

H2N – CSPM in Annual Reports

This H2N is based on the [SDC Guidance for Cooperation Programme Annual Report - AR \(2020\)](#). It gives orientation to SDC's staff on essential elements that should be taken into account when reporting on CSPM in the Annual Report, i.e. the contribution to positive change “out of fragility” with the reduction of causes of conflict, the strengthening of State and social resilience, and the better enjoyment of human rights in all contexts. It complements the institutional advice provided upon demand by the FCHR Unit.

Integrating CSPM in Annual Reports

The Swiss Representations report on their outcomes and contributions to positive change “out of fragility” with the reduction of the structural causes of conflict and violence, the strengthening of State and societal resilience, and the better enjoyment of human rights. This is compulsory in fragile and conflict-affected countries but relevant in all contexts marked by characteristics of fragility. Below are specific steps related to the integration CSPM in the relevant chapters of the Annual Report.

Chapter 1: Context

This chapter considers conflict-sensitive programme management, reviews assumptions made when preparing the theories of change and provides a strategic view of contextual changes. This leads to a description of the consequences for the implementation of the Cooperation Programme, including those related to political and institutional risks and opportunities for Switzerland and policy dialogue. It is recommended that the context analysis, including the analysis of structural causes of conflicts and violence, be a joint effort by the Swiss Representation (across the pillars of the triple nexus) together with project staff and direct partners.

- ⇒ Include contextual analysis and statements in reference to the dimensions of fragility ([OECD/DAC States of Fragility Platform](#)) conflict and peace building. Relate to the fields of observation from the [Fragility Assessment](#) prepared for the Country program.
- ⇒ Refer to country-specific and international fragility frameworks.
- ⇒ For fragile and conflict-affected situations, also report on the MERV category “Humanitarian and development space”, i.e. mention how social and political conflicts are addressed.
- ⇒ Integrate adaptations due to context changes and subsequent contribution logic.

Chapter 2: Analysis of results and implications

(+ Annex 1 Results Framework achievements)

The results analysis provides relevant information for steering and accountability. It informs if the portfolio contributes effectively to achieving the country results and the Cooperation Programme objectives, incl. the prevention, reduction and transformation of conflicts and violence. When integrating CSPM considerations in this chapter, the following steps are recommended:

- ⇒ Make results statements within a contribution logic towards:
 - **Reduction of structural causes of conflicts and violence**, e.g. participation of vulnerable groups, supporting trust building between citizens and the State, promoting the rule of law, the accountability of security forces, etc.
 - **Increase of coping capacities and resilience to fragility factors and risks**, e.g. strengthening local governments' capacities to ensure the delivery of basic services, develop social protection, protect vulnerable groups, management of disasters, etc.

- **Better enjoyment of human rights**, e.g. ratification of human rights treaties and integration into national laws, Universal Periodic Review process, national mechanisms for addressing human rights violations, etc.
- ⇒ Use the Results Framework to give information about important outcomes and results related the contribution to conflict prevention / transformation and peace promotion as sector, but also transversally in other sectors;
- ⇒ Include quantitative or qualitative data related to fragility, conflict prevention and transformation, and human rights, e.g. Thematic Reference Indicators (TRI's) and Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARI's) on Fragility, Conflict and Human Rights (FCHR ARI's and TRI's). Reference: [SDC Guidance on results' indicators, including list of ARIs & TRIs](#) and [H2N Monitoring of Cooperation Programmes](#)
- ⇒ Give information about the underlying theory of change per domain of intervention for the reduction of poverty, vulnerability and dimensions of fragility.

Chapter 3: Conclusion and outlook for steering the Cooperation Programme

This chapter should include strategic recommendations for possible changes to the programme implementation, and the link to managing the operational and institutional risks:

- ⇒ Report on the major risks faced and how they are managed. Consider contextual, programmatic and institutional risks (security risks, financial risks) as described in the [SDC Guidelines for Risk Management](#).
- ⇒ Inform on how the triple nexus approach is being implemented and how far and in which sense it needs to be strengthened, taking into account that it promotes the combination of instruments for greater impact via joint analysis, joint programming (collective outcomes) and where relevant joined-up financing.
- ⇒ Inform on how CSPM skills are developed within the Representation team and the partners.
- ⇒ Integrate relevant information on psychosocial approach (cf "H2N CSPM and PSA"), workforce diversity (cf "H2N CSPM and Human Ressources"), conflict-sensitive communication and policy dialogue (cf "H2N CSPM and Communication & Policy Dialogue").

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