

Monitoring conflict and fragility data sources

Information taken from: DFID Interim guidance note - Measuring and managing for results in fragile and conflict-affected states and situations

Some international and regional sources of data for monitoring conflict and fragility at country level (with hyperlinks)

See box 7. for some examples of how these can be used.

[Afrobarometer](#) – perception survey data from several African states.

[Bertelsmann Transformation Index](#) – indicators on political legitimacy, democratic transitions etc.

[Corruption Perceptions Index](#) – Transparency International’s global perception survey of corruption

[Failed States Index](#) – includes indicators on social, political and economic pressures, and state legitimacy

[Freedom in the World](#) - comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties

[Gallup World Poll](#) – perception surveys from a range of countries on political and social issues

[Ibrahim Index of African Governance](#) – includes indicators on Safety and Rule of Law; Participation and Human Rights; Sustainable Economic Opportunity; and Human Development

[Minorities at Risk](#) - monitors and analyzes the status and conflicts of politically-active communal groups

[Open Budget Index](#) - measures budget transparency and accountability

[State Fragility Index](#) - includes measures of state effectiveness and legitimacy

[UN Statistics Division](#) – wide range of data including MDG’s, economic, social, and environmental indicators

[Uppsala Conflict Data](#) – rigorous data on numbers of conflict deaths

[World Bank/IMF DSA](#) - debt sustainability assessments for low-income countries, aiming to guide borrowing decisions

[World Development Indicators](#) – over 400 indicators on many aspects of development, many of which could be disaggregated for conflict and fragility monitoring purposes.

Box 6. Innovative data sources – Ushahidi

Ushahidi (‘testimony’ in Swahili) is an NGO-run web platform originally developed to map the 2008 post-election violence in Kenya by ‘crowd sourcing’. It allows data to be gathered direct from the public via SMS, email or the web, and put onto maps and timelines. Allowing data entry by the public at large has the potential to distort the picture through bias, but also enables the quick gathering of data from a broad base of people. The platform has since been used to track violent crime in Atlanta, USA, to monitor elections in Mexico, and to map the Haiti earthquake. Such innovative approaches to data collection can be a useful complement to more traditional approaches, providing quick, flexible information.

For more information, visit <http://www.ushahidi.com>

Box 7. Sample indicators for monitoring trends on conflict and fragility at country level

High-level objective	Possible indicators	Possible data sources
Address the causes and effects of conflict and fragility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # deaths from armed conflict • # displaced as % of population • # violent clashes reported • intentional homicide per 100,000 • % demobilised ex-combatants maintaining an independent livelihood after 1 year AND/OR jobs created/training provided for members of groups involved in conflict AND/OR % of jobs/training for women and minorities • Growth rates of primary incomes of marginalised groups • Restoration of freedom of movement (e.g. traffic along particular routes) • % minority groups and women in political or public office • Existing development indicators (for example, service provision, literacy, maternal and child health, household income) disaggregated by religion, ethnic group, region, caste, gender etc. as relevant. • # land rights disputes successfully resolved • % constitutional changes suggested in peace agreement actually implemented • Inequality measures • % reduction in perceptions that conflict is likely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uppsala Conflict Data project (updated annually) • UNHCR data • Media monitoring • Official data, where available, UNODC data. • Programme/survey • Official data, programme data • Official data, programme data • Official data, Minorities at Risk (updated 3-yearly) • Existing development data, including MDG indicators • Official data, programme monitoring • Monitoring of legislation • Gini coefficient • Opinion polls
Support progress towards an inclusive political settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of factional/exclusive language used by elites • Inclusion of minority groups in political settlement • % of minority group members/population of marginalised areas voting in elections • Interaction amongst hostile groups, e.g. % targeted groups who say they would meet socially with members of 'opposing' groups. • Level of civil and political rights among minority groups • % population confident in honesty of elections/political process • Constitution amended to increase inclusiveness of political settlement • % increase in perception that political settlement is inclusive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failed States Index – measures elite factionalisation (updated annually) • State Fragility Index (updated annually) • Official statistics, survey data. • Programme/Survey Data, Afrobarometer in some countries. • Freedom in the World (updated annually) • Survey data, e.g. Gallup World Poll, Afrobarometer where available • Monitoring of legislation • Opinion polls
Build or restore core state functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective state control of territory, e.g. # major internal security incidents • # instances of security services acting outside of civilian oversight • % population who perceive improving security situation, disaggregated as appropriate • % improvement in population with confidence in the police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official data, media monitoring • Failed States Index (includes measures of impunity etc.) • Survey data, Gallup World Poll, Afrobarometer, Opinion polls • Opinion polls

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal conviction rate (% of prosecutions) • % population who regard the justice system as fair and effective • Effective financial and macro-economic management • GDP per capita • Tax collection as a % of GDP, disaggregated by region. • % of revenue from natural resources included in budget • % of public sector workers receiving regular salaries • % increase in perception that government is effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official data, UNODC. • Survey data, Gallup World Poll, Afrobarometer, Opinion polls • PEFA, CPIA scores • World Bank • Official statistics • Official statistics • Official statistics, survey data • Opinion polls
Support response to public expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing indicators for basic service provision, disaggregated by religion, ethnic group, region, caste, gender etc. as relevant. • % of citizens who believe public institutions serve their interests • # jobs created, training places provided, # individuals in new jobs (disaggregated by sex, age and other social group as relevant) • % improvement in perceptions of access to finance; number of loans given (disaggregated) • Growth rates of primary incomes of marginalised groups • Improvement in perception of corruption • Legitimacy of government. E.g. % increase in perception that government is legitimate and serving the population • % increase in budget transparency • Rehabilitation or extension of infrastructure, e.g irrigation, electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing development data, including MDG indicators • Survey data e.g. Gallup World Poll, Afrobarometer, Opinion polls • Official statistics, programme data • Survey data, Programme data • Household survey data • Corruption Perceptions Index • Opinion polls. Also delegitimisation score in Bertelsmann Transformation Index (updated biannually), Failed States Index. • Open Budget Index • Local data