

# External Evaluation of EU's Support to Conflict Prevention and Peace Building (2013-2018)



Dissemination seminar organised  
by the European Commission

23 November 2020

# The task – what was the evaluation all about?

The evaluation is an **independent, evidence-based assessment** of the extent to which the EU has achieved its CPPB objectives and the impact of CPPB support on the ground.

## Legal scope

Spending and non-spending activities of

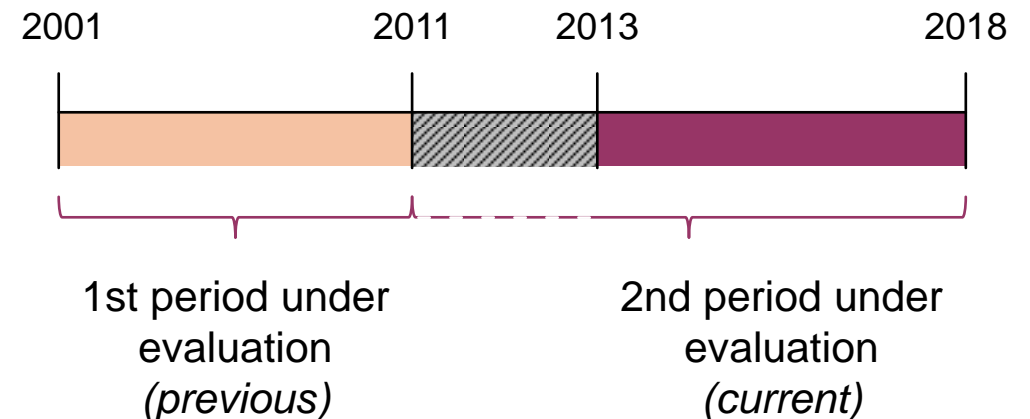
- DG DEVCO
- DG NEAR
- EEAS
- FPI

Examined from the perspectives of coordination and complementarity:

- DG ECHO
- CSDP missions/operations
- EU Member States

## Temporal scope

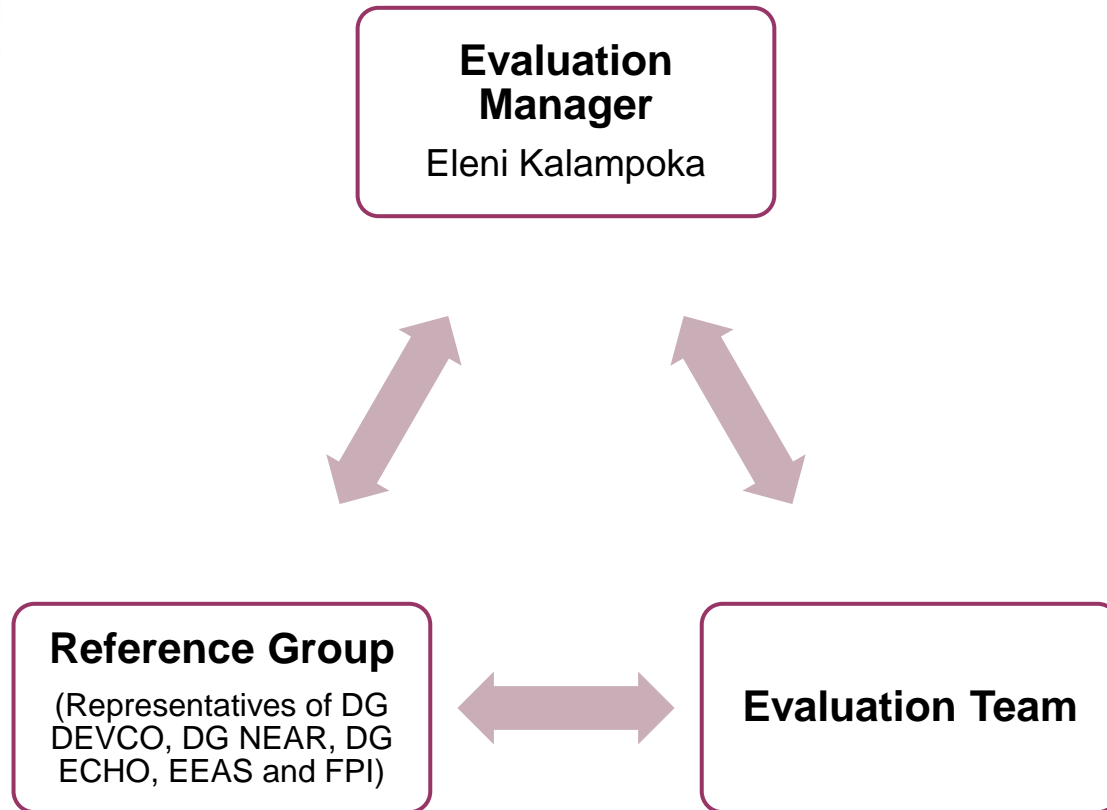
2011-2018



# How we conducted the evaluation – key actors

## The evaluation was carried out by:

Team Leader	Nicole Ball
Core Experts	Evelien Weller Volker Hauck Andrew Sherriff Susan Soux Fernanda Faria
Researchers	Matthias Deneckere Sophie Desmidt Pauline Veron Dominika Socha
Quality Support Expert	Enzo Caputo
Evaluation Manager	Michael Lieckefett



The evaluation was implemented by *Particip GmbH* in cooperation with *ECDPM* and managed by the *DG DEVCO Evaluation Unit*.

# How we conducted the evaluation – typology

## Category 1: Primary CPPB interventions

- High level engagement and support to peace processes;
- National and local dialogue and reconciliation;
- Transitional justice;
- CPPB capacity building;
- Peace support operations, ceasefire monitoring and human rights monitoring (in the framework of CPPB);
- Conflict analysis and early warning;
- Oversight and lessons learning for CPPB.

## Category 2: Mixed objectives interventions

- Security and rule of law/justice;
- Democratic governance, elections, civil society, and media;
- Socio-economic foundations;
- Natural resources and land rights;
- Countering/preventing violent extremism

## Category 3: Complementary interventions

- Organized crime;
- Counter terrorism;
- Non-proliferation; humanitarian assistance and delivery of basic services (e.g. WASH);
- Development, food security, resilience and linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD);
- Economic governance and core state functions (other than security);
- Macro-economic stability and growth/support to private sector/trade;
- Migration and displacement;
- Human rights and indigenous rights;
- Climate change and environment.

# How we conducted the evaluation – methodology

- Research and analysis guided by **7 evaluation questions**
- Both **qualitative** and **quantitative** methods employed
- **Multiple sources** of information systematically **triangulated**



**500+**

documents  
reviewed



**600+**

interviews  
conducted



**29**

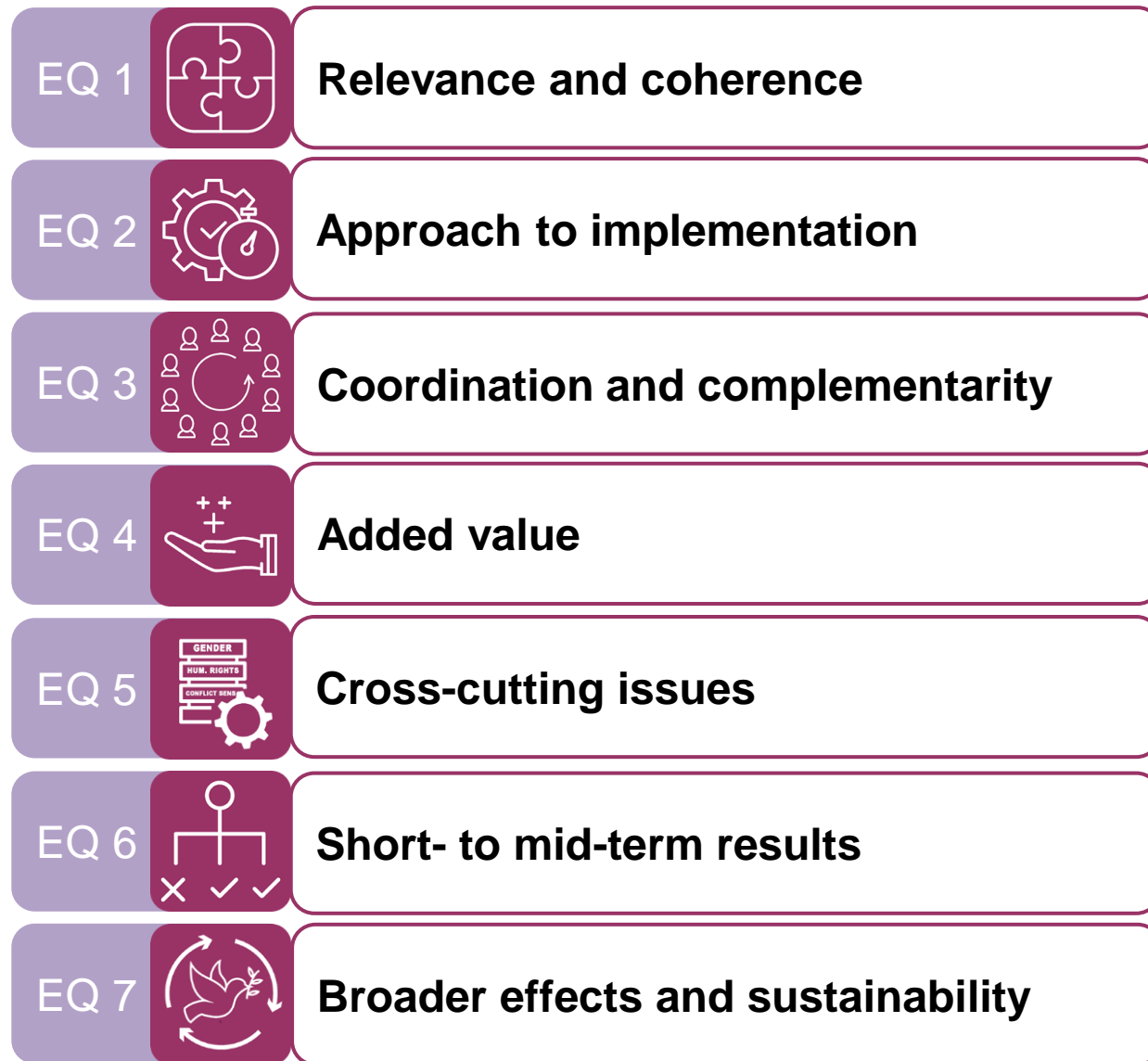
surveys  
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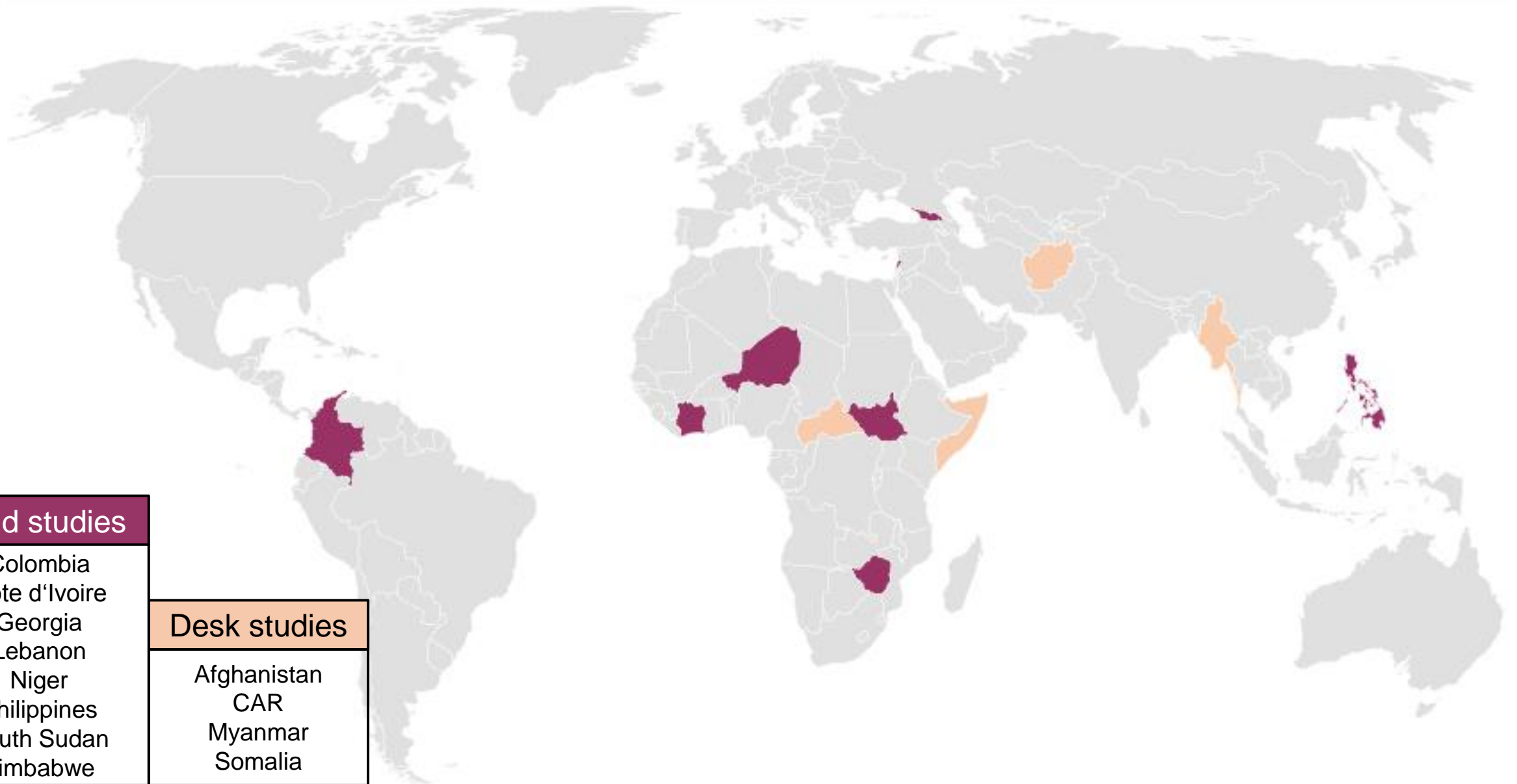
**12**

case  
studies

# How we conducted the evaluation – evaluation questions



# How we conducted the evaluation – case studies



## Field studies

Colombia  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Georgia  
Lebanon  
Niger  
Philippines  
South Sudan  
Zimbabwe

## Desk studies

Afghanistan  
CAR  
Myanmar  
Somalia

# What the EU does – recipient countries

Zone	Contracted, EUR m.
Afghanistan	467,51
Somalia	204,35
Myanmar	172,24
Colombia	165,15
DR Congo	161,97
Jordan	134,27
Lebanon	128,63
Moldova	122,89
Nigeria	120,50
Palestine	120,15
Pakistan	102,91
Georgia	88,97
Niger	82,30
Ukraine	80,19
Central African Republic	79,61
South Sudan	57,81
El Salvador	54,81
Libya	53,10
Cambodia	50,59
Philippines	50,42
Côte d'Ivoire	49,91
Syria	48,46
Chad	48,29
Mali	39,92
Angola	31,93
Zimbabwe	30,43
Kyrgyzstan	30,05
Bangladesh	24,91
Sri Lanka	22,16
Nepal	20,66
<b>Total (30 largest)</b>	<b>2.845,11</b>
<i>% of total bilateral support</i>	<i>91,0%</i>
<i>% of top 15 recipients</i>	<i>71,3%</i>

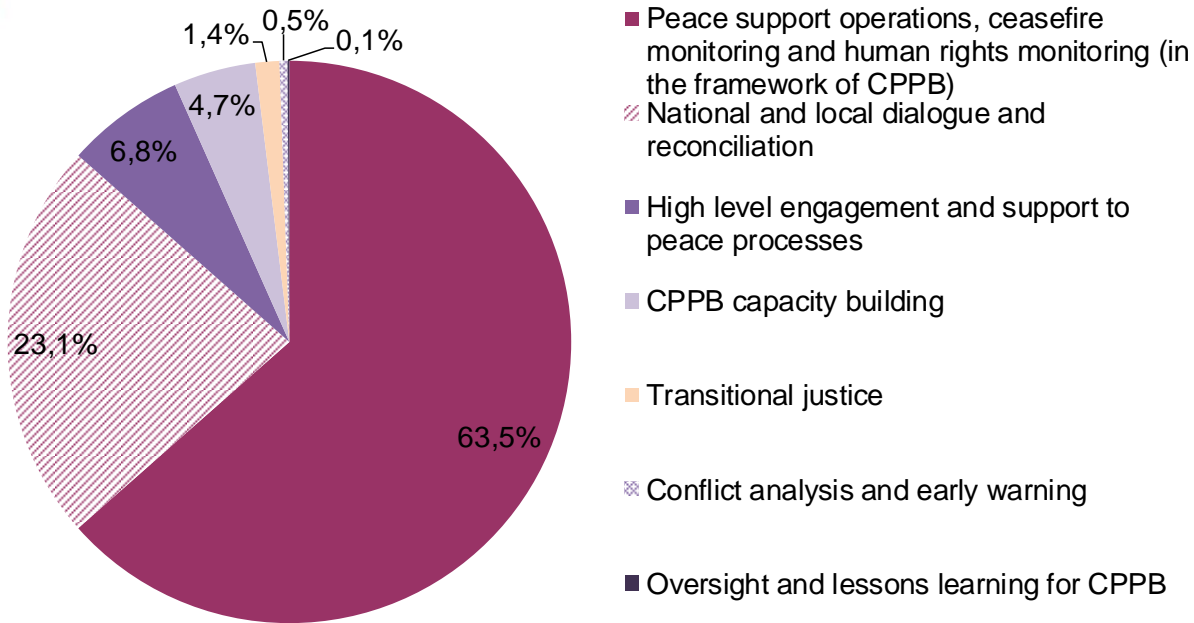
## Concentration in a few countries

- Top 30 = more than 90% of funds
- Top 15 = more than 70%
- Afghanistan: largest recipient

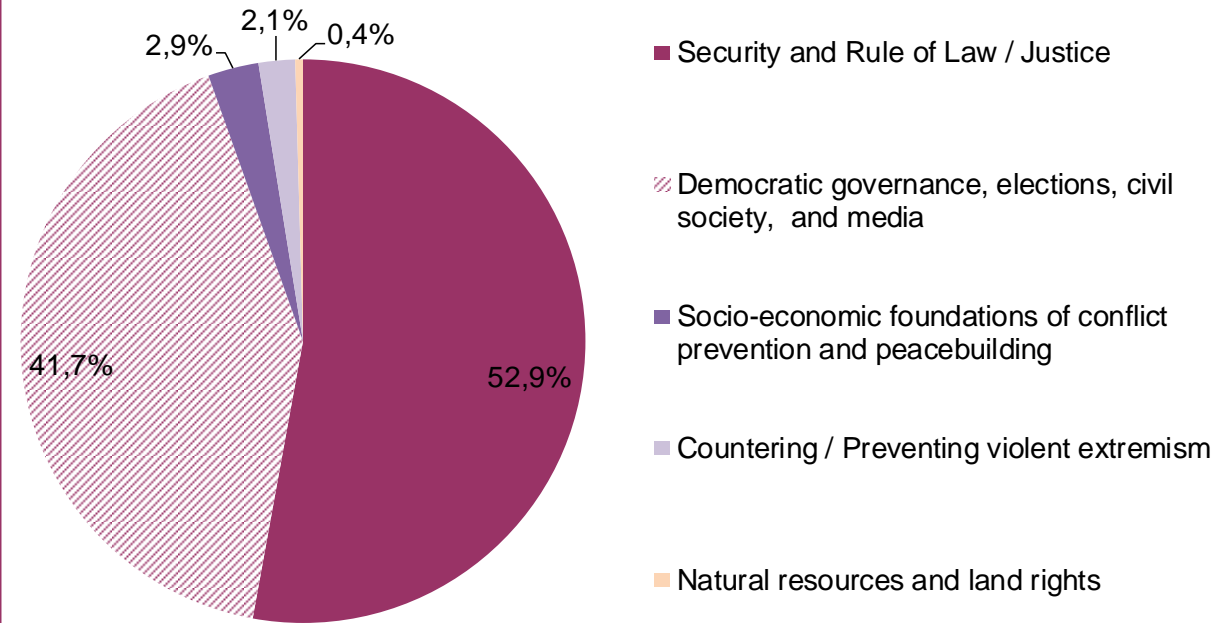


# What the EU does – areas of interventions

**Primary CPPB interventions: 2.5 billion EUR**



**Mixed objectives interventions: 3.1 billion EUR**



# What the EU does – non-spending activities

## Official dialogue/good offices and high-level **diplomatic engagement**

- *Associated actors: HR/VP, Senior level EEAS, HoDs.*

## Political roles, **policy dialogue** and/or diplomatic and **mediation** initiatives in partner countries

- *Associated actors: EU HoDs and other senior staff, such as Heads of Cooperation and Heads of Political Section.*

## Conflict sensitivity and **early warning**

- *Associated actors: EEAS, DG DEVCO, DG NEAR, DG ECHO, FPI.*

## Monitoring, evaluation, assessment and **learning** exercises

- *Associated actors: EEAS, DG DEVCO, DG NEAR, FPI, EU Court of Auditors, EU Parliament.*

## Conflict sensitive **trade relations** and **socially responsible** natural resource initiatives

- *Associated actors: EEAS, Heads of Cooperation, thematic staff at EUDs and HQ.*

# What we conclude – main takeaways from the evaluation

- 1) An overall political guidance and framing are essential for effective EU support to CPPB, strategically and operationally.**
- 2) The effectiveness of EU financial support depends in large measure on political/policy support and guidance.**
- 3) The EU is a unique and important actor in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, even in today's changing world. Its added value to CPPB can be further enhanced by ensuring that all resources are deployed in an integrated manner.**