

KoGe KI 02: Peaceful environment (Updated in October 2025)

Number and proportion of people who perceive their social and political environment as more peaceful	
Long-term outcome 1: All forms of violence and related death rates are significantly reduced everywhere	
Short-term outcome 1.2: Communities resolve their conflicts peacefully and live in a peaceful environment	
Type	Periodic (periodic assessment over time) with a baseline
Technical definitions	In most conflicts the political and social environment cannot be separated but are interconnected.
Social environment	Social environment 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.
Peaceful social environment	A peaceful social environment is not merely the absence of violence, 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.
Political environment	Political environment 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.
Peaceful political environment	A peaceful political environment is not merely the absence of violence but includes trustworthy political institutions and leaders on all levels and an environment in which people can share their opinions and participate in political processes ¹ without having to fear negative consequences.
Age groups	Children are 0-14 years old, youths are 15-24 years old and adults are older than 25 years.
Baseline	Number and proportion at the first year of the project / programme phase. If not available, baseline is 0.
Data collection	<p>Required data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Total number of project participants b. Number of people surveyed c. Number of people who perceive their environment as more peaceful (answering with much more (1) or more (2) in the post-test) d. Proportion (c/b) of people who perceive their environment as more peaceful <p>Sample size: If you have up to 100 project participants: ideally everyone should be interviewed. If you have more than 100 project participants: work with a randomised sample² (probability sample). Here is a reference to approach a meaningful sample size. If you cannot interview a meaningful sample, kindly provide the data you have.</p>

¹ Participation in peace generating and bridge building activities is part of Key Indicator 11

² A well-designed sample represents well the population of interest, so that when the collected data is analysed, we can be confident that the results achieved from the sampled study represent the entire group/population/project participants.

Total participants	Sample size
100	No sample, include all
200	134
300	172
500	222
1000	286
2000	333
5000	370
10'000+	400

Data collection tools
Survey/Questionnaire (see Annex)

Data disaggregation
- by gender (female, male, other gender identities)
- by age (children, youths, adults)

Frequency
Timing and frequency of data collection depends on the project intervention and its duration. Ideally, the self-perceived change in people's social and political environment is measured ideally **twice during a 4-years programme phase**. It's of course also possible to interview and count participants of previous years to assess if and how their social and political environment has changed.

Annex:

Sample questions for primary data collection	Guiding questions for a post-survey
Post-survey	<p>The data is collected from project participants at minimum in a post-survey with a 5-point Likert scale. Pre- and post-surveys are of course also possible.</p> <p><i>R1.) Based on the definition of a “peaceful social and/or political environment” which you just read/ was just explained to you, how peaceful do you perceive your social and/or political environment in the last 3 months?</i></p> <p><i>1 = much more peaceful</i> <i>2 = more peaceful</i> <i>3 = no change</i> <i>4 = less peaceful</i> <i>5 = much less peaceful</i></p> <p><i>R2.) What are the main reasons for the self-perceived increase/no change or decrease in a “peaceful social and/or political environment” you reported?</i></p> <p><i>R3.) In which manner are the reasons you gave above linked to the projects’ activities?</i></p> <p>The questions need to be adjusted especially for young people and/or children and adapted to the abilities and realities of the project participants.</p>

Pre- and post-survey	<p>Guiding questions for pre- and post-surveys</p> <p><i>Please note: Depending on the socio-political situation, the anonymity of respondents must be guaranteed when answering the following questions.</i></p> <p>Other specific questions to assess a peaceful social environment can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In your community or neighbourhood, how often do people resolve their disagreements peacefully? (always/often/sometimes/rarely/never) • In your community, can you practice your religion, tradition and language freely without being afraid of negative consequences? (always/often/sometimes/rarely/never) • How safe do you feel moving around in your community during the day? And during night? (Very safe/safe/neutral/unsafe/very unsafe) • How would you describe the level of trust between different groups (ethnic, religious, political, gender, ...) in your community? (Very high/high/moderate/low/very low) <p>Other specific questions to assess a peaceful political environment can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How comfortable do you feel expressing your opinions about local or national political issues? (very comfortable/comfortable/neutral/uncomfortable/very uncomfortable) • How fairly do you think local authorities or leaders treat people from different backgrounds? (very fairly/fairly/neutral/unfairly/very unfairly) • To what extent do you trust local leaders and authorities to find a fair and equitable solution in the event of a dispute or social problem? (completely/mostly/partially/a little/not at all). • To what extent do you feel that your voice is heard in decisions that affect your community? (completely/mostly/partially/a little/not at all) • To what extent do you think your voice or concerns can reach local or national political authorities? (completely/mostly/partially/a little/not at all) • How would you describe the level of political tension or conflict in your area? (very low/low/neutral/high/very high)
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