoring or retraining civil administrators and police forces; security sector reform and advice on or training in fiscal or macroeconomic stabilisation policy; explosive mine removal.

#### 15240 - Reintegration and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) control

Examples of intervention support include the following.

- The economic and social reintegration of demobilised ex-combatants (for example, ex-guerrillas, paramilitary forces), including military staff (if applicable – for example, following a security sector reform implemented under a peace agreement), into civilian life and local communities, and, if necessary, as part of broader assistance given to the host communities the ex-combatants are integrated into.
- Technical cooperation to control, prevent and/or reduce the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, including the implementation of SALW policies and strategies.
- Capacity building of institutions and communities for SALW actions (consultations, awareness raising, risk reduction).
- Reduction of incidents; destruction 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 as a result of the clearance, removal and destruction of stockpiles of mines, unexploded ordnances (UXOs) and explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- Educating people about risk and raising awareness of land mines and other ERW.
- Rehabilitating and reintegrating the victims of land mines and other ERW.

#### 15261 - Child soldiers<sup>4</sup> (prevention and demobilisation)

Examples of intervention support include the following.

- Developing/approving and applying legislation to prevent the recruitment of children into the security forces (for example, the police, the army and other legal security groups/agencies).
- Demobilising, disarming, reintegrating, repatriating and resettling child soldiers.
- Helping CSOs monitor and cooperate with national institutions to prevent the recruitment of children into the security forces, and to demobilise, disarm, reintegrate, repatriate and resettle child soldiers from armed groups.

#### Counting guidance

1. If support takes the form of legal aid or legal representation, report it under GERF 2.25 *Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU*.
2. If the support is for victims of human rights violations, report it under GERF 2.30 *Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU*.
3. FPI only: If the intervention supports Crisis Response and Conflict Prevention / Peacebuilding then it is mandatory to include this indicator in the logframe, in compliance with Annex VI of the NDICI regulation.
4. Direct beneficiaries such as government officials and the staff of organisations may be counted.
5. For landmine clearance, it may be necessary to calculate the number of people on the basis of the surface cleared. This may be calculated using population density figures, preferably for the region in question, multiplied by the area of land cleared.
6. If the support includes a communication/media campaign, a person is counted as supported only if it can be reasonably assumed they engaged with the information to a minimum extent. Passive exposure to information does not count. For example, the following measurements do not count, unless sufficient engagement can be demonstrated:
  - the number of passersby of a billboard, unless a follow-up action has been recorded;
  - the number of pamphlets distributed, unless a follow-up action has been

<sup>4</sup> The preferred terminology at EU and UN level is Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAFAAG) or CAAC (Children and Armed Conflict). See <https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Gaps-and-needs-for-Successful-Reintegration-of-CAFAAG.pdf>.

<p>recorded;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The number of views of a Facebook post, unless a comment has been posted;</li> <li>– The number of recipients of a tweet, unless a reply has been made;</li> <li>– the number of unique website visitors, unless access to the website requires registration;</li> <li>– the number of podcast listeners, unless the listening is part of a training;</li> <li>– the number of email recipients, unless the emails are opened and links are clicked.</li> </ul> <p>7. If only household data is available, the number of people can be computed by using the average composition of the household. Such data should be retrieved from – in order of preference – intervention surveys, surveys realised in the same area of the intervention, department/regional statistics, and ultimately national statistics. If these sources are not available, use the data on the following website: <a href="https://population.un.org/Household/index.html#/countries/840">https://population.un.org/Household/index.html#/countries/840</a>. Round the output of the calculation to the nearest whole number. Record the calculations in the calculation method field to facilitate quality control.</p> <p>8. The Gender Action Plan III (GAP III) requires the reporting of gender-diasaggregated values if possible and sex-disaggregated values if not. Use intervention data to provide the disaggregation.</p> <p>9. To identify specific actions related to Women, Peace and Security, a cross-comparison between DAC codes and Gender Markers 1 and 2, as specified in each programme, might help to identify programmes and projects related to Women, Peace and Security<sup>5</sup>.</p> <p>10. Double counting is not allowed: a person can be counted only once in the same reporting period. This means that if the same person benefits from one or more than one form of support, over one or more years of the same reporting period, from the same intervention or different interventions, this person should be counted only once. To avoid the double counting of people over time, two approaches are possible. If it is possible to reliably estimate the number of people supported in the first year, and the number of new people supported in the following years (i.e. not yet supported during the reporting period in question), these numbers can be added up without the risk of double counting. However, if this information is not available, the maximum result of the reporting period should be used instead. Record the calculations in the calculation method field to facilitate quality control of the values reported. Report the geographic location of the people in the comment field to facilitate quality control of double counting.</p> <p>11. However, there are exceptions to the double counting rule: people counted under GERF 2.24 can also be counted under the following GERF indicators if the relevant conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GERF 2.20 <i>Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support;</i></li> </ul>
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<sup>5</sup> In relation to 2021-27 programming, to reach GAP III targets, EU Delegations need to ensure that at least 85% of all new actions will have gender equality as a significant (Gender Marker 1) or principal objective (Gender Marker 2) in each priority area/sector of the Multiannual Indicative Programme. (REF: GAP III Briefing Note, Gender country profile and gender sector analysis, February 2021).

- GERF 2.39 *Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality.*

12. FPI only: Additionally, people counted under GERF 2.24 can also be counted under any one of the other FPI indicators for which the unit of measurement is number of people, if the relevant conditions are met.

#### **Quality control checklist**

1. Has the indicator been included directly in the logframe? Reserve the OPSYS matching functionality only for cases when this is not feasible.
2. If the indicator has been included directly in the logframe, does the current value *include* the baseline value? If the indicator has been matched to a logframe indicator, does the current value *exclude* the baseline value?
3. Does the intervention focus on legal aid? If so, use GERF 2.25 *Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU.*
4. Is the intervention for victims of human rights violations? If so, use GERF 2.30 *Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU.*
5. Does the GERF value count only direct beneficiaries? Whole populations of regions or countries should not be counted unless there is a valid reason for doing so, e.g. the directly affected population of a large area benefiting from a peacekeeping operation.
6. Does the GERF value count people? If only the number of households is available, then convert to the number of people using average household size.
7. Is the GERF value a whole number? The number of people cannot be a decimal number.
8. Have gender (or sex) disaggregated values been reported? Gender (or sex) disaggregation is mandatory.
9. Does the intervention focus on migration? If so, this result should also be reported under GERF 2.20 *Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support*, if all conditions are verified. Double counting with GERF 2.20 is allowed.
10. Does the intervention focus on inequalities? If so, this result should also be reported under GERF 2.39 *Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality*, if all conditions are verified. Double counting with GERF 2.39 is allowed.
11. FPI only: Could some or all of the people counted under GERF 2.24 qualify for one of the other FPI indicators for which the unit of measurement is number of people? Double counting with one of these other FPI indicators is exceptionally allowed.
12. Has any other double counting been avoided? People should be counted only once, except for the cases mentioned above.
13. Have all calculations been recorded in the calculation method field? Has all relevant information, including the geographic location of results, been reported in the comment field?

#### 7. Examples of calculations

**Example 1**

In country X, an EU intervention is providing support to maintain peace in a southeastern region of the country. The DAC code for this intervention is 15220. A peace agreement was signed 15 years ago, but this region is still considered post-conflict due to the agreement's fragility, and conflict still persists in various forms at a micro level.

One part of the intervention aims to build the confidence of the local population in the continued implementation of the peace agreement. It provides safe spaces for communities to discuss their experiences, wishes, etc., regarding its implementation, to and make recommendations. From 2016 to 2018, 150 people from 5 communities participated in these discussions. From this group, 20 community leaders also received training on negotiating and influencing skills.

A second part of the intervention aims to build the capacities of state institutions responsible for implementing the peace agreement. For example, officials have been trained on ways of effectively engaging with the local community, on how to focus on user needs and how to put user feedback into action, as well as having their financial and administrative skills developed. A total of 120 officials have been 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 (= 150 + 120) 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 the *United Nations Mine Action Service* (UNMAS), the intervention contributed to the surveying and clearance of a land area of 18 km<sup>2</sup> in two counties in 2017. The intervention concurrently supported landmine risk education for 1 200 individuals in the counties' surrounding communities during the same period.

Only the land area cleared is known. This means that the number of individuals reached thanks to the clearance of explosives must be estimated using the population density, which is an average of 19 people per km<sup>2</sup> for the two counties. The estimated number of individuals reached is therefore 342 (= 18 km<sup>2</sup> x 19 people/km<sup>2</sup>) people in 2017. However, there is likely to be some overlap between these people and the local community members who received landmine risk education.

The number of individuals directly benefiting from EU-supported interventions to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention reported for this intervention is therefore 1 200 in 2017.

**8. Data sources and issues**

*Please use the data source categories specified in OPSYS.*

EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: *Progress and final reports for the EU-funded intervention; ROM reviews; Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention.*

<i>Include any issues relating to the availability and quality of the data.</i>
<b>9. Reporting process &amp; Corporate reporting</b>
<p>The data collected on this indicator will be reported in OPSYS by the Implementing Partner. The values encoded in OPSYS will be verified, possibly modified and ultimately validated by the Operational Manager. Once a year the results reported will be frozen for corporate reporting. The methodological services in HQ that are responsible for GERF corporate reporting will perform quality control on the frozen data and aggregate as needed to meet the different corporate reporting requirements.</p> <p>This indicator is used for corporate reporting in the following contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>NDICI via the Annual Report</i></li> <li>● <i>NDICI via the Programme Statements</i></li> <li>● <i>INTPA Strategic Plan via the Annual Activity Report</i></li> <li>○ <i>NEAR Strategic Plan via the Annual Activity Report</i></li> <li>○ <i>FPI Strategic Plan</i></li> </ul> <p>This indicator has been included in the following other Results Measurement Frameworks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>EFSD+</i></li> <li>○ <i>GAP III</i></li> <li>○ <i>IPA III</i></li> <li>● <i>TEI-MORE</i></li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ GAP III</li> <li>○ IPA III</li> <li>● TEI-MORE</li> </ul>
<h3>10. Baseline alignment &amp; Annualisation</h3>
<p>Corporate reports most often cover different timeframes. Only rarely does the 7-year Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) start in the same year as the 5-year Strategic Plans. Because the MFF drives the funding for these interventions, it serves as the primary baseline for data collection. To report against other cycles with different start dates, results must first be annualised and then re-cumulated starting from the required baseline year.</p> <p>The annualisation method depends on the type of indicator, which can be found in Section 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Flow Indicators</b> (discrete achievements): These measure "one-off" events or new beneficiaries reached within a specific timeframe (e.g., Number of people trained). To find the annual result, we calculate the variation (the difference between the cumulative total at the end of the year and the beginning of the year). <i>Example: If a project reached 500 total people by 2024 and 800 by 2025, the 2025 annual result is 300 (the new results generated that year).</i></li> <li>- <b>Stock Indicators</b> (continuous support): These measure an ongoing state or sustained support (e.g., Number of countries supported). To find the annual result, we take the total cumulative value at the end of the year, as this represents the full extent of the EU's active footprint. <i>Example: If the EU supports 10 countries in 2024 and continues supporting those same 10 in 2025, the 2025 annual result remains 10 (the total "stock" of support active that year).</i></li> </ul> <p>In this case, the result is often achieved at the onset of the intervention and remains ongoing throughout implementation. When re-baselining for a new corporate cycle, these results are maintained rather than recalculated as variations. The annual value is the total number of entities under active support at the end of the reporting year, regardless of whether that support commenced before or after the new baseline year.</p>
<h3>11. Other uses</h3>
<p>GERF 2.24 can be found in the following thematic results chains, along with other related indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Resilience, Conflict Sensitivity and Peace</a></li> </ul> <p>GERF 2.24 can be found in the following groups of EU predefined indicators available in OPSYS, along with other related indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resilience, Conflict Sensitivity and Peace</li> </ul> <p>For more information, see: <a href="#">Predefined indicators for design and monitoring of EU-funded interventions   Capacity4dev (europa.eu)</a></p>

12. Other issues

## ANNEX: DAC Sector Codes used for the analysis - List and descriptions

<b>152</b>		<b>Conflict, Peace &amp; Security</b>	<i>N.B. Further notes on ODA eligibility (and exclusions) of conflict, peace and security related activities are given in paragraphs 76-81 of the Directives.</i>
	15210	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)].
	<b>15220</b>	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 (UNDP) 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	<p>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 9). 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. Costs for military contingents participating in UNDPKO peacekeeping operations are not reportable as ODA. International peacekeeping operations may include humanitarian-type activities (contributions to the form of equipment or personnel), as described in codes 7xxxx. These should be included under code 15230 if they are an integrated part of the activities above, otherwise they should be reported as</p>
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			humanitarian aid. NB: When using this code, indicate the name of the operation in the short description of the activity reported.
	<b>15240</b>	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. 80 of the Directives for definition of SALW activities covered. [Other than in the context of an international peacekeeping operation (15230) or child soldiers (15261)].
	<b>15250</b>	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.
	<b>15261</b>	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.