

Political Moderation and Stable Governance

Drivers of Conflict

Competition for Exclusive Power Diminished

To what extent do political elites/leaders and identity groups perceive the political process in exclusive (i.e., "zerosum") terms?

Perception among identity group members that loss of power (e.g. to other identity groups) will eliminate the prospect of regaining power in the future. (S/PD) -

Perception among identity group members that loss of power (e.g. to other identity groups) will eliminate the prospect of progressing economically in the future. (S/PD) -

Public rhetoric from political elites/leaders asserting that their rivals have negotiated the peace settlement in bad faith (i.e. that the settlement is a trick or that their rivals will manipulate the peace settlement to assert control over security forces). (CA) -

Number of assaults and assassinations perpetrated by members of one of the former warring factions against leaders of other identity groups. (QD, EK) -

Number of assaults and assassinations perpetrated by members of one of the former warring factions against other members of their own identity group. (EK) -

Revisions to the Constitution or governance principles document to permit continuation in power of the incumbent. (EK) -

Revision of the electoral code to favor the incumbent. (EK) -

To what extent are political elites/leaders polarized on the basis of their identity?

Importance of identity group membership as a requirement for political leadership. (S/PD) -

Prominence of inflammatory and exclusionary rhetoric in the discourse of political elites/leaders. (CA) -

External Destabilization Diminished

Do perpetrators of political violence find sanctuary and support in neighboring states?

Presence of perpetrators of political violence from SSTR state/region in neighboring countries. (EK) -

Refusal by neighboring states to extradite indicted members of armed factions. (EK) -

Refusal of neighboring states to take measures to control the common or shared border. (EK) -

Are other states or non-state actors able to manipulate local political affairs?

Domestic political actors received political direction and/or resources from authorities or groups based in other states/regions. (EK) -

Volume of print and broadcast propaganda originating in other states that is disseminated domestically, including the extent and intensity of inflammatory rhetoric. (CA) -

Actions by provocateurs from hostile states. (EK) -

Level of support within Diaspora for the use of violence by warring factions/perpetrators of political violence to achieve political aims. (S/PD, CA) -

Level of support within external affinity groups for the use of violence by warring factions/perpetrators of political violence to achieve political aims. (S/PD, CA) -

Political Grievances Diminished

Are there unresolved war aims?

Assessment of the peace settlement to determine the extent to which issues that have instigated violent conflict remain unresolved or are treated ambiguously (e.g., Resource-rich areas not under effective government control, geographic flashpoints not under impartial management). (EK) -

Are atrocities committed against opposition identity groups on a systematic basis? (See Rule of Law)

Number of incidents of political violence, to include extra-judicial killings, disappearances, massacres, vandalism, "ethnic cleansing." (By identity group) (QD, CA) -

Prosecution rates for incidents of political violence, to include extra-judicial killings, disappearances, massacres, vandalism, "ethnic cleansing (By identity group). (QD) -

Do state authorities or dominant groups engage in political exclusion, repression of dissent, or scape-goating on the basis of group identity?

Representation of identity group members in state entities (Ministries) or institutions controlled by the state (schools, parastatals, etc.) relative to their share of the total population. (QD) -

Official disruption of public assemblies, marches or demonstrations organized by opposition groups. (QD) -

Prevalence of hate rhetoric and scapegoating in the discourse of dominant groups. (CA) -

Institutional Performance

Citizen Participation and Civil Society Strengthened

Is there citizen participation in local government?

Citizen participation in volunteer positions in local government, including service on unpaid citizen advisory bodies. (S/PD) +

Citizen participation in paid positions in local government, including service on unpaid citizen advisory bodies. (S/PD) +
Do citizen values support an active civil society?

Citizen values support active citizen participation in the public sphere and are favorable to the growth of civil society. (S/PD) +

Are citizens informed about government abuse?

Citizen awareness of their rights, responsibilities, and opportunities influence the policies and actions of the government (By identity group and gender). (S/PD) +

Are citizens capable of serving as a check on government abuse?

Demonstrated capability of civil society organizations to mobilize members to protest against government abuse. (EK) +
Resources and know-how of independent civic groups educate citizens about the democratic process and lobby for democratic reforms. (QD, EK) +

Is there a diversity of civil society organizations?

Profile of civil society to include number of organizations and diversity of issues/interests they represent, membership, funding. (EK) +

Number of civil society organizations. (QD) +

Do civil society organizations provide oversight and scrutiny of government actions?

Number/percentage of reports that civil society activists have been imprisoned without reason, threatened, physically harmed, or killed. (QD, CA) -

Number of complaints filed by civil society organizations before anticorruption agencies, number addressed by the agency, and results. (By identity group) (QD) -

Government-imposed obstacles to formation of civic groups. (EK) -

Do organizations exist in civil society that represent minority and marginalized groups and advocate for their interests?

Size, resources, and level of activity (e.g. demonstrations, petitions, lobbying) of NGOs representing the interests of minority and women's groups. (EK, QD) +

Delivery of Essential Government Services Strengthened

Are public expectations for provision of essential public services and utilities being met?

Perception of the quality of life following international intervention (By identity group). (S/PD) +

Level of public satisfaction with accessibility essential government services and utilities. (By identity group) (S/PD) +

Are the various levels of government capable of providing essential services, utilities and functions?

Percent of population and percent of territory receiving essential government services and utilities. (By level of government). (QD) +

Number of essential government functions that are being performed by international actors. (QD) d

Distribution of essential public services to identity groups relative to their percentage of the total population. (QD) d

Does a professional civil service exist?

Percentage of government employees with training and education requisite for their positions. (QD) +

Perception of the degree of corruption in the civil service. (By identity group) (S/PD) d

Perception of minority and majority identity groups of the degree of nepotism/cronyism in the civil service. (S/PD) d

Free and Responsible Media Strengthened

Do the media provide scrutiny of government?

Extent of editorial criticism and news unfavorable to the government in power. (CA, EK) +

Number of opposition and nonofficial media outlets and readership. (QD, EK) +

Violence and threats against journalists related to their political coverage. (QD) -

Existence of official censorship. (CA) -

Do effective restraints exist to curb media incitement of violence?

Amount of inflammatory rhetoric in public media. (CA) -

Standards of professional integrity and ethics in journalism exist and are used to address incendiary language or hate speech. (EK) +

Are external media accessible?

Number of foreign periodicals available in the conflicted country, including circulation/readership. (QD) +

Access by foreign journalist to government, security, and public information and persons. (EK) +

Number of external broadcast stations and services accessible in the state/region, including size of viewing/listening audience. (QD) +

Extent of Internet access and connections, including absence of measures by the government to filter access to users in country. (QD) +

Government Legitimacy, Responsiveness and Accountability Strengthened

Does the constitution/governance principles provide for peaceful succession of power and avoidance of monopolization of power?

Assessment by international monitoring organizations of the legitimacy and transparency of elections or other government leadership selection processes. (EK) +

Public perception of the legitimacy and transparency of the government leadership selection process. (S/PD) +

Evaluation of elections by independent domestic monitors (EK) +

Executive terms in office are limited by constitution/governance principles. (EK) +

Succession is rule-based. (EK) +

The process for modification of the constitution/governance principles is participatory and inclusive and requires involvement of more than the chief executive. (EK) +

Internal and international oversight mechanisms exist to oversee the succession process. (EK) +

Is there confidence in state institutions?

Perception that the government is responsive to individual needs (By identity group and gender). (S/PD) +

Confidence in the government's ability to improve the situation (By identity group and gender). (S/PD) +

Is the legislature representative of and responsive to the populace (by identity group)?

Perceptions by identity group members that their vital concerns can be addressed and protected by the legislative process. (S/PD) +

In practice, the ruling party or coalition of parties is distinct from the state. (EO) +

Legislators seek to broaden their appeal by forming coalitions that respond to issues that cut across identity groups. (EK, OD) +

Is the budget process transparent?

The budget is published and available to the public. (EK) +

Degree of openness of the budget process to the media and public (EK, S/PD) +

Is government accountable?

Rating of government accountability systems according to international standards and best practices (e.g. the IMF's Code of Best Practices for Fiscal Transparency). (EK) +

Where applicable, judicial review of the actions of the executive and legislative branches is effective and enforced. (EK, OD) +

A domestic ombudsman, oversight body, or independent audit organ is able to investigate and expose government abuses. (EK, OD) +

Perceptions of the public that the actions of political officials are transparent and accountable. (S/PD) +

Misconduct by senior government officials (e.g. head of state, ministerial-level officials, legislators, and/or judges) has been investigated and appropriately punished. (By identity group). (S/PD, OD) +

Is the legislature able to provide effective oversight of the executive branch?

The legislative branch is able to use its legal authorities to expose and counteract abuse of executive powers (e.g. investigations, hearings, revisions to budget submissions, etc.) (EK) +

Degree to which the enacted budget is followed: level of under-funding, overspending, or non-budgeted spending. (EK) +

Peace Process Strengthened

Is there a viable process for addressing continuing violent conflict and ambiguities that the peace process failed to resolve?

Dispute resolution mechanisms exist and are being used to clarify or resolve remaining vital issues among parties to the conflict (EK) +

A consultative process exists to incorporate elites/factions that were not original participants in the peace process. (EK) +

Communication between the heads of key international missions and the various faction leaders is active. (EK) +

Do political leaders/elites accept and support the peace settlement?

Percentage of parties to the conflict that have signed a peace settlement. (OD) +

Number and severity of violations of the peace settlement by faction (e.g. ceasefire, cessation of operations, disarmament, and demobilization of troops). (OD, EK) -

Faction leaders renounce use of violence. (CA, EK) +

Faction leaders condemn the use of violence. (CA, EK) +

Faction leaders implement power-sharing arrangements without recourse to violence. (EK) +

Degree of support for the peace settlement in the domestic mass media. (CA) +

Does the population accept and support the peace settlement and/or process?

Implementation of the peace process is meeting popular expectations. (By identity group) (S/PD) +

Marches and public demonstrations that indicate opposition to the peace process. (OD, EK) -

Popular support for the peace process supersedes popular support for narrow interests of parties to the peace process. (By identity group) (EK, CA) -

Influential figures (e.g. clerics, social icons) publicly repudiate acts of violence and other obstructionist behavior. (By identity group) (EK, CA) +

Is the peace settlement being implemented?

Extent to which the provisions of the peace settlement have been implemented. (EK) +

Perception of the general public that the peace settlement is being implemented. (S/PD) +

Perception of the international community that the peace settlement is being implemented. (EK) +

The composition of the security forces reflects the peace settlement. (OD) +

Is international engagement adequate to sustain the peace process?

Neighboring states are committed to the success of the peace process and the resulting power-sharing arrangement. (EK, CA) +

Regional and major powers provide consistent and even-handed political attention and adequate and timely resource support to the peace process. (EK) +

International entities and NGOs provide adequate resource support to sustain the peace process. (EK) +

Political Parties and Electoral Process Strengthened

Do political entities demonstrate a commitment to a non-violent, responsive, and accountable electoral process?

Former warring factions participate in party formation. (CA, EK) +

Perception by party members that parties are responsive to their interests. (S/PD) +

A system of campaign finance regulation exists and is enforced. (EK) +

Does the public demonstrate a commitment to a non-violent, responsive, and accountable electoral process?

Participation in elections (By identity group) (OD) +

Rejection of violence against election sites/administration by the general public. (S/PD) +

Are party formation, campaigning and conduct in government inclusionary (across identity groups)?

Diversity of the political base of major parties. (By identity group) (S/PD, EK) +

Parties form governing coalitions that cross identity group lines. (EK) +

Percentage of independent voters in the electorate. (OD) +

Respect for Minority Rights Strengthened

Do minority groups, identity groups, and disenfranchised populations enjoy guarantees for fundamental civil and political rights?

Freedom of religion is effectively protected under law (By identity group and gender). (EK, CA) +

Freedom of assembly is effectively protected under law (By identity group and gender). (EK, SA) +

Freedom of press is effectively protected under law (By identity group and gender). (EK, CA) +

Freedom of speech is effectively protected under law (By identity group and gender). (EK, CA) +

Freedom of association is effectively protected under law (By identity group and gender). (EK, CA) +

Freedom of movement is effectively protected under law (By identity group and gender). (EK, CA) +

Perception that it is possible to exercise political and civil rights freely and without fear of retribution (By identity group and gender). (S/PD) +

Percentage of citizens who feel they could file a human rights complaint without fear of reprisal. (By identity group and gender) (S/PD) +

Percentage of citizens who have confidence that they will obtain a fair hearing. (By identity group and gender) (S/PD) +

Percentage of citizens who have confidence that the government has a commitment to pursuing human rights cases. (S/PD) +

Rule of Law

Drivers of Conflict

Criminalization of State Institutions Diminished

Do parallel or informal governing structures sustained by illicit revenue exist within formal government institutions?

Political leaders/ruling elites are involved in or linked to criminal looting of natural resources, drug trade, human trafficking, money laundering, and smuggling of arms or contraband. (EK) -

Public perception that organized crime has a substantial influence on the development of national policies, operation of ministries, and allocation of resources. (S/PD) -

Known criminals or individuals linked to crime syndicates occupy key government positions. (EK) -

Extent to which government expenditures are hidden or are unaccounted for. (EK) -

Militias/paramilitary groups allied with the government operate with government issue equipment and/or funding. (EK) -

Impunity Diminished

Can political elites be held accountable for crimes they commit?

Ability or willingness of the legal system to investigate, prosecute, and convict perpetrators of politically destabilizing crimes, inter-group murder, use of political violence against rivals, and terrorism when political leaders/elites are suspected of involvement in these crimes. (EK) +

Perceptions of law enforcement officials and victims of politically destabilizing crimes, inter-group murder, use of political violence against rivals, and terrorism that suspects involved in these crimes are untouchable and that cases are abandoned for this reason. (S/PD, CA) -

Ratio of incidence of politically destabilizing crimes to investigations, prosecutions, and convictions for these crimes. (OD) +

Is justice obstructed in cases of crimes conducted by political elites?

Percent of legal cases where witnesses recant testimony under duress/due coercion. (OD) -

Number of witnesses, police, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys and their family members who suffer assaults or assassination. (OD) -

Percent of judges with personal security details, or who have taken other security precautions. (S/PD, EK, OD) -

Injustice Diminished

Is the legal system used as an instrument of repression?

Percent of citizens who fear law enforcement agencies as instruments of repression or that they will be treated unfairly if arrested. (By province and identity group) (S/PD) -

Detainees/prisoners are subjected to torture, cruel, or inhuman treatment, beatings or psychological pressures (By identity group). (EK, S/PD, QD) -

Percentage of known prison population detained beyond the period specified in the law who have not had their case reviewed by an appropriate authority (By identity group). (QD) -

Is there discrimination in the treatment of disempowered or opposition groups throughout the legal process (by identity group)?

Percentage of prison population (by identity group) relative to their proportion of the overall population. (QD) d

Are traditional/non-state justice systems used as an instrument of repression or discrimination?

Traditional or other non-state justice systems give preference to specific identity groups. (EK) -

Traditional or other non-state justice systems have been co-opted or distorted resulting in discriminatory treatment of specific identity groups. (EK) -

Institutional Performance

Administration of Justice Strengthened

Does the legal system (formal and informal) provide a non-violent mechanism for the resolution of disputes (by identity group)?

Percent of citizens who say that they have access to and are willing to use court systems to resolve criminal disputes. (By identity group) (S/PD) +

Percent of population who perceive they have been treated fairly by the legal system in the past and/or expect to be treated fairly in the future. (By province and identity group) (S/PD) +

Extent to which citizens resort to the use of the legal system to settle inter-group conflicts. (QD, S/PD) +

Does the criminal justice system perform essential functions effectively?

Criminal Laws and Procedures: Criminal laws and criminal procedures address contemporary criminal activity and provide effective means of law enforcement for terrorist financing, trafficking, transnational and organized crime, extradition, mutual legal assistance, cyber crime, etc. (EK) +

Entry into the system: Average time after detention until formal charges are brought (QD) -

Entry into the system: Percent of those arrested, detained, or charged with a crime who have access to legal representation. (QD, S/PD) +

Entry into the system: Percent of pre-trial detention facilities operating in compliance with international human rights standards (EK) +

Prosecution and pre-trial services: Average time from entry into system on serious crimes charges until seeing a lawyer. (QD) -

Prosecution and pre-trial services: Number of convictions for serious crimes as a percent of indictments for serious crimes per province (QD) d

Adjudication: Average time between filing of formal charges and trial (QD) -

Adjudication: Percent of those accused of serious crimes not represented at trial (QD) -

Sentencing and sanctions: Sentences in criminal cases comply with international standards for proportionality. (EK) +

Sentencing and sanctions: Prison terms and fines are enforced. (EK) +

Incarceration: The penal system is able to enforce sentences on political leaders/elites and the most dangerous criminals. (EK) +

Incarceration: Percent of prison population beyond stated capacity of prison system (QD) -

Appeals: There is a fair and authentic appeals process. (QD, EK) +

Does the civil justice system (where there is a separate civil justice system) perform essential functions effectively?

Civil Laws and Procedures: Civil laws and procedures address contemporary civil needs for adjudication, enforcement and recordkeeping. (EK) +

Entry into the system: Percent of those involved in a civil case who have access to legal representation. (QD, S/PD) +

Entry into the system: Percent of citizens who say that they have access to court systems to resolve civil disputes. (S/PD) +

Entry into the system: Percent of citizens who are aware of what forms of recourse are available to them to resolve a dispute. (S/PD) +

Adjudication: Average time between filing of claim and adjudication. (QD) -

Adjudication: Percent of claims that remain un-adjudicated. (QD) -

Enforcement of Judgments and Orders: Percent of judgments enforced relative to the number awarded. (QD) +

Appeals: There is a fair and authentic appeals process. (EK, S/PD) +

Are property disputes resolved and contracts enforced?

Percent of property dispute claims adjudicated relative to claims registered (By identity group and province) (QD) +

Perception of parties involved with property disputes that the process was fair and the case resolved satisfactorily (By identity group and province). (S/PD) +

Percent of property dispute claims resolved relative to claims registered. (By identity group) (QD) +

Property settlements and contracts are enforced. (QD) +

How complementary are formal and traditional/non-state justice systems?

Inconsistencies in substance or process between traditional/non-state justice systems and the formal legal system that lead to tension and confusion (Negative indicator). (EK) -

Inconsistencies between traditional/non-state justice systems and international human rights standards. (EK) -
 Boundaries between formal and informal dispute resolution mechanisms are clear and uncontested. (EK, CA) +
 Restoration of traditional/non-state justice systems that contributed to the peaceful resolution of disputes that may have been deliberately weakened or eliminated during the conflict. (EK) +

Are judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and penal system employees held accountable?

Perceptions of the public about the integrity of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and penal system employees. (S/PD) +
 Percentage of complaints against judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and penal system employees that result in disciplinary action (QD) +
 Percent of those involved in legal proceedings who report paying bribes to judges. (S/PD) -

Equality before the Law Strengthened

Is the law applied equally?

Percent of victims who reported crimes to law enforcement authorities and were satisfied with the response (By identity group) (S/PD) +
 Perception of the population that the judicial system and law enforcement agencies apply the law equally to all identity groups. (S/PD, CA) +
 Assessments of the fairness of the judicial system. (EK) +
 The staffing of the judiciary, law enforcement agencies, and penal system is reflective of the demographic composition of the broader society (QD, S/PD) +

Is there access to justice?

Right to legal counsel is recognized by law. (EK) +
 Laws, codes or other normative acts set forth a standard timeframe by which persons detained shall be given access to a lawyer. (EK) +
 Individuals are regularly informed of their right to counsel at the time of arrest or detention. (EK) +
 Extent of availability of legal aid or public defense. (EK) +
 Percent of population less than half-a-day removed from nearest court house or police post (QD) +
 Number of interpreters per 100,000 minority language population (QD) +
 Percent of court cases dropped due to inability of victim to pay (QD, S/PD) -

Human Rights Strengthened

Do civilian government authorities respect human rights?

Number of political prisoners. (EK, QD) -
 Percent of prisons and detention centers operating in compliance with international human rights standards. (EK) +
 Frequency with which lawyers suffer retribution on account of representing controversial clients. (EK) -

Are human rights codified by the government?

Laws conform to international human rights standards (see Serious Crimes Handbook, Chp.3, and Model Codes. (EK) +
 Human rights are effectively protected under law. (EK, CA) +

Are measures to protect human rights (e.g. human rights commission, human rights court, or ombudsman) effective?

Percent of people who feel they could file a human rights complaint without fear of reprisal (by identity group). (S/PD) +
 Percent of people who have confidence that they will obtain a fair hearing (by identity group). (S/PD) +
 Percent of people who perceive that the government is committed to pursuing human rights cases (by identity group). (S/PD) +
 Percent of human rights cases that result in remedies (by identity group). (QD) +

Judicial Independence and Government Accountability Strengthened

Is the judiciary independent?

The selection and promotion of judges is based on objective, merit-based criteria or elections as opposed to identity group membership, political affiliation, or patronage. (EK) +
 Removal of judges is limited to specified conditions such as gross misconduct. (EK) +
 Judicial expenditures are not controlled by the executive. (EK) +

Are governing authorities held accountable?

Government officials have been tried and convicted of abuse of authority (QD, EK) +
 In cases where the State is one of the litigants, outcomes are not automatically in the State's favor. (QD, EK) +

Public Order and Safety Strengthened

Do national and local law enforcement agencies enforce the law and maintain public order (by province or equivalent locality)?

Safe and sustainable return of displaced persons and refugees to former neighborhoods. (S/PD) +
 Use of public/private institutions, such as schools, banks, etc. for their intended purposes. (EK) +
 Level of market activity. (QD, EK, S/PD) +
 Amount spent by businesses on private security. (QD, S/PD, CA) -
 Percent of population that has been the victim of violent crime in the past month/year (S/PD) -

Are law enforcement agencies held accountable (by province or equivalent locality)?

Complaints of serious misconduct such as excessive use of force by law enforcement agencies are properly investigated and prosecuted or pursued through administrative procedures. (EK, QD) -

Public complaints are registered and investigated and sanctions are imposed by an independent agency with subpoena power. (QD, EK) +

Codes of conduct emphasizing adherence to law and international standards of human rights are enforced by the courts and/or by supervisors in law enforcement agencies. (EK, CA) +

Does the public have confidence in law enforcement agencies?

Citizens' confidence and trust in impartial law enforcement agencies. (S/PD) +

Victims report crimes to the police and are satisfied with the response. (S/PD) +

Parents teach their children that when they need help they should seek out the police. (S/PD) +

Societal Support for Rule of Law Strengthened

Are social attitudes and norms supportive of peaceful resolution of disputes (by identity group)?

Extent of voluntary compliance with the law (S/PD) +

Percent of the population who would consult with a formal legal advisor and use the formal court system if they have a dispute (S/PD) +

Knowledge of population about their legal and civil rights and the legal process, including how to access the legal system (S/PD) +

Belief that justice is administered fairly by members of other identity groups (By identity group) (S/PD) +

Efforts to arrest identity group leaders who commit serious crimes are violently resisted by their identity group. (EK) +

How professional is the legal profession?

Laws and normative acts establish the independence of the profession and set forth professional standards and ethics that are binding. (EK) +

Cases have been successfully brought to court involving claims that the independence of lawyers has been violated through interference or intimidation by state authorities or non-state actors. (EK) +

There is a process of accreditation to enter the legal profession and for sanctioning misconduct. (EK) +

Number of practicing lawyers and other legal advisors (such as notaries) per capita (By identity group). (QD) +

Continuing legal education programs and practical training/apprenticeships are available to the legal profession. (By identity group). (QD) +

Presence and strength of professional associations for members of the legal profession (EK) +

Safe and Secure Environment

Drivers of Conflict

Criminalization of National Security Forces Diminished

Is the leadership of the security forces (military and intelligence leaders) linked to organized criminal networks, diversion of official resources, or other illicit activities?

Heads of military and intelligence services are known or reported to collaborate with organized crime groups. (EK, CA, S/PD) -

Heads of military and intelligence services profit from illicit exploitation of natural resources. (EK, CA) -

Heads of military and intelligence services control or derive profit from illegal trafficking in commodities or persons. (EK, CA) -

Heads of military and intelligence services control and divert revenue from customs duties. (EK) -

Extent to which personnel rosters are inflated with phantom soldiers. (EK) -

Extent to which soldiers fail to receive the pay and compensation to which they are entitled. (S/PD, EK) -

External Destabilization Diminished

Does interference by foreign states or transnational actors (e.g., Diasporas, political movements, trans-border communications media, illicit commercial enterprises, private security forces, terrorist networks) fuel conflict or undermine peace efforts?

Number of foreign fighters killed or captured. (by affiliation) (QD, EK) -

Number (type and impact) of armed incursions by neighboring states. (QD, EK) -

Number (type and impact) of armed incursions by non-state actors from neighboring states. (QD, EK) -

Flow of funding from foreign states or transnational actors to violent factions. (EK) -

Flow of weapons from foreign states or transnational actors to violent factions. (EK) -

Evidence of organizational linkages between Diaspora or affinity groups and warring factions. (EK) -

Do armed opposition groups exploit cross-border sanctuaries as a base for operations, source of recruitment, or location for weapons caches?

Number (type and impact) of armed incursions by non-state actors from neighboring states. (QD, EK) -

Number of insurgents based in neighboring states. (EK) -

Refugee camps in neighboring states exploited as sanctuaries and recruitment grounds. (EK) -

Number of arms smugglers interdicted at border. (QD) -

Do linkages exist between armed groups and transnational criminal networks?

Involvement of transnational criminal networks in operational activities of armed opposition groups. (EK) -

Flow of arms from transnational criminal networks to armed opposition groups. (By recipient and form of payment) (EK) -

Political Violence Diminished

Do armed opposition groups (e.g. militias, guerrilla forces, insurgents, death squads, private security forces, gangs or terrorists) engage in violence to advance political agendas or to oppose the peace process?

Number and frequency of attacks against government forces and officials. (QD) -

Number and frequency of attacks against international forces and non-governmental organizations. (QD) -

Number of casualties (civilian vs. military) resulting from attacks. (QD) -

Number of attacks against infrastructure. (QD) -

Recruitment by armed groups (QD, EK) -

The abduction of children and women into armed factions (QD, EK) -

Percentage of national territory that is controlled by armed factions. (QD) -

Percentage of population not under control of the legitimate government. (QD) -

Do armed opposition groups engage in illegal trafficking in weapons and military equipment and maintain hidden arms caches?

Number of usable arms caches discovered (attributed to identity group). (QD) -

Amount of illegal weapons (heavy weapons, small arms and munitions) and equipment seized by government and international forces. (attributed to identity group) (QD) -

Has the command and control structure of armed opposition groups been permanently dismantled?

Recruitment and training of new combatants. (EK) -

Response of demobilized combatants to orders from a former commander to take up arms (Accept or refuse?). (EK) -

Structures under the control of violent factions continue to be used to intimidate, coerce, and assassinate political rivals. (EK) -

Is there partisan infiltration of military and intelligence services?

Extent to which the defense department/ministry is controlled by partisan political actors. (EK) -

Percent of military and intelligence services that is not loyal to the legitimate government. (EK) -

Popular Support for Violent Factions Diminished

Do armed opposition groups receive support from sympathizers in the population?

Percent of military-aged population that expresses an inclination to support or join a violent faction. (By identity group) (QD) -

Intensity of popular support (passive sympathy, devotion, or active support) given to violent factions. (By identity group) (S/PD) -

Degree of collaboration (passive sympathy, devotion, or active support) between various political-social institutions (e.g., tribal associations, religious groups, social welfare networks, educational centers, local media associations, or financial institutions) and violent factions. (S/PD, EK) -

Is support for violent armed factions coerced?

Percentage of the population that feels intimidated resulting from the threats or actions of violent factions. (By identity group) (S/PD) -

Accusations of treason against individuals within their own identity group for cooperating with opposing identity groups or supporting the peace process. (S/PD) -

Menacing letters, threats of harm, and punishment for cooperating with opposing identity groups or supporting the peace process. (S/PD) -

Is there popular approval for the use of force against violent armed factions?

Percentage of people who approve of the use of force against the violent faction with which they affiliate. (S/PD) +

Incidents of public dissent (e.g. demonstrations, funeral processions, or symbolic marches) in response to the use of force by state security forces and/or the international mission against violent factions. (QD, CA) -

Threat from Ex-combatants Diminished

Do ex-combatants and members of their support base believe that peace holds more promise than combat?

The degree to which ex-combatants (leaders and rank-and-file) and members of their support base believe their personal safety is guaranteed (e.g. against prosecution, revenge killings, or punishment from former commanders) if they give up arms. (S/PD) +

The degree to which ex-combatants (leaders and rank-and-file) and members of their support base express confidence in peace and/or political processes. (S/PD, CA) +

The degree to which ex-combatants (leaders and rank-and-file) and members of their support base believe the peace and/or political process fairly represents their self interests and the interests of their family. (S/PD) +

Have former combatants and their support base disarmed, demobilized, and reintegrated into society?

Number of heavy weapons placed in cantonment as a percentage of heavy weapons in possession (both government and opposition forces). (QD) +

Ratio of individual weapons and ammunition relinquished to number of demobilizing combatants (both government and opposition forces). (QD) +

Percentage of eligible combatants (both government and opposition forces) registered for DDR (QD) +
 Percentage of ex-combatants (both government and opposition forces) who have met demobilization requirements established in the peace settlement. (QD, EK) +
 Number and percentage of ex-combatants employed or included in the official security sector. (QD) d
 Number and percentage of ex-combatants returned to their original communities or resettled elsewhere. (QD) +
 Incidence of involvement of ex-combatants in violent crime. (QD, EK) -
 Incidence of attacks or intimidation or discrimination against ex-combatants. (QD) (CA) -
 Level of participation in the political process and civil society by ex-combatants (leaders and rank-and-file). (S/PD) +

Use of National Security Forces for Political Repression Diminished

Are security forces used to repress political opposition groups?

Number of assassinations or attempted assassinations of opposition group members attributed to state security forces. (QD, CA) -

Number of arbitrary arrests and disappearances of opposition group members attributed to state security forces. (QD, CA) -

Incidents of torture attributed to state security forces. (EK, CA) -

Percent of the public who report they or their family members have suffered from abuses or excessive use of force at the hands of state security forces. (S/PD) -

Are overt state-sponsored or covert state-supported private militias used to attack political opponents?

Number of assassinations or attempted assassinations of opposition group members attributed to overt state-sponsored or covert state-supported private militias. (QD, CA) -

Number of arbitrary arrests and disappearances of opposition group members attributed to overt state-sponsored or covert state-supported private militias. (QD, CA) -

Incidents of torture attributed to overt state-sponsored or covert state-supported private militias. (QD) -

Institutional Performance

Compliance with Security Agreements Strengthened

Are cases of non-compliance with cooperative security agreements resolved?

Number of cases of compliance versus non-compliance. (Itemize each cooperative security arrangement, associated timelines, and degree of compliance with each.) (EK) +

Percent of non-compliance cases investigated and resolved. (By former armed faction) (QD, EK) +

Consent for International Forces Strengthened

Are international security forces perceived as contributing to the establishment of a safe and secure environment?

Perception that the presence of international security forces is vital for one's personal security. (By identity group) (S/PD) +

Perception that international security forces are contributing an improved security situation (by identity group). (S/PD) +

Degree to which international security forces are seen as neutral (By identity group) (S/PD) +

Are citizens confident in the International National Security Forces?

Perception that the public are/will be protected by the International National Security Forces (By identity group) (S/PD) +

Perception that the International National Security Forces function in the best interests of the people (By identity group) (S/PD) +

Performance of National Security Forces Strengthened

Do the security forces maintain control over national territory?

Percentage of national territory that is not under control of the legitimate government. (QD) -

Number of checkpoints or roadblocks set up by armed opposition groups. (QD) -

Percent of national territory controlled by external forces. (QD) -

Is there a safe and secure environment?

Safe and sustainable resettlement in mixed identity group neighborhoods. (EK) +

Use of public/private institutions, such as schools, banks, markets. (EK, QD) +

Number of publicly-held community-based celebrations. (EK) +

Amount spent by businesses on private security. (EK, QD) -

Percentage of residents who feel more secure today than they did six months before. (By province and identity group) (S/PD) +

Percentage of residents who believe that they will be more secure in the months ahead than they are today. (By province and identity group) (S/PD) +

Do citizens have freedom of movement throughout national territory regardless of their identity group?

Degree to which members of formerly warring factions and competing identity groups can travel freely in areas controlled by their rivals. (EK) +

Percentage of the population that feels they can travel safely within the country (By identity group). (S/PD) +

Cost and amount of time required to negotiate check points (S/PD, EK) -

Are the roles and missions of security forces appropriate to the officially stated security threat?

A division of labor exists between the police and military services, with the former performing public safety roles and the latter involved in national security missions. (EK) +

A national security strategy and/or threat assessment exists. (EK) +

The force structure matches the national security strategy and officially stated threat assessment. (EK) +

Training and operating procedures are designed to meet officially stated current and anticipated security threats. (EK) +

Are the intelligence services effective?

Laws/rules/principles are codified to regulate intelligence services exist. (EK) +

Extent to which threats to internal and external security have been prevented or disrupted because of intelligence-led operations. (EK) +

Extent to which prosecution and conviction for crimes relating to threats to internal or external security have been supported by intelligence services. (EK) +

Availability of actionable intelligence and other information regarding the illicit transit of goods and services across the borders. (EK) +

Are border-control and customs services effective?

Extent to which national borders - land, sea, and air - are under domestic border control surveillance. (EK, QD) +

Extent of bribery of border officials to secure transit of illicit goods through Ports of Entry. (S/PD, EK) -

Amount of revenue collected by customs officials. (QD) d

Percentage of arrests for illicit border activity leading to convictions. (QD) +

Level of cooperation with neighboring states regarding illicit border crossings. (EK) +

Public Confidence in National Security Forces Strengthened

Are citizens confident that the military and intelligence services are impartial?

Perception that the military and intelligence services are used for partisan political purposes (S/PD) -

Are citizens confident in the national security forces?

Perception by public that they are/will be protected by national security forces (by identity group). (S/PD) +

Perception that national security forces function in the best interest of the people (by identity group). (S/PD) +

Subordination and Accountability to Legitimate Civilian Authority Strengthened

Are security forces subordinate to legitimate civilian government authority?

The roles and missions of military and intelligence services are clearly defined and are observed. (EK) +

Degree to which the military officer and NC corps regard use of the military for partisan political purposes as strictly forbidden. (S/PD, EK) +

Degree to which the military officer and NC corps accept that they do not have the legal right to overthrow civilian leadership. (S/PD, EK) +

Protections against violations of privacy (e.g. unlawful surveillance and wiretaps) exist in law and are enforced by the courts. (EK) +

Civilian structures and procedures exist and are used to direct and control the military and intelligence services effectively (e.g. Command and control structures, internal control processes, periodic inspections and audits, etc.). (EK) +

Any security force official can be held accountable for serious misconduct either by a military tribunal or a civilian judicial process. (EK) +

The extent of legislative authority over the military and intelligence services (may include approving budgets, access to off-budget program expenditures, power to investigate misconduct by members of the military and intelligence services, and approval of senior appointments). (EK) +

Do military and intelligence services respect human rights?

Members of military and intelligence services are aware of domestic and international codes of conduct and standards regarding human, political, and civil rights. (S/PD, EK) +

Members of military and intelligence services accept, and respect domestic and international codes of conduct and standards regarding human, political, and civil rights. (S/PD, EK) +

Violations of standards regarding human, political, and civil rights are investigated, adjudicated, and sanctioned. (EK, QD) +

Citizens perceive the military and intelligence services respect human rights. (S/PD) +

Regional and international oversight mechanisms (e.g. Regional human rights courts, UN special rapporteurs) function, and their recommendations are acted upon. (EK) +

Members of military and intelligence services convicted of abuses are dismissed from duty. (EK, QD) +

Number of armed forces and intelligence services personnel tried and convicted of human rights abuses. (EK, QD, CA) d

Does the government exercise effective control over private security companies (PSCs), including private guard services and personal protection agencies?

PSCs are licensed and registered. (EK) +

Unlicensed PSCs are disbanded. (EK) +

Regulations governing PSCs' possession of firearms and use of force are enforced. (EK) d

Number of incidents of extortion, intimidation, assault, and murder committed by PSC members. (CA, QD)

Number of PSCs having members convicted for extortion, intimidation, assault, and murder. (CA, QD) d

Do internal oversight mechanisms exist for monitoring, investigating and prosecuting misconduct, including human rights abuses and war crimes, by military forces and are they effectively used?

An Inspector General (IG) (or similar system) conducts inspections, and its findings are acted upon by the chain of command. (EK) +

A military justice system holds officers and NCOs accountable and punishes them for misconduct. (EK, QD) +

The IG or similar process includes effective safeguards against undue command influence. (EK) +

Is civil society able to redress human rights abuses by the military and intelligence services?

Individuals and groups adversely affected by the conduct of military and intelligence services are able to seek and obtain redress through domestic institutions. (EK, S/PD) +

Opposition politicians and civil society organizations are able to assemble and express concerns about misconduct by military and intelligence services and press for investigation and reform without interference. (EK) +

The media engages in investigative reporting about misconduct of the military and intelligence services without fear of reprisal. (CA, EK) +

Social Well-Being

Drivers of Conflict

Demographic Pressures Diminished

Has population growth created pressures conducive to conflict?

Percent of employment-aged youth who are unemployed or underemployed. (QD) -

A "youth bulge" exists (percentage of population between 15 and 29). (QD) -

Perception by identity group members that divergent rates of population growth or the influx of migrants creates a threat (to way of life, job security, access to resources) (by identity group). (S/PD) -

Has urbanization created dislocations and pressures conducive to conflict?

Percent of population in urban areas. (QD) -

Percent of urban population without access to basic services. (By identity group) (QD) -

Unemployment rate of urban population. (by identity group) (QD) -

Highly localized concentrations of urban poverty exist. (QD, EK) -

External Destabilization Diminished

Do identity group settlement patterns contribute to violent conflict?

Correlation of cross-border settlement patterns with incidents of violent conflict. (QD) -

Population Displacement Diminished

Have refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) either returned to their homes or resettled elsewhere?

Number of refugees and IDPs who returned to their homes voluntarily. (QD) +

The number of refugees and IDPs who have resettled in locations other than their original homes. (QD) -

Number of refugees and IDPs who remain in camps. (QD) -

Number of refugees and IDPs who remain embedded in host communities. (QD) -

Perceptions of refugees and IDPs that the security conditions in their home country are suitable for return or resettlement. (S/PD) +

Perceptions of refugees and IDPs that the ability to meet basic needs in their home country is suitable for return or resettlement. (S/PD) +

Social Disintegration Diminished

Have informal and/or traditional social support structures (households, extended family, clan, and tribal) disintegrated (by identity group)?

Individuals perceive themselves as disconnected from society (distrust, discontent, pessimism, alienation, estrangement) (S/PD) -

Prevalence of family break-up (QD, EK) -

Prevalence of homelessness. (QD) -

Number of street children. (QD) -

Percentage of gang membership composed of children/youth. (QD, EK) -

Extent to which illicit power structures have replaced informal social support networks as a source of basic needs and social services. (EK, CA) -

Societal Cleavages Diminished

Does societal polarization precipitate violent conflict (by identity group)?

Perception that race polarizes society. (by identity group) (S/PD) -

Perception that ethnic identity polarizes society. (by identity group) (S/PD) -

Perception that religion polarizes society. (by identity group) (S/PD) -

Perception that class/caste polarizes society. (by identity group) (S/PD) -

Perception that tribal affiliation polarizes society. (by identity group) (S/PD) -

Incidence of hate crimes and attacks on symbols of group identity. (QD, CA) -

Group acceptance of exclusionary social practices. (S/PD) -

Readiness to use violence to achieve socio-political ends, including killing of noncombatants/innocent civilians. (S/PD) -

Prevalence of "zero-sum" culture. (CA) -

Are disenfranchised groups marginalized through government policy or social discrimination?

Perceptions of discrimination in government policies (by identity group). (S/PD) -

Practices by social elites that restrict mobility and voice/social-standing to excluded groups (EK) -

Isolation/distance of excluded groups from centers of power/influence. (EK, CA) -

Prevalence of laws and policies that either enforce or prohibit expressions of group identity. (EK, QD) -

Is society polarized on the basis of ideology?

Competing worldviews exist in population. (CA, S/PD, EK) -

Resentment and antagonism between groups with different worldviews is a rationale for resorting to violence. (S/PD) -

Prevalence of intolerance of competing world views. (S/PD) -

Institutional Performance

Access to Basic Needs Strengthened

Are the domestic systems that assure food security functioning (by identity group)?

Access to care for malnourishment and exposure. (QD) +

Perception of heads of households that, under normal conditions, they are able to meet their food needs either by growing foodstuffs/raising livestock or purchasing food on the market. (S/PD) +

Perception of heads of households that emergency food needs can be met through support from extended family, kinship networks, or village support systems. (S/PD) +

Strength of domestic official relief for meeting emergency food needs. (EK) +

Are the domestic systems that provide water and sanitation functioning (by identity group)?

Percentage of households with easy access to potable water. (QD, EK) +

Percentage of households with easy access to sanitation. (QD, EK) +

Are the domestic systems that provide shelter functioning (By identity group)?

Percentage/number of individuals/families without shelter. (QD) -

Percentage/number of households in makeshift/temporary housing provided by official domestic systems. (QD) +

National Identity and Social Capital Strengthened

To what extent does the populace feel connected to a common national identity that transcends perceptions of negative identity group differences?

Existence of social cohesion based on perceived shared national identity (EK, CA) +

Perception that negative group identity is stronger than a shared national identity (S/PD) -

To what extent is there a sense of trust and reciprocity in society, among individuals and groups?

Degree of trust in and willingness to collaborate with others. (by identity group) (S/PD) +

Sense of solidarity with others (Expectation of/reliance on help from others) (by identity group) (S/PD) +

To what level (e.g. immediate family, neighborhood, nation, global community) does a sense of affiliation with social groupings extend?

Extent of trust and confidence in social groupings and institutions from the lowest to highest levels. (S/PD, EK) +

Do informal social networks have the capacity to foster collaboration, dispute-resolution, and peacefulness within society?

Level of participation in civic and community organizations that cross social cleavages. (S/PD, EK) +

Number of initiatives by group leaders and individuals of influence to use informal dispute resolution mechanisms to avert conflict. (CA, EK) +

Provision of Basic Social Services Strengthened

Is health care accessible (By identity group)?

Perception that health care is accessible. (S/PD) +

Ratio of practicing doctors, nurses, and health care workers to population (QD) +

Time it takes to reach a health care facility. (QD) -

Willingness of health care providers to tend to a member of another identity group. (S/PD) +

Cost of healthcare relative to income. (by identity group) (QD, EK) -

Is health care effective (By identity group)?

Infant mortality rate (QD) -

Maternal mortality rate (QD) -

Average lifespan. (QD) +

Premature death. (QD) -

Is education accessible (By identity group)?

Percentage of youth enrolled in primary schools, secondary schools, and college (By identity group and gender). (QD) +

Perception that teachers are neutral. (By identity group) (S/PD) +

Percentage of the population who have graduated from college (indigenous or external) (By identity group). (QD) +

Cost of education as a percentage of income. (QD) -

Is the education system effective (By identity group)?

Literacy rates (By age group and gender. (QD) +

Quality of primary schools, secondary schools, and college) (by identity group and gender). (e.g., ratio of teachers to school age population, textbooks; school hours/year). (EK) +

Satisfaction with schooling among families with children in school. (S/PD) +

Extent of classroom integration. (QD) +

Public Satisfaction with Reconciliation Processes Strengthened

To what extent has the legacy of past abuses been recognized, addressed, and reconciled?

Public satisfaction in the way past abuses have been dealt with (By identity group) (S/PD, EK) +

Extent to which victims have been afforded the opportunity to act as witnesses in formal reconciliation processes. (EK, S/PD) +

Extent to which perpetrators have acknowledged past wrongs (EK, CA) +

Extent to which victims have forgiven perpetrators (EK, S/PD) +

Are compromise, tolerance, and peaceful co-existence values that are apparent across identity groups?

Degree of tolerance and readiness to compromise with members of other identity groups (S/PD) +

Public support for moderate leaders and their values. (S/PD) +

Prevalence of rhetoric promoting tolerance and peaceful coexistence (or division and conflict) in formal schooling (e.g. textbooks), religious education, local media (print, radio, TV, Internet). (CA) +

Prevalence of civil society groups that promote peaceful co-existence and tolerance. (EK) +

Public Satisfaction with Social Outcomes of Peace Process Strengthened

What is the degree of satisfaction with the peace process?

Perception that the risks of cooperating with international and local efforts to advance the peace process are worth assuming. (S/PD) +

Perception that the peace process will protect, restore, and respect core social values, norms, practices, or underlying worldview. (S/PD) +

Perception that the peace process will enhance the overall quality of life of family members, close associates, and community. (S/PD) +

Perception that the peace process will improve tolerance and social interaction among groups that had been party to the conflict. (S/PD) +

Perception that the peace process will afford people an appropriate say in local decisions in their community on key issues affecting daily life. (S/PD) +

Perception that the peace process will advance one's underlying worldview. (S/PD) +

Sustainable Economy

Drivers of Conflict

Economic Incentives for Conflict Diminished

Are there economic incentives to continue conflict?

Government officials profit from arms trafficking. (EK) -

Faction leaders and government officials profit from the control of trade in commercial goods made illicit by international sanctions. (CA, EK) -

Amount of relief supplies expropriated by armed opposition groups. (QD) -

Economic Inequality between Groups in Conflict Diminished

Is there group-based inequality (by identity group)?

Per capita income of politically disadvantaged identity groups relative to the national average. (QD) +

Literacy rates of politically disadvantaged identity groups relative to the national average. (QD) +

Unemployment rates of politically disadvantaged identity groups relative to the national average. (QD) -

Is group-based inequality a source of conflict?

Perception of relative economic deprivation relative to other identity groups (by identity group). (S/PD) -

Number of land occupations (by identity group). (QD) -

Number of violent confrontations and extra-judicial killings over land, water, or grazing rights (by identity group). (CA, QD) -

Prevalence of the use of private security forces to protect land/resources (by identity group) (CA) -

Do those sharing a group identity with ruling elites derive a disproportionate benefit from the resources that are extracted from society?

Allocation of jobs in the public sector relative to proportion in the general population (by identity group). (QD) +

Distribution of government expenditures (by province and identity group). (QD) d

Distribution of government subsidized food (by identity group) (QD) d

Extent of any disparity in the cost (e.g. fees, taxes, charges) of public goods and services. (By identity group) (QD) -

Effects of Economic Decline Diminished

Is the population suffering from the effects of a sharp economic decline?

Infant mortality rates. (QD) -

Number of cases of malnourishment and exposure. (QD) -

Incidence of looting for staple products. (CA) -

Is there "Brain Drain" (by identity group)?

Professionals, technical experts, intellectuals, and entrepreneurs leaving the country. (EK, QD) -

Applications for visas by professionals, technical experts, intellectuals, and entrepreneurs including applications for visas in categories that allow for work or permanent residence. (QD) -

External Drivers of Conflict Diminished

What is the extent of funding for armed opposition groups from Diaspora populations and affinity groups?

Evidence that support (funding, arms) is provided clandestinely by Diaspora or affinity groups warring factions. (EK) -

Do foreign governments support warring factions financially or materially?

Dollar value of arms transferred to the target country by foreign governments. (By recipient) (EK) -

Amount of financial or in-kind support provided by foreign governments for armed opposition groups. (EK) -

What is the degree of looting of natural resources by external actors?

Control of territory containing natural resources by forces belonging to or supported by foreign governments. (QD, EK) -

Value of natural resources purchased and marketed by multinational corporations without payment of customs duties. (EK) -

Decline in the annual amount of the value of natural resources exported and concurrent increase in the value of the natural resource exported by neighboring countries. (EK) -

Political Impact of Illicit Wealth Diminished

What is the magnitude of economic activity taking place in illicit markets?

Estimated percentage of GDP accounted for by illicit economic transactions. (EK) -

Estimated amount of revenue generated by looting of natural resources. (EK) -

Gap between prices for a market basket of essential goods and services in open vs. gray markets. (S/PD, EK, QD) -

Are public offices corrupt?

Ranking on international indices of corruption. (EK, QD) -

Existence of incentive structures that reward smuggling, rent-seeking, looting of natural resources, or other forms of large-scale criminal activity/corruption. (EK) -

Perception of the degree of corruption and abuse of office by government leaders. (By identity group) (S/PD) -

Degree to which local and international companies alter their investment plans due to the prevalence of corruption. (S/PD) -

Percent of citizens reporting that a gift or informal payment is required to obtain a government service (S/PD) -

Percent of citizens reporting that a gift or informal payment is required to obtain a government job (S/PD) -

Percent of citizens reporting that a gift or informal payment is required to avoid arrest or a fine by police or to pass through a police checkpoint. (S/PD) -

Percent of businesses reporting that a 'gift' or informal payment was required to obtain a construction permit (S/PD) -

Percent of businesses reporting that a 'gift' or informal payment was required to obtain an import license (S/PD) -

Percent of businesses reporting that a 'gift' or informal payment was required to obtain an operating license (S/PD) -

Public perception of the extent of corruption in public offices. (S/PD) -

Are there links between government officials and criminal syndicates?

Known criminals or individuals linked to crime syndicates occupy key government positions. (EK) -

Number of senior government officials implicated by foreign governments or international law enforcement bodies (e.g. Interpol) in transnational criminal activity (QD) -

Do warring or armed opposition groups generate illicit revenue?

Armed opposition groups maintain spheres of influence where they exercise de facto authority to collect taxes or exploit criminalized economic activity, etc. (EK) -

Estimated amount of revenue generated by opposition groups by looting of natural resources, drug production, collection of taxes, smuggling networks, trafficking in cultural/historical artifacts, etc. (EK) -

Institutional Performance

Economic Performance and Self Reliance Strengthened

What is overall economic performance?

Per capita income adjusted for inflation. (QD) +

GDP growth rate adjusted for inflation. (QD) +

Per capita national debt. (QD) -

Savings and investments as a percentage of the GDP. (QD) +

Rate of unemployment and underemployment. (National and provincial) (QD) -

Trend in business bankruptcy. (QD) -

Income distribution (e.g. as measured by the Gini Coefficient) (National and provincial) (QD) +

Poverty levels. (National and provincial) (QD) -

Inflation rate. (QD) -

Public perception of the health of the economy. (National and provincial) (S/PD) +

Level of informal economic activity. (EK, QD) `d

Is the government financially self-reliant?

Percent of government expenditures funded by external sources. (QD) ` -

Ratio of public borrowing and debt to government income. (QD) ` -

Debt and debt service costs relative to GNP. (QD) ` -

"Graduation" (vs. relief) from special debt servicing arrangements (e.g. Paris Club). (EK) ` +

Debt Rating. (QD) ` +

How diverse is the economy (i.e. reliance on other than primary commodities)?

Primary commodity production/income as a percent of GDP. (QD) ` -

Running profile of national production by sector (agriculture, mining, manufacture, finance, etc.). (QD) ` +

Is there sufficient confidence in the economy to support current account imbalances?

Performance of government bonds in international capital markets. (QD) ` +

Progress toward meeting standards of regional economic/trade organizations. (EK) ` +

Number of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. (EK) ` +

Employment Strengthened

What is the level of employment and underemployment of groups associated with conflict (i.e., ex-combatants, military-aged youth, and disenfranchised groups)?

Unemployment rates (By identity group and among ex-combatants and military-aged youth). (QD) ` -

Underemployment rates (By identity group and among ex-combatants and military-aged youth). (QD) ` -

Perception of the availability and desirability of jobs in the formal vs. informal sectors (By identity group and among ex-combatants and military-aged youth). (S/PD) ` +

Perception of the availability and desirability of jobs in the licit vs. illicit sectors. (By identity group and among ex-combatants and military-aged youth) (S/PD) ` +

What are national employment and underemployment trends?

Rate of growth in employment in the formal sector. (QD) ` +

Number employed in the informal sector. (QD) ` -

Survey of job prospects by sector. (S/PD) ` +

Rate of underemployment. (EK) ` -

What is the caliber of the work force?

Perception of business owners and entrepreneurs of the match between laborers' skills and their employment needs. (By identity group) (By sector) (S/PD) ` +

Financial Institutions Strengthened

Are financial institutions independent of external subsidies and debt service arrangements?

Amount of external debt relief. (QD) ` -

Amount of external financial subsidies. (QD) ` -

How strong are domestic public and private financial institutions

Monetization of the economy. (EK) ` +

Use of the national currency. (EK) ` +

Stability of the exchange rate of the national currency. (QD) ` +

Strength of the Central Bank or like mechanism. (EK) ` +

Fiscal Integrity Strengthened

How effective are independent oversight systems to ensure the integrity of state revenues and expenditures and to prevent diversion by predatory power structures?

A means for the conduct of regular independent audits of state fiscal operations exists. (EK) ` +

Percentage of state-entity budgets/fiscal operations audited. (QD) ` +

Percentage of questionable financial practices investigated, prosecuted, and punished. (QD) ` +

What is the integrity of expenditure?

Size of fiscal deficit in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). (QD) ` -

Delays in payments of salaries to government employees (By job type and identity group of employee). (QD) ` -

What is the capacity for government revenue generation?

Capacity for government revenue generation. (QD, EK) ` +

What is the integrity of government revenue generation?

Integrity of government revenue generation, by department and/or function. (EK) ` +

Integrity of government expenditure, by department and/or function. (EK) ` +

Infrastructure Strengthened

What is the level of availability of electrical power?

Level of public satisfaction with electrical power delivery. (By identity group and region) (S/PD) ` +

Gross electrical power output compared to pre-conflict levels. (QD) ` +

Extent of reliance on non-network, site-specific electrical power generation units. (By identity group and region) (EK, S/PD) d

Prevalence, duration, and extent of brownouts and cutbacks in electrical power. (By identity group and region) (QD) -

Percentage of electricity generated from external sources (QD) -

What is the level of availability of essential services?

Percent of essential services (e.g. water, sewage, telephone, trash removal, public transportation) functioning compared with pre-conflict levels. (By identity group and region) (QD) +

Distribution of essential services tidentity groups relative ttheir percentage of the total population. (QD) d

Level of public satisfaction with essential service delivery (By identity group and region) (S/PD) +

Prevalence, duration, and extent of interruptions in delivery of essential services. (By identity group and region) (QD) -

Management of Natural Resources Strengthened

Is there sustainable and effective management of natural resources?

Amount of government revenue generated from primary commodity exports. (QD) -

Degree of compliance with any international regimes for certification of natural resource commodity origins trestrict entry of "looted" resources intrade. (EK) +

Percent of mines, forests, wells, etc. brought under transparent government regulation. (QD) +

Level of investment (public and private sector) in renewable natural resources. (QD) +

Compliance with arrangements for the management of renewable and nonrenewable natural resources. (EK) +

Public perception that locals' interests are accounted for in natural resource management decisions. (S/PD) +

Private Sector Strengthened

Is the private sector growing?

Number of businesses registered. (QD) +

Amount of business activity reported (e.g. annual reports). (QD) +

Do the laws and societal attitudes help enable market activity?

Perception by domestic and foreign businesses that the laws favor free and open markets. (S/PD) +

Entrepreneurial attitudes and understanding of free-market principles by businesspersons, government officials, and the general public. (S/PD) +

Is there access to credit ?

Capital loaned tconsumers. (QD) +

Capital loaned tmicro-lending. (QD) +

Capital loaned tsmall businesses. (QD) +

Capital loaned tlarge private firms. (QD) +

Capital loaned tgovernment enterprises. (QD) +

Amount of lending by domestic banks tdomestic businesses (as % of GDP). (QD) +

Is there access to external markets?

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) (as % of GDP). (QD) +

Foreign capital (other than FDI) (as % of GDP). (QD) +

Exports subject thigh tariffs, quotas and non-tariff restrictions. (QD) -

Regulatory and Corporate Governance Strengthened

How effectively regulated are commercial and financial transactions?

Strength of regulatory infrastructure regarding corporate investment, trade, hiring and procuring and exploitation of the environment. (EK) +

Evaluation of state enforcement of commercial and financial regulations. (EK) +

Do regulatory and corporate governance systems effectively constrain black market activities from adversely affecting the economy?

Investigation, prosecution, and conviction of black marketers. (QD) +

Amount of illicit drug revenues and other transnational criminal transactions as a percentage of the GDP. (QD) -

How effective are controls on money-laundering and suspicious financial-transactions?

Strength of legal and administrative systems for monitoring and adjudicating cases of money laundering and suspicious financial transactions. (EK) +

Number of cases of money-laundering and suspicious financial transactions investigated and number of convictions. (QD) +

Amount of assets seized as a result of enforcement of suspicious financial transaction laws. (QD) +

Is privatization of publicly owned businesses conducted transparently and with safeguards to deter their capture by predatory power structures?

Presence of a transparency mechanism that includes, for example, public posting of offers of public property, bids and tenders for the purchase of such property, identity of purchasers, financing of sales, and any modifications tlegal language regarding the subsequent use of property required (e.g. right of resale, restrictions on the use of assets). (EK) +

Percent of privatization sales/transfers compliant with a transparency regime. (QD) +

MPICECat

MSubCat

Metric Instance

MPICEAltCat

MPICEdescription

Public disclosure of transfers that includes book and market value of assets transferred and identity of individuals and groups acquiring assets, and percentage of privatized firms whose equity is publicly traded and whose operations are officially reported. (EK) +

Availability of public property that is transferred by means of equity shares priced tallow widespread ownership of the privatized firm. (QD) +

Do systems of enterprise governance provide effective public scrutiny and accountability of publicly owned companies?

Scope of state regulation of internal enterprise governance. (EK) +

Scope of state enforcement mechanisms of internal enterprise governance. (EK) +

Scope of reporting of financial status and operations. (EK) +

Compliance with the enterprise governance regime. (EK) +