

## Guideline for KoGe Key Indicator 02 (version 16.02.2021)

Number and proportion of respondents who perceive their social and political environment as more peaceful	
<b>Long-term outcome 1:</b> All forms of violence and related death rates are significantly reduced everywhere <b>Short-term outcome 1.2:</b> Communities resolve their conflicts peacefully and live in a peaceful environment	
<b>Type</b>	Periodic (periodic assessment over time) with a baseline
<b>Technical definitions</b>	<p>In most conflicts the political and social environment cannot be separated but are interconnected.</p> <p><b>Social environment</b> refers to the immediate physical and social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops. It includes the people and institutions with whom they interact. It includes family, friends, neighbourhood, village, community, religious or cultural leaders, teachers and peers.</p> <p>A <b>peaceful social environment</b> is not merely the absence of violence<sup>1</sup>, but an environment in which people feel safe and integrated, can follow their own traditions and practice their own language and religion without having to fear negative consequences. There is no hindrance for relationship between different social/ political/ ethnic/ indigenous/ cultural or faith groups.</p> <p><b>Political environment</b> refers to the norms, rules and actors that define, influence and control power and authority. Prerequisites for a peaceful political environment are that governmental institutions on all levels are legitimate; possess political leadership; honour their commitments; value social, economic and political inclusion; create space for participation for all stakeholders including civil society and private bodies; create a political environment that provides equity and equal opportunity to all; and uphold the rule of law.</p> <p>A <b>peaceful political environment</b> is not merely the absence of violence, but an environment in which people can share their opinions and participate in political processes<sup>2</sup> without having to fear negative consequences.</p> <p><b>Children</b> are persons who are 0-14 years old, <b>youths</b> are 15-24 years old and <b>adults</b> are older than 25 years.</p>
<b>Rationale, good performance; interpretation of results</b>	<i>not defined</i>
<b>Baseline</b>	Number and proportion at the first year of the project / programme phase.
<b>Data collection</b>	<p><b>Required data</b> <i>not defined</i>  <b>Sample</b> <i>not defined</i>  <b>Data collection tools</b> <i>not defined</i></p> <p><b>Data disaggregation</b>  <u>Required:</u> by sex, by age group (children/ youths/ adults)  <u>Optional:</u> by ethnic or religious group</p> <p><b>Frequency</b>  Recommended every two years</p>
<b>Data reporting</b>	Jan/Feb: The local implementing organisation submits the data to the Swiss partner using the latest version of the “Indicator reporting and learning tool”
<b>Worked example</b>	<i>not defined</i>

<sup>1</sup> Specific for SGBV see KI 01 “Number of people who participated in prevention activities specifically on SGBV”.

<sup>2</sup> Participation in peace generating and bridge building activities is part of Key Indicator 11 “Number of people from vulnerable groups actively participating in social and political processes”

**Annex:**

<p><b>Sample questions for primary data collection</b></p>	<p>The UNDP “<a href="#">Virtual Network Sourcebook on Measuring Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions</a>” proposes among others the following outcome indicators for measurement of SDG 16:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 16.1.2a</b> <i>Number and “Percentage of people who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months, disaggregated by sex, age and location”</i> from population-based and specialized surveys, crime victimization surveys, administrative statistics.</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 16.1.2b</b> <i>Number and “Proportion of people who feel safe walking at night in the area where they live, disaggregated by sex, age, location and/or urban/rural”</i> from population-based and specialized surveys, crime victimization surveys</li> </ul> <p><b>HEKS indicator 1.30</b> <i>Number and “Proportion of people (PooC and representatives of partner organizations and CSOs) who said their felt security has improved”</i> whereby the “felt security” can refer to the self-perceived risk to be subject to violent attacks, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Threats to life (verbal, non-verbal / power demonstration...)</li> <li>– Physical attacks / encroachments (with and without consequences of such attacks)</li> <li>– Deaths / homicide</li> <li>– Kidnapping</li> </ul> <p>An option that could be added is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– being able to speak freely without being repressed</li> </ul>
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