

EU Results Framework Indicator Methodology Note

1. Indicator name
Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights
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>The indicator refers to the number of different state institutions and non-state actors supported in their work in the areas of security, including border management, justice, conflict prevention, countering violent extremism, protection of civilians in crisis situations and safeguarding of human rights. The supported organisations may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State institutions with a formal mandate to ensure safety of the State and its citizens against violence and coercion. This may include police, gendarmerie, paramilitary forces, presidential guards, coast and border guards, customs authorities, environmental guards, etc. - Elected and appointed civil authorities responsible for control and oversight of these institutions. This includes the parliament, ministries of defence, interior and foreign affairs, national security agencies, etc. - Criminal justice agencies. This includes ministries of justice, prosecutorial and investigation services, the judiciary and courts, human rights bodies such as ombudsmen and independent commissions, etc. - Organisations as part of the international human rights and justice mechanisms, e.g. international courts, international/regional human rights commissions, etc. - Non-state actors for example, civil society organizations including professional organisations, non-profit organisations, international non-governmental organisations, media, lobby groups, etc. <p>Reinforcing human security aims at ensuring the safety/preservation of the population's basic rights in areas at risk of conflict by enhancing for instance access to justice. It is understood to be the implementation of activities in support of all stakeholders contributing either directly (justice actors, gendarmerie, police) or indirectly (women, youth, community organizations, etc.) to the stability of a given area. It may include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening judicial and prosecutorial institutions; improving the professional collaboration and cooperation between justice and security actors; improving the court system and the case management for criminal cases; human resources development and training, for example for legal professionals, law enforcement and penitentiary personnel; rehabilitation of the legal system particularly in fragile or post-conflict countries in order to align it with best international standards; improving international judicial cooperation in criminal matters. - Integrated border management, which is understood as national and international coordination

and cooperation among all the relevant authorities and agencies involved in border security and trade facilitation to establish effective, efficient and coordinated border management, in order to reach the objective of open, but well controlled and secure borders (2010 EU “Guidelines for Integrated Border Management in European Commission External Cooperation”)

- Preventing violent extremisms, which is understood to be the implementation of activities aimed at tackling the root causes of violent extremism (government failure, political, social and economic marginalization, injustice, etc.), including through the reinforcement of a society's resilience.
- Conflict prevention, which is understood to be the implementation of activities (inter/intra community dialogue, trust-building between the state and the population, early warning systems, fighting against impunity, transitional justice and reconciliation, etc.) intentionally trying to impact conflict and peace prospect.
- Compliance with and promotion of International Humanitarian Law.
- Protection of civilian population and human rights, which is understood to be direct support to promote and defend civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the rights of women, children, minorities, etc.

Examples of support provided to the work of state and non-state organisations may include capacity building (e.g. support to draft strategies and policies, training aimed at more effective and efficient operations or increased knowledge in the areas of justice, security, border management, preventing violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population in crisis situations and safeguarding of and human rights), direct operational support (e.g. provision of equipment, services and infrastructures to internal security forces, support to regional/international human rights/legal institutions such as OHCHR, regional human rights mechanisms or International Criminal Court, etc), or budget support (financial assistance on the basis of specific security indicators that are negotiated with the concerned authorities).

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

The indicator is aligned with the New Consensus for Development priority to promote shared solutions to security and development challenges, by supporting the democratic governance of the security sector, preventing conflicts and radicalisation leading to violent extremism. It is also aligned with the priority to promote the universal values of democracy, good governance, the rule of law and human rights for all and efficient, transparent, independent, open and accountable justice systems.

This indicator follows the policy priority of supporting improvements in the overall good governance, in particular by promoting conflict prevention, addressing human rights abuses and enforcing the rule of law, including through capacity building in support of security and development, as well as law enforcement, including border management. Some actions will also contribute to preventing radicalisation and extremism.

5. Level of disaggregation and other reporting requirements

Disaggregate by type of organisation, e.g. state vs non-state.

Please report on area of support, e.g. justice, security, border management, preventing violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population, protection of human rights

6. Data Sources (including issues on different definitions by source and level of availability of the data)
EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: (i) interim and final reports from implementing organisations, including governments, international organisations, non-state actors, etc (ii) ROM reviews and (iii) evaluations.
7. Data calculation (including any assumptions made)
<p>Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported in the various areas according to the guidance given in section 3.</p> <p>Please pay attention to avoid double counting of organisations, if the same organisation benefits from more than one form of support in the same reporting period (from the same intervention or different interventions), this organisation should only be counted once. However, the different areas of support should be reported.</p> <p>Note that the unit of measurement is organisations, not individuals.</p>
8. Worked examples
<p>1) An EU intervention is supporting the adoption of modern border management methods to two state border guard services in neighbouring countries A and B. The services were supported to upgrade physical border posts, and carry out institutional reforms. In addition, 2 000 staff were trained to enhance their professional skills in the area such as use of upgraded IT system, border control procedures, etc. during 2014-2016. For increase a coordinated approach, the interventions did not only target border agencies, but also 7 other partner authorities working in the area of drug control, customs, and agriculture over the same period.</p> <p>For this intervention, the total number of state institutions supported on border management was 9 during 2014-2016.</p> <p>2) An EU-funded intervention of civil society organisations works with five community-based organisations from different ethnic groups on establishing a community-based mechanism to prevent and manage conflict in region X.</p> <p>For this intervention, the number of non-state actors supported is 5 in the given year.</p>
9. Is it used by another organisation or in the framework of international initiatives, conventions, etc? If so, which?
Other organisations include related indicators, for example, the UNDP Integrated Results and Resources Framework 2018-21 covers the prevention of violent extremism: Number of countries with national plans of action for prevention of violent extremism under implementation.
10. Other issues
N/A