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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Launching the Global Europe Performance Monitoring System containing a Revised Global Europe Results Framework

Contents

1. Introduction

This Staff Working Document presents the second revision of the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework (hereafter EU Results Framework, EURF). The EURF is essentially a list of indicators that have been used to collect and measure key results achieved at corporate level by interventions[1] funded using the external assistance financing instruments of EU international cooperation[2]. The EURF was launched in 2015[3] and then updated in 2018[4] to align with the 2030 Agenda and the EU Consensus on Development.

A new revision is once again required to align with:

- the 2020-2024 Strategic Plans of DGs INTPA, NEAR and FPI that were elaborated under the political priority of a 'Stronger Europe in the World of the von der Leyen Commission[5];
- the 2021-2027 Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF) which includes a new instrument for EU external action – the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI – Global Europe) that is co-managed by DGs INTPA, NEAR and FPI[6].

This updated list of indicators is called the **Global Europe Results Framework (GERF)**.

The 2015 EURF aimed to promote accountability, and the 2018 EURF added the objectives of communication, management, and learning. Experience with the EURF has confirmed its utility in ensuring accountability but has exposed certain limitations in fulfilling the remaining ambitions of communication, management, and learning. Therefore, the GERF is complemented by:

- A set of sector-specific results chains containing thematic indicators which have been elaborated in collaboration with the INTPA thematic units to increase the availability of common quality-assured indicators;
- An intervention performance measurement system which uses monitoring data to calculate performance scores at intervention level and key performance indicators at corporate level;
- A new set of indicators which measure the quality of results data collected.

This broader performance monitoring system is called the **Global Europe Performance Monitoring System (GEPMS)**: see Figure 1.

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[1] Intervention is the term that the Commission services for external relations uses to refer to what is more commonly known as a project. This term was introduced to reconcile differences between the administrative unit of observation used to manage finances and the operational unit of observation used to manage results.

[2] The European Development Fund (EDF), the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the programmable part of the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) under article 5, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC), the Instrument for Greenland and the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI). The EURF did not encompass the non-programmable or programmable parts of the IcSP (Articles 3 and 4, respectively), nor did it cover the Election Observation part of the EIDHR, which are managed by FPI.

[3] Launching the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework, SWD(2015)80 final

[4] A Revised EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework in line with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New European Consensus on Development, SWD(2018)444 final

[5] https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/strategic-plans-2020-2024-international-cooperation-and-development_en, https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/strategic-plan-2020-2024-neighbourhood-and-enlargement-negotiations_en, https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/strategic-plan-2020-2024-foreign-policy-instruments_en.

[6] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/947/oj

Figure 1: The new Global Europe Performance Monitoring System containing a revised Global Europe Results Framework and complementary sets of thematic indicators

In addition to tracking the EU priorities for external action (hereafter Strategic Priorities)[7], the GEPMS will enable enhanced coverage of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). First, the addition of the thematic indicators considerably extends the list of indicators to be monitored. Second, the relationship between the GERF and SDG indicators has been mapped out in greater detail than before, in a manner that highlights the inevitable interlinkages between the international cooperation and development results that underpin the SDG framework.

In sum, the corporate performance monitoring system has been revised and expanded to better meet the varied needs of the different stakeholders who are responsible for ensuring accountability, communication, management, and learning. The GEPMS will equip the European Commission with the tools needed to take the next step in implementing results-based management and instilling a results-based culture.

[7] Since the drafting of the present document, the official presentation of the EU priorities for external action has evolved. They are now grouped under the following five headings: 1) Green Alliances and Partnerships; 2) Alliances for Science, Technology, Innovation and Digital; 3) Alliance for Sustainable Growth and Jobs; 4) Partnerships for Migration and Mobility; 5) Partnerships for Human Development, Peace and Governance.

Box 1: The EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework or EU Results Framework (EURF)

A results framework is a tool used to collect and measure results achieved against strategic objectives. The EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework or EU Results Framework (EURF) has been used to collect and measure key results achieved at corporate level by interventions funded using the external assistance financing instruments of EU international cooperation.

The EURF is composed of three levels, each one containing indicators measuring the results achieved at different points in the implementation of interventions.

- Level 1 monitors the impact in terms of international cooperation and development progress in partner countries (e.g., UNESCO Institute for Statistics Youth literacy rate);
- Level 2 measures the outputs and outcomes to which EU funded interventions have contributed in collaboration with partners (e.g. Number of students enrolled in education with EU support);
- Level 3 tracks the resources directed towards specific priorities, measured either in terms of budgetary commitments or numbers of interventions (e.g., Amount and share of EU funded international cooperation and development assistance directed towards education).

The main contribution of the EURF is Level 2 because these indicators define the common units needed for aggregation at corporate level, thereby permitting the measurement of the EU contribution to the associated results.

<u>Common units (Level 2 vs 3)</u>
Corporate reporting started out with Level 3-type indicators because inputs can be conveniently measured using monetary units, thereby facilitating subsequent aggregation. However, these indicators only track the production costs of international cooperation and development, which is mostly meaningful when presented alongside the results that were financed using those costs. Unfortunately, results do not have a natural common unit and therefore have proven more challenging to measure at corporate level. The Level 2 indicators provide a set of such common units to permit aggregation.

<u>Contribution (Level 2 vs 1)</u>
Even if all results measured at Level 2 cannot be fully attributed to EU funding specifically, there is a clear link between the EU resources mobilised and these results. Indeed, these results are collected and measured by including the relevant Level 2 indicators in the monitoring frameworks for all EU funded interventions so that every year when values are reported at intervention level, they can be aggregated over all interventions to produce corporate values.

In contrast, Level 1 presents results at such a high level that they are too far removed from the intervention to be able to claim any sort of direct contribution. However, the Level 1 indicators remain important as they serve to describe the context in which an intervention is being implemented and to communicate the ultimate objective of that intervention. These indicators are prominent international indicators for which data collection is ensured by a third party (for example, SDG indicators).

2. Experience with EURF

2.1 Accountability, communication, management, and learning

Since 2018, the EURF has played an essential role in ensuring accountability to corporate management thanks to the publication of the Annual Report[8], the Programme Statements[9] (used to prepare and report upon the Budget), and the Annual Activity Reports[10] (based on the respective DGs and Services' Strategic/Management Plans).

However, the 2018 EURF has played a more limited role in enabling communication, management, and learning. Indeed, experience has shown that most indicators cannot be used for all four purposes because of certain structural incompatibilities (or competing priorities). The following incompatibilities between the different purposes of the EURF have been observed:

- Accountability vs Management & Learning:
  - Indicator selection for the 2021-2027 MFF and 2020-2024 SP had to respond to technical measurement requirements as well as political considerations. The resulting compromise included indicators which are of limited use to management.
  - Indicators used for accountability (i.e., to assess compliance) can be subject to pressure for methodological adjustments to ensure that all results are reflected in the numbers reported and targets are reached. However, such methodological adjustments come at the expense of consistent measurement, which is the foundation of performance assessment.
- Communication vs Management & Learning: When methodologies are not well established, tensions may appear between the units that define indicators, and those that report on progress. The resulting methodological variations come at the expense of data consistency and integrity.
- Accountability & Communication vs Management & Learning: Different types of information are needed to meet the different needs of different stakeholders across the EU and its partner countries. For example, for communication to the general public and for accountability to the Council and Parliament, it can suffice to report on the number of countries that have been supported in different ways. However, for management or learning purposes, this information has limited value and much more granularity is needed.

When indicators are selected to serve the accountability (and communication) needs of certain stakeholders, the information collected might not be suitable for management or learning needs. Therefore, the performance measurement framework should include a clear separation between the indicators to be used for accountability purposes (primarily) and those to be used for other purposes.

The limitations inherent in using an indicator to simultaneously serve accountability, communication, management and learning needs have also been raised by other international cooperation and development actors.

[8] https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/intpa-annual-report-2020-swd_en.pdf
[9] https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/eu-budget/performance-and-reporting/programmes-performance/global-europe-neighbourhood-development-and-international-cooperation-instrument-performance_en
[10] https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/annual-activity-report-2020-international-partnerships_en, https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/annual-activity-report-2020-neighbourhood-and-enlargement-negotiations_en, https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/annual-activity-report-2020-service-foreign-policy-instruments_en

According to the World Bank[11], "*The current country-level results measurement and management framework is meant to serve multiple needs at once, with potential tensions between various intended uses*". The uses specifically referred to are: "*external accountability*", "*internal portfolio management*" and "*learning, innovation and adaptation*". Further explanation is also provided: "*Measuring and managing for results for outside reporting […] may also create a compliance mindset, which is at odds with an outcome-oriented mindset*".

The OECD confirms that these concerns are widespread[12]: "*Several evaluations note that [Results-Based Management] reforms have led to a skewed focus in favour of accountability and reporting, at the expense of learning and decision-making. RBM is conceived as a compliance exercise […] As a result, in many cases development co-operation results have become detached from development results.*"

In sum, the collective experience of a number of international cooperation and development actors including the European Commission has demonstrated that different tools are needed for different purposes.

2.2 Other technical challenges

In addition to the structural issues identified above, the following technical challenges have been observed:

- Reporting gaps: The relevant EURF indicators are not always included in the logical framework matrices (logframes) that contain the indicators to be used for monitoring at intervention level, which means that certain results go unreported. In many cases, the 2018 EURF indicators were introduced after the logframes were developed and implementation started, so these indicators proved difficult to report upon. Additionally, the logframes are often developed/finalised by implementing partners who might not be familiar with the EURF, and even when the EURF is known, the indicators are not always considered to be useful at EU Delegation (EUD) level. Consequently, even when results are generated, they might not be measured if the indicator has not been included in the logframe.

  For example, in 2020 an EU intervention reported more than 11 million people against its logframe indicator "Number of people who have received essential, nutrition and population services". The logframe for the intervention had been elaborated in 2017, and therefore could not include the relevant 2018 EURF indicator: Number of food insecure people receiving EU assistance. Since the logframe indicator did not require a disaggregation by service provided, it was not possible to report against the EURF indicator.

- Methodological implementation issues: The methodologies defined for certain indicators have proven to be difficult to implement. When selecting indicators, what *should* be measured can come at the expense of what *can* be measured.

[11] World Bank Group (2019), *The World Bank Group Outcome Orientation at the Country Level: What Influences Outcome Management and Measurement Practices across Country Engagements?*, IEG Approach Paper, http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/638481583432517450/The-World-Bank-Group-Outcome-Orientation-at-the-Country-Level-What-Influences-Outcome-Management-and-Measurement-Practices-across-Country-Engagements

[12] Vähämäki, J. and C. Verger (2019), "Learning from Results-Based Management evaluations and reviews", OECD Development Co-operation Working Papers, No. 53, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/3fda0081-en

For example, we would like to measure the marine areas under sustainable management with EU support. This indicator was included in the 2018 EURF as it was included in the SDG framework, but no internationally agreed methodology has been established so far.

- Reporting lags & budget misalignments: The general practise in results reporting has been to report the most recent results available for the current reporting year, which has meant that in some cases, results were not being reported for the year in which they were generated.

  For example, the results generated in 2019 were published at the end of 2020, but the Annual Activity Report (AAR) and the Programme Statements (PS) faced an earlier deadline of February 2020. Consequently, the results reported for 2019 in the 2019 AAR and the 2019 PS actually corresponded to the results achieved in 2018.

- Reporting overlaps: Annual reporting on the MFF and the SP include all results generated in a given year, even if the results were generated using funds from different MFFs and SPs.

  For example, at the beginning of a new MFF, all results reported have actually been generated using funds from the previous MFF. As the years of the MFF go by, the results reported correspond less and less to results generated using funds from the previous MFF and more and more to results generated using funds from the current MFF. However, this distinction between results generated by the different MFFs has never been drawn, and only the aggregate figure is reported as if all results were generated by the current MFF.

- Scaling issues: Certain indicators generate values that end up providing limited information on progress towards objectives because the units selected for measurement do not permit enough granularity.

  For example, when an indicator counts countries that have been supported in a specific way, and the first value corresponds to the total number of countries, then the indicator will not permit tracking further progress in the support provided (or the actual results achieved). In this case, maybe counting people supported would have been more appropriate. However, it can be very difficult to know ex-ante what values a new indicator will generate.

2.3 The problem of (in)visibility

One final issue that has been frequently raised by EU Delegations is the limited visibility of their results at corporate level. Ultimately, the only results reported at corporate level are those measured by the 30 Level 2 indicators. Therefore, the EUDs producing results that cannot be measured by the Level 2 indicators suffer from a lack of visibility at corporate level. This invisibility is either due to the fact that there are too few indicators in the EURF (limited scope), or to the fact that the indicators are not measuring the right results (mistaken focus).

3. A new and improved performance monitoring system

The experience with the EURF has demonstrated the following points:

- The EURF has successfully served the purpose of accountability at the corporate level.
- Meeting the communication, management and learning needs of all relevant stakeholders will require other tools necessarily involving more indicators.
- These other tools need to be flexible enough to accommodate adjustments as needs evolve and technical challenges arise.
- More indicators are needed to improve the coverage of results generated by EU interventions.

- Results reporting can be improved by ensuring that:
    - GERF indicators are included in the logframes when they are relevant;
    - results are reported for the year in which they were generated;
    - results are disaggregated according to relevant MFF, i.e. 2014-20 and 2021-27.

In addition, the chapter on monitoring in the Better Regulation Guidelines[13] presents the following relevant key requirements:

- Make sure it will be possible to assess the performance of an initiative while avoiding unnecessary or duplicative requests for data and information.
- Establish monitoring arrangements and indicators that will generate the necessary information for subsequent evaluation of the performance of the intervention while minimising data collection costs.

Consequently, the revision of the 2018 EURF provides an important and timely opportunity to launch the Global Europe Performance Monitoring System (GEPMS), which is composed of (see Figure 1):

- an updated and expanded time-bound Global Europe Results Framework (GERF) to continue serving the corporate accountability needs;
- a more comprehensive set of sector-specific results chains with associated quality assured indicators to serve the other needs of communication, management and learning and to provide improved coverage of the results actually generated in the field;
- an IT platform (OPSYS) to facilitate logframe management as well as results data collection and assessment at corporate level, including a results dashboard to aggregate and display results.

Each of these components are at different stages of development, and the next section presents how they will be further developed and better articulated, in view of creating a single coherent performance monitoring system.

3.1 An updated and expanded Global Europe Results Framework (GERF) for corporate accountability

Every new strategy and budget requires (to some extent) new result indicators to monitor progress for accountability purposes. These indicators must have good visibility at the corporate level in order to promote adoption at the intervention level. Because expenditure generates results only with a delay, results should continue to be collected using the framework for a prescribed number of years after the end of the strategy/budget, in order to collect all results generated by the strategy/budget.

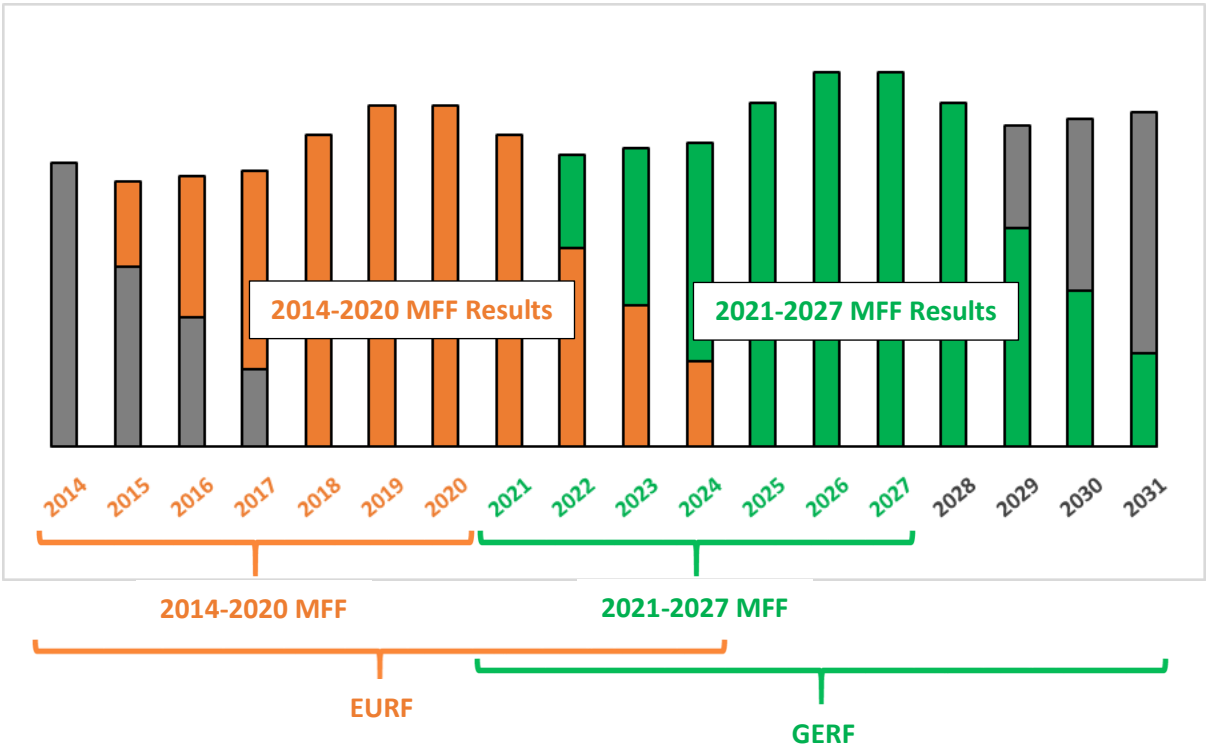
It generally takes about 3 to 4 years from design until an intervention generates results[14]. This lag between budget approval and the appearance of results needs to be reflected in the design of the performance monitoring system. So far, the results reported in a given year have not been disaggregated for the MFF that financed the actions generating the results. Consequently, the results reported in a given year have been (implicitly) attributed to the applicable MFF in that year. However, as illustrated in Figure 2 **(using stylised data)**, this approach is not correct. The bars represent the results reported for a given year, and these bars are color-coded for the budget that financed the actions generating these results. For example, in 2023 about half of the results that will be reported that year will still be funded by the 2014-2020 MFF (i.e., orange portion of the bar), and

[13] https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-making-process/planning-and-proposing-law/better-regulation-why-and-how/better-regulation-guidelines-and-toolbox_en

[14] For non-programmable interventions (for example, in the area of crisis response or election observation), results may be generated as of 2 years.

the other half by funds from the 2021-2027 MFF (i.e., green portion of the bar). The historical approach for results reporting would attribute all results reported for 2014-2020 (i.e., all seven bars in their entirety) to the 2014-2020 MFF. This calculation incorrectly includes the gray portions of the bars in 2014-2017 and excludes the orange portions of the bars in 2021-2024.

Figure 2: Illustrative timing of the results generated by successive MFFs and consequent durations of associated results frameworks



To address this situation, at the beginning of each Strategic Plan/MFF, reporting should be performed using two frameworks, the old one and the new one. For example, in order to measure all the results generated by the 2014-2020 MFF, data collection using the 2018 EURF will need to continue for another few years. Simultaneously, the new GERF, covering the 2021-2027 MFF, will need to be launched in order to be ready to measure the results generated by the new budget, as soon as these start materialising in the next few years. Since each results framework should only measure the results generated by the associated MFF, the baselines for the (Level 2) indicators on EU-funded support should be zero at the beginning of the first year of the MFF, and results reported in any given year must be disaggregated according to MFF.

In sum, each MFF and SP will have its own designated results framework that will be monitored beyond the initial period of implementation through to the end of impact generation, thereby providing the stable, well-defined and complete monitoring framework needed for corporate accountability.

These overlapping, time-bound results frameworks will maintain the three-level structure of the 2015 and 2018 EURFs, which provides monitoring of EU support at different levels of the results chain: see Box 1 and Figure 3. The revisions of each of these levels that are incorporated in the GERF will be presented in reverse order (starting with Level 3 and finishing with Level 1) in order to follow the funds from budget allocation through implementation all the way to impact generation.

Figure 3: Global Europe Results Framework (GERF)

3.1.1 Level 3 indicators

As in the 2018 EURF, Level 3 of the GERF still focuses on policy mainstreaming as measured by budgetary commitments directed towards specific priorities. For the most part, these priorities have been explicitly stated, and the associated spending targets provided, in the legal basis to the NDICI-Global Europe (e.g., climate change[15], biodiversity[16], human development, migration and forced

[15] NDICI-Global Europe should contribute to mainstream climate action in the Union policies and to the achievement of an overall target of 30% of the Union budget expenditure supporting climate objectives. Actions under the Instrument are expected to contribute 30% of its overall financial envelope to climate objectives. Note that additional EUR 4 bn were pledged by President von der Leyen in the State of the Union address that was delivered on 15 September 2021.

[16] NDICI-Global Europe should contribute to the ambition of providing 7,5% of annual spending under the multiannual financial framework to biodiversity objectives in the year 2024 and 10% of annual spending under the multiannual financial framework to biodiversity objectives in 2026 and 2027, while considering the existing overlaps between climate and biodiversity goals. Note that President von der Leyen in the State of the Union address that was delivered on 15 September 2021 announced the doubling of external funding for biodiversity by 2027.

displacement[17]).[18] In some cases, the priority is derived from formal EU policy commitments endorsed by the Council (e.g., Gender Action Plan III[19]) or international commitments made by the EU (e.g., nutrition). In the case of education, the target was set by the Commissioner for International Partnerships for the programmes under her responsibility. The 16 Level 3 indicators are presented in Annex 1, along with the spending targets.

All 10 Level 3 indicators from the 2018 EURF have been included in the GERF, with a couple of minor adjustments (i.e., two indicators from the 2018 EURF have been merged, and the methodology to calculate the indicator on human development has been updated). This confirms the stability of the EU commitment to providing support in these areas.

Seven new indicators have been added to monitor spending directed towards digitalisation, reform implementation, migration-related interventions, crisis-response, education, disability inclusion, and inequality reduction. This attests the redefinition of priorities that is to be expected with the arrival of a new Commission.

The budgetary commitments reported by the Level 3 indicators serve to finance interventions that will generate results in different sectors. These results will be measured by the Level 2 indicators once they materialise. In the last column of Annex 1, each Level 1 indicator is mapped to the specific Level 2 indicators which measure the results that the budgetary commitment in question is expected to generate. Note that for 5 of the Level 3 indicators, there is a dominant match presented in bold, followed by the complete list of matches. For indicators 3.3 on investment climate, 3.4 on trade, and 3.14 on inequalities, the long list of matches reflects the cross-cutting nature of these sectors; for 3.12 on gender equality and 3.13 on disability inclusion, this reflects the mainstreaming implemented for these areas.

3.1.2 Level 2 indicators

Level 2 of the GERF will continue to focus on international cooperation and development outcomes and outputs to which EU funded interventions have contributed in collaboration with partner governments and other funding providers. The inclusion of indicators was dictated by corporate accountability needs, namely the need to monitor the NDICI-Global Europe (2021-2027 MFF) and the 2020-2024 Strategic Plans of DGs INTPA, NEAR and FPI:

- Regarding the monitoring of the NDICI- Global Europe, the Commission proposal included 10 indicators from the 2018 EURF, and then the Parliament and Council made modifications and additions. Ultimately, 19 indicators were included in the legal basis to the NDICI-Global

[17] Indicatively 10% of the financial envelope for the NDICI-Global Europe should be dedicated particularly to actions supporting management and governance of migration and forced displacement within the objectives of NDICI-Global Europe. In addition, that target should also include actions to address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement when they directly target specific challenges related to migration and forced displacement.

[18] The Delegated Act to the NDICI-Global Europe included 2 additional spending targets, *(a) at least 15 % for human rights, democracy and good governance; (b) at least 45 % for inclusive and sustainable growth for human development;* which have not been included in the GERF because they pertain to geographic programmes only, and they overlap with the other spending targets for the entire instrument. Notes that these additional spending targets will be subject to regular monitoring, along with the other Level 3 GERF indicators

[19] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-13947-2020-INIT/en/pdf; NDICI-Global Europe shall promote gender equality, women's and girls' rights and empowerment and non-discrimination on any grounds, through targeted and mainstreamed actions. It shall also give particular attention to the rights of the child and empowerment of youth.

Europe, and these were translated into 21 indicators in the GERF. Sixteen of these indicators were included in Level 2. Two of these indicators were new to the GERF, one related to investment climate and the other to reform implementation.

- Regarding the monitoring of the Strategic Plans, DGs INTPA, NEAR and FPI had to formulate Specific Objectives and select indicators to monitor them. These indicators could come from the 2018 EURF if appropriate or elsewhere if not. Ultimately, 42 of the SP indicators were included in the GERF, and 32 of these indicators were included in Level 2. Fourteen of these indicators had already been included in the NDICI-Global Europe and 7 were new to the GERF. Of the new indicators, 3 are related to digitalisation, and the others to border management, electoral processes, social protection, and inequalities.

After the NDICI-Global Europe and SP indicators were merged, the list included 34 indicators, 27 of which came from the 2018 EURF. Then DGs INTPA, NEAR and FPI were consulted to ensure that all international commitments could be adequately monitored at the corporate level. Five more indicators were added, 4 of which were in the 2018 EURF and 1 of which were new to the GERF. At the end of this process, 29 of the 30 2018 EURF indicators had been included along with 10 new indicators. The 39 Level 2 indicators are presented in Annex 2. Note that 11 of these indicators are also being used to monitor the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD).

For all indicators reporting on individuals, the data must be disaggregated according to sex. Other disaggregations such as age and disability should also be reported when relevant and possible. This more granular information is needed to be able to report on progress made in achieving the policy objectives related to gender equality, gender mainstreaming and youth.

In order to increase the relevance (and uptake and reporting) of the Level 2 indicators, users are allowed to add further specifications at the end of the standard formulation of the relevant GERF indicator.[20] For example, at the end of GERF 2.28 *Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support*, one could add *on social protection*. The IT system that will be used for logframe management and data collection will allow this more specific indicator to be linked with the associated GERF indicator, thereby ensuring that the data collected on this more specific indicator is automatically included in the reporting against the standard GERF indicator. This automation means that increased flexibility in the use of GERF indicators does not have to come at the expense of reporting (as was the case previously); indeed, it means that increased flexibility will actually increase reporting and thereby contribute to minimising the reporting gaps presented in Section 2.2. This greater flexibility in the use of the GERF indicators will also partially address the problem of scope explained in Section 2.3, and thereby help EUDs gain greater visibility at the corporate level.

3.1.3 Level 1 indicators

Level 1 of the GERF will continue to track progress in partner countries: i.e., the medium/long term international cooperation and development impact achieved in collaboration with partner governments, donors and other international cooperation and development actors including the private sector and civil society. Such progress is, by nature, slow and impacts reported at this level are not intended to directly assess the performance of EU international cooperation, but rather give the context in which EU external assistance is provided, including the implementation of the SDGs.

[20] The more specific indicator would have to adopt the official methodology for the GERF indicator in question, and then add the relevant restrictions.

Each Level 2 indicator was allocated a Level 1 indicator in the following manner. Ideally, this Level 1 indicator was to represent the next logical link in the results chain. For example, if more women of reproductive age use modern contraception methods with EU support (Level 2 indicator), then the adolescent birth rate should drop (associated Level 1 indicator). However, the data requirements for Level 1 indicators are relatively limiting because global figures are needed reliably on an annual basis. Consequently:

- In some cases, the Level 1 indicator selected remained at the same level of the results chain as the Level 2 indicator but provided a broader measurement. For example, at level 2 the number of people with new access to electricity is measured for EU interventions, whereas at level 1 access to electricity is measured for the entire national population.
- In other cases, the Level 1 indicator is a composite indicator that measures a broader concept.[21] For example, access to digital government services with EU support is measured at Level 2 and the associated Level 1 indicator is the International Telecommunications Union ICT Development Index that "measures the development potential of ICTs and the extent to which countries can make use of them to enhance growth and development in the context of available capabilities and skills".[22]

Given the purpose of reflecting overall progress at country level, preference was given to universally applicable UN SDG indicators and, among them, to those classified by the UN Statistical Commission as Tier 1[23]. If none fulfilling these criteria could be identified, then either Tier 2[24] SDG indicators or other well-established and well-recognised indicators were considered. The 32 Level 1 indicators are presented in Annex 2.

3.1.4 Data quality indicators

This is the seventh year that the EURF has been used to collect results data. The Operational Managers of the interventions included in the annual data collection exercise are required to report values for all relevant EURF indicators. Over the first four years, data was collected for a growing sample of closed interventions. In 2018 data collection was extended to a sample of ongoing interventions, and in 2020 all blending operations were included in the sample. In the past, all interventions with a budget greater than 750 000 euros were included in the data collection exercises, and now that OPSYS is being used for data collection this minimum budgetary threshold has disappeared.

However, this broad inclusion of interventions in the annual data collection exercise does not ensure broad coverage of the results achieved with EU support. The results reported at corporate level depend upon the internal monitoring systems used to collect the data at intervention level. The quality of the results reported can only be as good as the internal monitoring systems and the data collection exercise. Therefore, it is important to monitor these elements. Not only will this information reveal the extent to which the results reported are complete and up to date, but it will also reveal the improvements needed and provide the incentive to undertake them.

[21] A new online tool developed by the European Commission brings together hundreds of indexes to help monitoring countries' performance across a wide range of policy areas: https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/explorer

[22] https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2017/methodology.aspx

[23] Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

[24] Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

The main internal monitoring tool is based on the intervention logic approach and takes the form of a logical framework matrix. This logframe matrix presents the results that should be generated by the intervention at different time horizons. The actions taken within the framework of the intervention should directly generate *outputs* which, when used by the beneficiary, translate into *outcomes* that eventually contribute to a higher-order *impact* later on. In the logframe matrix, these result levels (outputs, outcomes and impact) are accompanied by indicators to measure (contribution to) their achievement.

Data collection is driven by the indicators that have been included in the intervention's logframe. In theory the values for these indicators should be updated every year at the very least, but in practice this does not happen. In some cases, certain indicators are never even reported upon at all. This highlights problems with either data collection or logframe design (i.e., the indicators in the logframe are not or no longer relevant). The latter suggests that the intervention is being steered without a clear roadmap and the former that the intervention is being steered without the data needed to be able to identify the current position on the roadmap. In both cases, less results are reported at the corporate level. These different dimensions of the quality of the data collection exercise can be measured using the indicators presented in Annex 3.

For example, one particularly important data quality indicator is the one that measures the availability of sex disaggregated data (to be calculated for each of the Level 2 indicators that are suitable for sex disaggregation). Despite the legal obligation to report the sex disaggregation for all suitable indicators, the INTPA 2020 Annual Report reveals that 34% of the relevant data is not sex disaggregated. The inclusion of this data quality indicator in the GERF ensures that this gender data gap will be systematically reported upon each year.

The calculation of these data quality indicators does not require any additional data collection. Some of the data is already available with the current progress reporting by implementing partners; and the rest will become available when this process will be implemented using OPSYS. Therefore, the additional information provided by these indicators comes at a very low marginal cost. Indeed, these indicators will permit to exploit the data already collected more fully in view of ensuring that the internal monitoring system in place provides maximum and timely coverage of results at corporate level.

3.2 Thematic indicators for communication, management, and learning

Level 2 of the GERF includes 39 indicators to monitor and report on the EU support provided to all sectors in all regions of the world. This list was designed to meet corporate accountability needs. However, because of the limited number of indicators available to monitor each sector and because of the structural incompatibilities highlighted above, this list is not sufficient to fully meet the remaining needs of communication, management, and learning. Consequently, the GEPMS also incorporates the thematic indicators included in a growing set of sector-specific results chains that have been developed over the past few years[25]. Currently, 18 results chains are available[26] and 2 more are under development[27].

[25] https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/results-and-indicators

[26] 1. Food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, 2. Nutrition, 3. Green economy, 4. Circular Economy, 5. Sustainable cities, 6. Digitalisation, 7. Cybersecurity, 8. Business environment reform, 9. Education, 10. Forced displacement, 11. Remittances, 12. Democracy, 13. Human rights, 14. Justice sector reform, 15. Countering violent extremism, 16. Security sector reform, 17. Resilience, conflict sensitivity and peace, 18. Social protection.

[27] 1. Employment and VET, 2. Health.

Note that in the single case of gender equality, the thematic indicators do not come from a results chain, but rather from the Gender Action Plan III (GAP III). GAP III sets out the plans to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through all EU external action from 2021-2025. It is accompanied by a set of thematic indicators which are used to measure progress towards GAP III objectives per thematic area of engagement. For further information, see under part II: https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/swd_2020_284_en_final.pdf

The results chains present the logical flow (possible pathways of change) of how EU-funded interventions are intended to contribute to impact in the sector. Each result statement is accompanied by a list of suggested indicators, including those from the GERF and SDGs. Note that some of the GERF indicators have been tailored to the needs of the sector by making the indicator more specific, as explained in Section 3.1.2.

For example, the results chain for Circular Economy is presented in Annex 4, and the associated indicators in Annex 5. Note that the list of indicators includes 3 cases in which the relevance of the standard GERF indicator has been improved by making it more specific (c.f. bold text):

1. GERF 2.7, modified: *Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided with EU support,* ***per unit of value added, CO2 equivalent emissions only*** **(t CO2/year/USD)**
2. GERF 2.13, modified: *Number of green jobs supported/sustained by the EU,* ***circular economy jobs only***
3. GERF 2.17a, modified: *Number of firms with access to financial services with EU support,* ***MSMEs with Circular Economy business models only***

The list of indicators in the results chain for circular economy also includes 78 other quality-assured indicators to ensure coverage of other results typically achieved by EU interventions in the sector.

These results statements and indicators can serve as inspiration for the design of logframes for individual interventions (to be included in Action Documents), as well as for inclusion in the Multiannual Indicative Programmes (MIPs), Annual Action Plans (AAPs), individual/special measures and other frameworks.

The results chains include variable numbers of indicators, with some including over 100 indicators. To keep the list of thematic indicators limited to a manageable number, a smaller set of 20-30 indicators have been selected for each sector to be used as core indicators in the new IT system that will be used for logframe design and management, as well as data collection and results reporting (OPSYS). To assist users in finding the indicators that best meet their needs, the indicators will be tagged according to various criteria, such as:

- Purpose: accountability, communication, management, learning, etc.
- User: Operational Manager, Communication Officer, M&E Focal Point, etc.
- Document: Intervention logframe, Multiannual Indicative Programme, etc.
- Location: Headquarters or EU Delegations
- Sector
- Geographic region

To ensure meaningful tagging, two approaches will be combined. First, the IT system will compile metadata on the use made of each indicator. For example, if an indicator is included in a sufficient number of MIPs, it will be allocated a “MIP” tag. Second, specific stakeholders will be consulted to contribute to the tagging process. For example, an EUD in Sub-Saharan Africa which is active in

digitalisation could be consulted to identify the indicators that are particularly useful to them in monitoring interventions in that sector. Those indicators would carry tags for "digitalisation" (sector), "EUD" (location) and "SSA" (region).

Finally, the thematic indicators included in the sector-specific results chains and the associated tags would evolve over time as needs evolve. This system will provide the specific combination of structure and flexibility that is needed for a successful performance monitoring system.

Contrary to the results collected using the GERF indicators, the non-GERF thematic indicators are not automatically aggregable at the corporate level. Indeed, the results collected using GERF indicators are aggregable because they are collected using a common approach specified in the accompanying methodology notes. The non-GERF thematic indicators do not impose a specific methodology. This absence provides a certain flexibility that can increase the indicator's relevance at intervention level, but it also means that the results are not aggregable.

Nevertheless, the inclusion of these thematic indicators in the GEPMS will dramatically expand the coverage of results (aggregable and non-aggregable) within the corporate monitoring system, which is the first step towards addressing the problem of EUD (in)visibility presented in Section 2.3. Indeed, not only will the number of indicators included in the corporate monitoring system greatly increase (which will increase the scope), but this increase will in turn promote a convergence (i.e. standardisation) in the indicators used for monitoring.[28] Even though the results collected on these thematic indicators will not be subject to aggregation at the corporate level *initially*, if it is observed (via the new IT system) that certain specific thematic indicators are being widely used and are generating significant results, then it could trigger the elaboration of a common methodology and the subsequent aggregation of results *in the future*. Thus, the inclusion of the thematic indicators in the GEPMS will ensure that the data collection and aggregation efforts are focussed on the right results.

4. Tracking the contribution to Sustainable Development Goals

The 2021 revision maintains (and updates) the 2018 alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This alignment is primarily expressed through the inclusion of SDG indicators in Level 1 of the GERF and in the sector-specific results chains. Additionally, the GERF Level 2 and 3 indicators have been mapped to their related SDGs. This alignment is essential to ensure consistent communication on the EU contribution to progress towards SDGs in partner countries.

4.1 Inclusion of SDG indicators in GERF and pool of thematic indicators

As a universal framework, SDG indicators can be used to foster and facilitate harmonised results reporting in various ways. The inclusion of SDG indicators in Level 1 of the GERF contributes to the development effectiveness objective of making use of data produced by national systems. The integration of SDGs in the GERF also facilitates further progress towards a common approach for measuring and communicating the results of EU international cooperation and development policy and that of its Member States, consistent with the European Consensus on Development and the Team Europe approach. The SDGs provide a useful framework to articulate EU efforts with those of other actors, including other international donors, multilateral organisations and stakeholders, thereby enhancing development effectiveness even further.

[28] Currently, there exists a proliferation of slightly differently formulated indicators that are used to measure the same results.

4.2 Mapping of GERF indicators to Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

Whereas SDG indicators are particularly adequate to cover progress at country level for the purpose of Level 1 indicators, the SDGs were also an underlying reference in the selection of a range of Level 2 and Level 3 indicators in the GERF, given that most priorities are closely related to the SDGs.

In Annex 2 of the 2018 SWD, the Level 1 and 2 indicators were mapped to the relevant SDG at goal level, and all 17 goals are covered. The 2021 revision maintains the general alignment with the SDGs and further refines the mapping by matching the Level 2 indicators to the SDGs at Target level. In addition, the Level 3 indicators have been mapped to the relevant SDG at goal level.

Since there are only 39 Level 2 GERF indicators and 169 SDG Targets, the maximum possible direct correspondence would be 23%. However, this estimate would be overly simplistic because it overlooks two aspects. First, as made explicit by Eurostat[29], one single indicator can be used to measure progress towards different SDGs or targets. Indeed, there are a number of SDG indicators that can be used to monitor more than one SDG target. Second, the 2030 Agenda is built upon the idea of SDG interlinkages, i.e., that an action in one area can generate synergetic results in other areas. Therefore, the 2021 mapping includes a primary match between the Level 2 GERF indicator and the most relevant SDG Target and then identifies a set of complementary matches with other relevant interconnected SDG targets. This enhanced mapping implements the monitoring aspect of the commitment in the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation to "address interlinkages between SDGs, to promote integrated actions that can create co-benefits and meet multiple objectives in a coherent way" [30]

For example, the Level 2 GERF indicator 2.17 on the n*umber of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support* is closely related to the SDG target on strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage access to financial services (8.10). Additionally, facilitating access to financial services is relevant to several other SDG targets, such as those on equal rights to resources (1.4); agricultural productivity of small-scale food producers (2.3); equal rights for women to resources (5.a); development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, and encourage micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (8.3); and increased the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services (9.3). This means that EU support to access to financial services can contribute to progress along a range of SDGs and Targets, given synergies and interconnections between related challenges and opportunities.

This approach provides the flexibility needed when a single mapping is to be used for all interventions irrespective of the sector and region, and ensures broader coverage of the SDGs at the narrative level. The full mapping for the Level 2 indicators and interlinked targets is presented in Annex 6.

In addition to the Level 2 indicators, the thematic indicators in the results chains, either existing or under development, can also contribute to increase the coverage of the SDGs at intervention level. The aggregation required to produce results at corporate level imposes a limit to the number of indicators that can be monitored[31] and therefore a limit to the SDG coverage that can be provided at

[29] Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context — 2021 edition: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-books/-/ks-03-21-096

[30] Regulation (EU) 2021/947 of the European Parliament and the Council of 9 June 2021 establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe.

[31] Even though OPSYS will facilitate the aggregation of results, the aggregation process will still require highly labour-intensive inputs (c.f. double-counting checks).

corporate level. However, at intervention level the use of the thematic indicators can extend the SDG coverage significantly. For example, the 78 non-GERF indicators of the Circular Economy results chain (see example in Section 3.2 and Annex 5) extend the SDG coverage of the GERF to include indicators relating to the following SDG Targets: 8.4 on resource efficiency, 9.4 on sustainable industries and 12.1-12.8 on sustainable consumption and production. The extent of this additional SDG coverage will depend upon the uptake of these thematic indicators in the intervention logframes.

The Level 3 indicators measure the inputs mobilised to support a selection of priority sectors. These indicators either measure financial contributions or count the number of initiatives undertaken. Therefore, in this case, the mapping to the related SDGs is meaningful at goal level: see Annex 1.

5. Performance measurement

The performance monitoring framework presented above will generate even more data than before. Unless it is processed to provide useful information, this wealth of data risks becoming redundant. The most prominent issue to shed light on is performance. How well are the interventions performing, individually and collectively? Why? What works well and what works less well? How can performance be improved? Although it is this final question that we are really interested in answering, it depends upon a satisfactory answer to the first question. Therefore, the GEPMS includes the means to measure performance, both at intervention and corporate levels. Then all of the results data along with the performance assessment can feed into evaluations in order to answer the evaluation questions.

The monitoring framework will therefore generate the data needed to assess the performance of both the priority policies defined in the NDICI-Global Europe as well as the execution of the budget.[32]

5.1 At intervention level, with a corporate measure

The monitoring data collected for each intervention will serve to calculate a set of performance scores that will be displayed on the dashboard in OPSYS, thereby assisting Operational Managers to keep track of the performance of all interventions in their portfolio. Additionally, these performance scores will be used to update the current Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) 6 and 7 of the External Action Management Report (EAMR)[33], thereby improving the quality of the information provided to Management in Headquarters.

The assessment of intervention performance is based upon the OECD DAC evaluation criteria that are already used in both evaluations and Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Reviews[34]: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, and coherence.[35] Efficiency and effectiveness is assessed using logframe data. Each intervention has a logframe containing indicators with baselines and targets. The values for the indicators that are collected during the annual data collection exercise permit the calculation of target achievement. The remaining criteria are assessed using a simple questionnaire that is administered for each intervention to the corresponding Operational

[32] For clarity sake, this statement does not refer to the evaluation of the NDICI-Global Europe instrument (which would be guided by its official intervention logic), but rather the assessment of the performance of the interventions financed using the NDICI-Global Europe.

[33] The EAMR only applies to DGs INTPA and NEAR, and not to FPI.

[34] A ROM Review is an external and impartial assessment of an ongoing intervention that includes responses to a standard set of questions regarding the intervention design, set-up, progress and achievements, along with recommendations and information on good practises and lessons learnt.

[35] https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm

Manager. This information is combined to produce values for a set of composite indicators, using a simple traffic light presentation. These performance scores will be posted on the dashboard in OPSYS, thereby assisting Operational Managers to keep track of the performance of all interventions in their portfolio.

For ongoing interventions, a distinction is made between the intervention's current implementation and future prospects:

- The implementation score reflects the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness already achieved by the intervention.[36]
- The risk score reflects expectations regarding the most probable levels of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability to be achieved by the intervention in the future.[37]

For closed interventions, the distinction between the intervention's current implementation and future prospects does not make sense, and therefore only one single performance score is calculated. This score reflects the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness already achieved by the intervention, as well as the expectations regarding the most probable level of sustainability to be achieved by the intervention in the future.[38]

These performance scores also provide an alternative to the current Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) 6 and 7 of the External Action Management Report (EAMR).[39] Currently these KPIs are strictly forward-looking and informed solely by the expertise of the Operational Manager. The Internal Audit Service has highlighted the absence of the assessment of actual target achievement (i.e., effectiveness) in this approach. The new performance scores incorporate a backward-looking dimension and provide a data-driven alternative to the current approach that addresses the IAS's recommendation.

5.2 At corporate level

For all indicators included in the NDICI-Global Europe and SP monitoring systems (and therefore also in the GERF), thematic units were required to set baselines and targets. The annual data collection exercise then provides the data needed to regularly assess progress towards the targets. Additionally, the data collected on all other GERF indicators will serve to complement the information provided by the NDICI-Global Europe and SP indicators and ensure the broader coverage

[36] The information on relevance is provided by the response to one of the questions in the questionnaire. The information on efficiency and effectiveness is provided by the logframe data, if sufficiently available, or the response to one of the questions in the questionnaire, if not.

[37] In this case, all the information is provided by the Operational Manager's responses to questions in the questionnaire.

[38] The information on relevance is provided by the response to one of the questions in the questionnaire. The information on efficiency and effectiveness is provided by the logframe data, if sufficiently available, or the response to one of the questions in the questionnaire, if not. The information on sustainability is provided by the response to one of the questions in the questionnaire.

[39] **EAMR – KPI 6: % of projects with red traffic lights for implementation progress**
The traffic light is awarded based on the following question: What is the expected level of scheduled resources the project will be able to use before the end of the project (< 75%, red; 75% - 90%, orange; > 90%, green)?
EAMR – KPI 7: % of projects with red traffic lights for achieving objectives
The traffic light is awarded based on the worst-scoring of two questions:

1. What is the likely level that the project will achieve in terms of output targets (< 75%, red; 75% - 90%, orange; > 90%, green)?
2. What are the risks that - regardless of outputs achieved - the outcomes of the project will not be achieved (high, red; medium, orange; low, green)?

needed to properly monitor both the NDICI-Global Europe and the SP. The full mapping of the GERF indicators against their corresponding Strategic Priority can be found in Annexes 1 and 2.

The effectiveness of this monitoring system will depend upon the uptake of the GERF indicators in the logframes for interventions. In order to promote the consistent use of these indicators, EU Delegations have been instructed to include them when relevant in the MIPs.[40] They were also provided with the link to the Capacity4Dev website for the sector-specific results chains containing thematic indicators. This promotes the use of common indicators and creates the possibility of identifying widely used thematic indicators that could also be used for aggregation at the corporate level.

6. Evaluation

The coverage of the monitoring system can only be partial. The interventions being monitored contribute to all sectors in most countries of the world. The number of accountability indicators is limited and even if the list of thematic indicators provided by the sector-specific results chains is longer, additional information (of a more qualitative nature) is needed to gain a solid understanding of the EU contribution to international cooperation and development. This analysis will be provided with a set of carefully selected strategic evaluations.

One of the strengths of the GERF is that it is composed of indicators that were selected to represent corporate achievements and are therefore necessarily generic. These indicators measure the contribution of different interventions to corporate achievements, whereas the opposite does not hold true; these indicators cannot be used (on their own) to understand the performance of every single intervention. To understand the performance of individual interventions (or of groups of thematic or country/regional-level interventions) further qualitative and quantitative analysis is needed.[41] This requires an evaluation. Evaluation can benefit from GERF data as a valid source of secondary evidence; however, it should not be limited to it. Moreover, as the evaluation is carried out by an independent third party, it may legitimately question the validity of GERF indicators to represent performance of specific interventions, based on further analysis. In turn, the results of evaluations at intervention level are a valuable source of secondary evidence for the strategic evaluations that are carefully selected every year, to contribute to the advancement of Commission priorities and to inform choices in programming, by providing lessons learnt regarding what worked, what did not and why.

7. Working with others: a partnership for better results

The framework described in this Staff Working Document has important implications for the way results are collected. Reporting will rely on the contributions of both implementing and international cooperation and development partners. This is an occasion to collaborate on monitoring and

[40] Interventions under NDICI-Global Europe geographic and thematic pillars

[41] Quantitative analysis: GERF indicators tell us how well external actions are progressing towards corporate objectives. Example: GERF indicator 2.20 tells us the number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals assisted. However, to understand to what extent our intervention XXX is successful in assisting them in the province YYY of the Country ZZZ we will need an additional set of indicators, formulated at the intervention level.
Qualitative analysis: to what extent did our intervention XXX contribute to assist migrants in the province YYY of the Country ZZZ? Why so? Any different performance in assisting migrants, refugees or IDPs? What factors played in favour of these results, and what were the hostile factors? How well did the intervention adjust to external factors? These questions cannot be answered by the GERF indicators and require qualitative research.

reporting more closely. It is therefore an opportunity to build stronger partnerships driven by better data on intervention implementation, and improved assessment/evaluation of final impact.

Such possibilities for closer collaboration are currently being explored within specific work streams involving interested Members States Development Agencies, EU Financial Institutions, OECD-DAC, the World Bank, the IMF and UN agencies.

Looking forward, joint results frameworks developed as part of European joint programming documents and Team Europe initiatives can provide a concrete opportunity for further exploring this collaboration.

8. Annexes

Annex 1: List of Level 3 GERF indicators

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	MOST RELEVANT SDGs	LEVEL 3 INDICATORS	SPENDING TARGETS	RELATED LEVEL 2 INDICATORS
Green Deal	2 6 7 11-15	**GERF 3.1** Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance contributing to: (a) climate change (adaptation and mitigation), (b) protecting biodiversity, (c) combating desertification, (d) protecting the environment (Aid to Env) [SP][EFSD]†	(a) 30% (b) 2024-25: 7.5% 202627:10%[42]	2.1-2.9
Science, Technology & Innovation, and Digital	9	**GERF 3.2** Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards digitalisation [SP]		2.10-2.12 2.17
Sustainable Growth and Jobs	8 9	**GERF 3.3** Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance contributing to strengthening investment climate †		**2.16** (2.1, 2.5, 2.8-2.11, 2.14-2.17, 2.19, 2.21-2.24, 2.26-2.27, 2.30-2.31)
Sustainable Growth and Jobs	8 17	**GERF 3.4** Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance contributing to: (a) aid for trade, (b) aid for trade to LDCs, and (c) trade facilitation [SP]‡		**2.15** (2.4, 2.7, 2.10-2.11, 2.14-2.18)
Sustainable Growth and Jobs	7 8 17	**GERF 3.5** Leverage of EU blending and guarantee operations financed by EU external assistance, measured as: (a) Investment leverage ratio, (b) Total eligible financial institution financing leverage ratio, (c) Private financing leverage ratio [SP][EFSD]†		2.1-2.4 2.6-2.7 2.11-2.13 2.16-2.18 2.38

[42] The spending targets for (b) refer to the MMF (2021-27) and not to the NDICI-Global Europe.

Sustainable Growth and Jobs	17	**GERF 3.6** Number and share of EU-funded external interventions supporting the implementation of political, economic and social reforms and joint agreements in partner countries [NDICI-Global Europe]		2.10 2.15 2.19 2.21
Migration	10	**GERF 3.7** Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards migration and forced displacement-related interventions [SP]	Indicatively 10%	2.20-2.22
Governance, Peace and Security	16	**GERF 3.8** Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards fragile states †		2.23-2.29
Governance, Peace and Security	16	**GERF 3.9** Share of EU-funded external interventions responding to situations of a new and/or emerging crisis [SP]		N/A
Human Development	1-6	**GERF 3.10** Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards supporting social inclusion and human development [SP]†	20% of ODA related expenditure	2.31-2.38
Human Development	2	**GERF 3.11** Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards nutrition †		2.32-2.33
Human Development	4	**GERF 3.12** Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards education	10% (for INTPA managed programmes only)	2.36
Human Development	5	**GERF 3.13** Number and share of EU- external interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]†	85%	**2.37** (2.1-2.39)
Human Development	10	**GERF 3.14** Number and share of EU-funded external interventions promoting disability inclusion [SP]		**2.39** (2.1-2.39)
Human Development	10	**GERF 3.15** Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards reducing inequalities		**2.39** (2.1, 2.3, 2.11, 2.13, 2.17, 2.20-2.22 2.32, 2.36, 2.38)
Human Development	17	**GERF 3.16** Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance qualifying as ODA [SP]†	93% (at least)	2.1-2.39

[NDICI-Global Europe] This indicator was included in the Annex VII to the legal basis of the NDICI-Global Europe.
[SP] This indicator was included in one of the 2020-2024 Strategic Plans for DGs INTPA, NEAR and FPI.
[EFSD] This indicator is used to monitor the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD).
† This indicator was included in the 2018 EURF, using the exact same name.
‡ This indicator was included in the 2018 EURF, using a slightly different name.

Annex 2: List of Level 1 and 2 GERF indicators

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	SDG	LEVEL 2 INDICATORS	LEVEL 1 INDICATORS
Green Deal	2	**GERF 2.1** Number of smallholders reached with EU-supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]†	**GERF 1.1** SDG 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status*
Green Deal	2	**GERF 2.2** Areas of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (ha) [SP][EFSD]†	**GERF 1.1** SDG 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status*
Green Deal	7	**GERF 2.3** Number of people with access to electricity with EU support through: (a) new access, (b) improved access [SP][EFSD]‡	**GERF 1.2** SDG 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
Green Deal	7	**GERF 2.4** Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support [NDICI-Global Europe][SP][EFSD]‡	**GERF 1.3** SDG 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
Green Deal	11	**GERF 2.5** Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: (a) developed, (b) under implementation with EU support [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]†	**GERF 1.4** European Commission Joint Research Centre INFORM Risk Index
Green Deal	12	**GERF 2.6** Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support [NDICI-Global Europe][SP][EFSD]†	**GERF 1.5** SDG 12.2.1 Material footprint per GDP*
Green Deal	13	**GERF 2.7** Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO2eq) with EU support [NDICI-Global Europe][SP][EFSD]†	**GERF 1.6** SDG 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption per capita
Green Deal	14	**GERF 2.8** Marine areas under a) protection, b) sustainable management with EU support (km^2) [NDICI-Global Europe]†	**GERF 1.7** SDG 15.5.1 Red List Index

Green Deal	15	**GERF 2.9** Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under (a) protection, (b) sustainable management with EU support (km^2) [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]‡	**GERF 1.7** SDG 15.5.1 Red List Index
Science, Technology & Innovation, and Digital	9	**GERF 2.10** Number of countries supported by the EU to (a) develop and/or revise, (b) implement digital-related policies/strategies/laws/regulations [SP]	**GERF 1.8** ITU ICT Regulatory Tracker
Science, Technology & Innovation, and Digital	9	**GERF 2.11** Number of people with access to Internet with EU support [SP][EFSD]	**GERF 1.9** ITU Individuals using the internet
Science, Technology & Innovation, and Digital	9	**GERF 2.12** Number of (a) countries supported by the EU to enhance…, (b) people supported by the EU with enhanced… access to digital government services [SP][EFSD]	**GERF 1.10** ITU ICT Development Index
Sustainable Growth and Jobs	8	**GERF 2.13** Number of (a) jobs, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU [SP][EFSD]‡	**GERF 1.11** SDG 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Sustainable Growth and Jobs	8	**GERF 2.14** Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU: (a) all VET/skills development, (b) only VET/skills development for digitalisation [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]‡	**GERF 1.12** SDG 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15- 24 years) not in education, employment or training
Sustainable Growth and Jobs	8	**GERF 2.15** Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced [NDICI-Global Europe]	**GERF 1.13** World Bank Doing Business distance to the frontier score
Sustainable Growth and Jobs	8	**GERF 2.16** Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen investment climate [SP]†	**GERF 1.13** World Bank Doing Business distance to the frontier score
Sustainable Growth and Jobs	8	**GERF 2.17** Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support: (a) firms, (b) people (all financial services), (c) people (digital financial services) [SP][EFSD]‡	(a) **GERF 1.13** World Bank Doing Business distance to the frontier score (b) **GERF 1.14** SDG 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and

			older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (c) **GERF 1.10** ITU ICT Development Index
Sustainable Growth and Jobs	9	**GERF 2.18** Total length of transport infrastructure supported by the EU (kms): (a) roads, (b) railways, (c) waterways [EFSD]‡	**GERF 1.15** SDG 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
Sustainable Growth and Jobs	17	**GERF 2.19** Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public financial management and/or budget transparency [SP]†	**GERF 1.16** SDG 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
Migration	10	**GERF 2.20** Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]†	**GERF 1.17** SDG 10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin
Migration	10	**GERF 2.21** Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies (a) developed/revised, or (b) under implementation with EU support [SP]†	**GERF 1.18** SDG 10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people*
Migration	10	**GERF 2.22** Number of EU-funded interventions reporting improvement of compliance of Border and Security Systems with EU /Schengen Acquis [SP]	**GERF 1.18** SDG 10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people*
Governance, Peace and Security	16	**GERF 2.23** Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights [SP]†	**GERF 1.19** Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) Global Peace Index
Governance, Peace and Security	16	**GERF 2.24** Number of people directly benefiting from EU-supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]‡	**GERF 1.19** Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) Global Peace Index
Governance, Peace and Security	16	**GERF 2.25** Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU †	**GERF 1.20** World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) Rule of Law Score [NDICI-Global Europe]
Governance, Peace and Security	16	**GERF 2.26** Number of countries supported by the EU to conduct elections and/or improve their electoral process [SP]†	**GERF 1.21** World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) Voice and Accountability Score

Governance, Peace and Security	16	**GERF 2.27** Number of electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed and followed by means of Election Observation Missions [SP]	**GERF 1.21** World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) Voice and Accountability Score
Governance, Peace and Security	16	**GERF 2.28** Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support	**GERF 1.21** World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) Voice and Accountability Score
Governance, Peace and Security	16	**GERF 2.29** Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support [SP]†	**GERF 1.22** World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) Government Effectiveness Score
Governance, Peace and Security	16	**GERF 2.30** Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]†	**GERF 1.19** Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) Global Peace Index
Human Development	1	**GERF 2.31** Number of countries which have benefitted from EU support to strengthen their social protection systems [SP]	**GERF 1.23** SDG 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line [NDICI-Global Europe]*
Human Development	2	**GERF 2.32** Number of food insecure people receiving EU assistance †	**GERF 1.24** SDG 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
Human Development	2	**GERF 2.33** Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition-related interventions supported by the EU [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]†	**GERF 1.25** SDG 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age
Human Development	3	**GERF 2.34** Number of women of reproductive age using modern contraception methods with EU support [SP]†	**GERF 1.26** SDG 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 adolescents aged 15-19 years
Human Development	3	**GERF 2.35** Number of 1-year olds fully immunised with EU support [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]†	**GERF 1.27** SDG 3.8.1 Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index
Human Development	4	**GERF 2.36** Number of students enrolled in education with EU support: (a) primary education, (b) secondary education, (c) tertiary education [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]‡	**GERF 1.28** UNESCO Institute for Statistics Youth literacy rate
Human Development	5	**GERF 2.37** Number of people benefitting from EU-funded interventions to counter sexual and gender-based violence	**GERF 1.29** SDG 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
Human Development	6	**GERF 2.38** Number of people with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support [NDICI-Global Europe][SP][EFSD]‡	**GERF 1.30** SDG 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services **GERF 1.31** SDG 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

Human Development	10	**GERF 2.39** Number of people directly benefiting from EU-supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality [SP]	**GERF 1.32** World Bank Gini index

[NDICI-Global Europe] This indicator was included in the Annex VII to the legal basis of the NDICI-Global Europe.
[SP] This indicator was included in one of the 2020-2024 Strategic Plans for DGs INTPA, NEAR and FPI.
[EFSD] This indicator is used to monitor the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD).
† This indicator was included in the 2018 EURF, using the exact same name.
‡ This indicator was included in the 2018 EURF, using a slightly different name.
*****This SDG indicator is Tier 2.

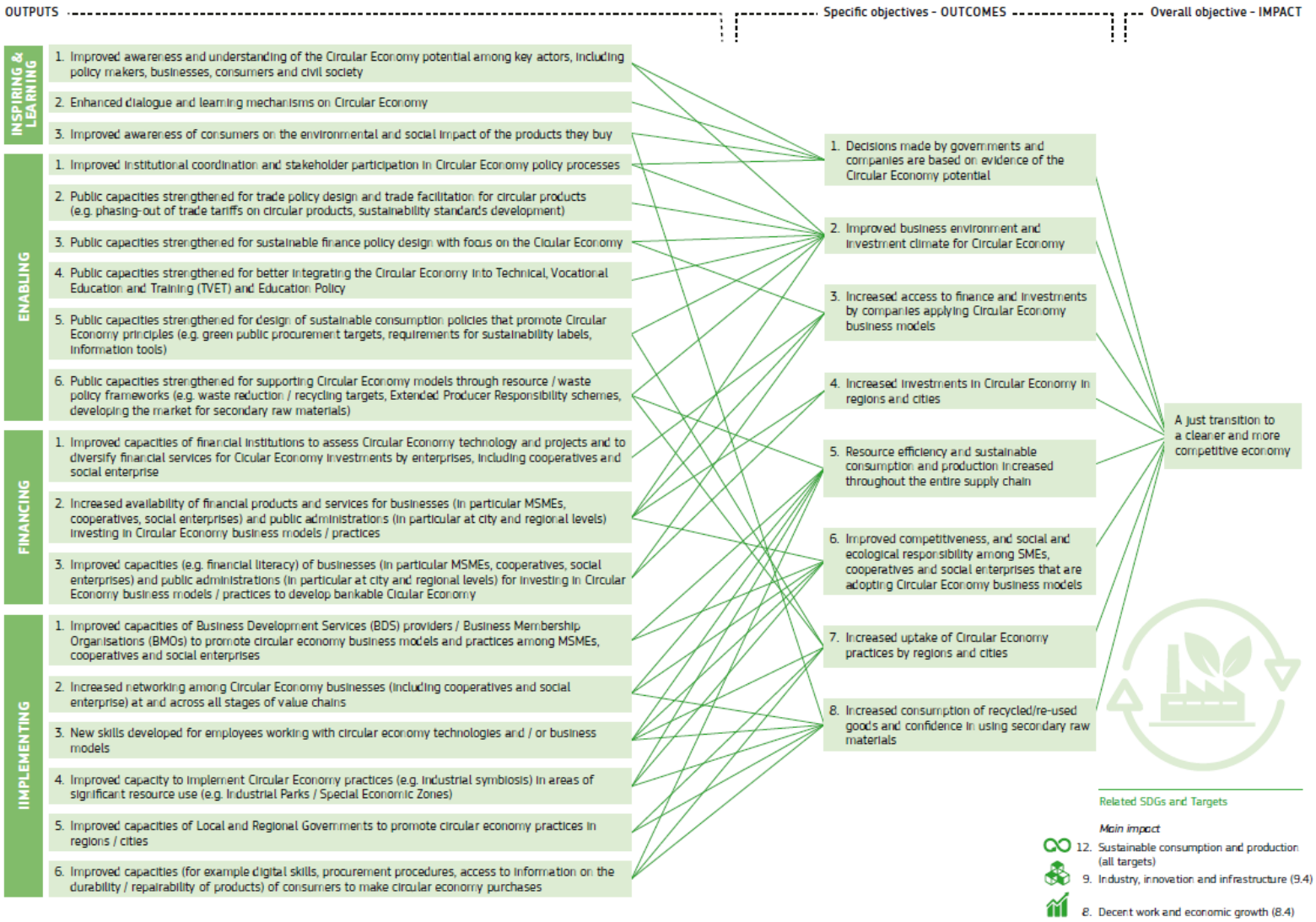
Annex 3: List of data quality indicators

1. Percentage of interventions for which sufficient logframe data is available ("sufficient" to be defined in a methodology note)
2. Average and median availability of logframe data across ongoing interventions, including:
    a. All data collected during any of the past data collection exercises, disaggregated for:
        i. Output indicators
        ii. Outcome indicators
    b. Only data collected during the most recent data collection exercise, disaggregated for:
        i. Output indicators
        ii. Outcome indicators
3. Number and percentage of indicators never reported upon, including:
    a. All data collected during any of the past data collection exercises, disaggregated for:
        i. Output indicators
        ii. Outcome indicators
    b. Only data collected during the most recent data collection exercise, disaggregated for:
        i. Output indicators
        ii. Outcome indicators
4. Average and median age of most recent logframe data across:
    a. Interventions
    b. Indicators
5. Availability of sex disaggregated data to be calculated for each of the Level 2 indicators that are suitable for sex disaggregation
6. Percentage of EU-funded actions that have gender-specific or sex disaggregated data

Indicators 2 and 4a calculate availability and age respectively for interventions and then calculate the average and median over the intervention scores, whereas indicators 3 and 4b simply calculate average and median availability and age for all indicators pooled together.

All indicators can be disaggregated for ongoing and closed interventions or for number of years of implementation.

Annex 4: Results Chain for Circular Economy



Annex 5: Thematic Indicators for Circular Economy

Result	Indicators
Impact **A just transition to a cleaner and more competitive economy**	◤ SDG 8.4.1. and 12.2.1 Material Footprint (MF) - In tonnes *data source* UN Environment Live platform, https://wesr.unep.org/ and https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ ◤ SDG 8.4.1. and 12.2.1 Material Footprint (MF) - In tonnes per capita *data source* UN Environment Live platform, https://wesr.unep.org/, under "SDGs and statistics" Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ ◤ SDG 8.4.1. and 12.2.1 Material Footprint (MF) - Per unit of GDP *data source* UN Environment Live platform, https://wesr.unep.org/, under "SDGs and statistics" Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ ◤ Water productivity ($/m^3) *data source* World Bank WDI (World Development Indicators, http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/3.5) provides country-level data using FAO Aquastat data on water use and GDP data from World Bank's national accounts files. FAO Aquastat data is available at: http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lan. For GDP data, see https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.KD ◤ SDG 9.4.1 - CO_2 emission per unit of value added (kg/$) *data source* Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ ◤ SDG 9.4.1 - CO_2 emission per unit of value added (MVA) *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Amount of waste generated and treated per capita per year, disaggregated by type of waste and treatment type *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Amount of waste generated and treated per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) per year, disaggregated by type of waste, treatment type and International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) sector *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Percentage contribution to the GDP of targeted sectors / sub-sectors where circularity was promoted with EU support *data source* http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/4.2# ◤ Rate of employment in sectors targeted by the EU-funded intervention, disaggregated by sex, age group, disability status and economic sector *data source* ILOStat Employment Statistics, https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/employment/ ◤ Mean nominal monthly earnings of workers of Micro, Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) supported by the EU-funded intervention, disaggregated by sex, age group, economic activity *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Net additional income of workers of Micro, Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) supported by the EU-funded intervention per year, disaggregated by sex, age group *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
INSPIRING AND LEARNING: "Building the case" – Circular Economy awareness and knowledge development	
Outcome **Decisions made by governments and companies are based on evidence of the Circular Economy potential**	◤ Number of policy and business decisions on the circular economy made by governments and companies based on evidence created and disseminated with EU support *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of countries having adopted a comprehensive national circular economy strategy or action plan (or equivalent) *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of MSMEs integrating circular economy in their business models *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of Circular Economy recommendations from EU-supported studies / dialogue platforms that are implemented by businesses and / or policy makers *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of circular economy recommendations from EU-supported studies / dialogue platforms adopted in policy /legal documents *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
Result	**Indicators**
Output **1. Improved awareness and understanding of the Circular Economy potential among key actors, including policy makers, businesses, consumers and civil society**	◤ Number of policy makers, consumers, business and civil society representatives reporting increased knowledge on the Circular Economy gained from studies / tools produced with EU support, disaggregated by sex and sector (public, private, civil society) *data source* Database of beneficiaries ◤ Number of policy makers, consumers, business and civil society representatives reached through Circular Economy awareness activities (events, campaigns, etc.) organized with EU support, disaggregated by sex and sector (public, private, civil society) *data source* Database of beneficiaries ◤ Number of policy makers, consumers, business and civil society representatives whose awareness on Circular Economy issues has been raised with EU support, disaggregated by sex and sector (public, private, civil society) *data source* Database of beneficiaries ◤ Number of policy makers, consumers, business and civil society representatives accessing EU-funded knowledge platforms and social media, disaggregated by sex and sector (public, private, civil society) *data source* Database of beneficiaries
Result	**Indicators**
Output **2. Enhanced dialogue and learning mechanisms on Circular Economy**	◤ Number of public, private and civil society sector representatives involved in EU-funded Circular Economy dialogue platforms and / or mechanisms, disaggregated by sex and sector *data source* Database of participants ◤ Number of public, private and civil society sector representatives involved in EU-funded Circular Economy knowledge sharing platforms and / or mechanisms, disaggregated by sex and sector *data source* Database of participants
Result	**Indicators**
Output **3. Improved awareness of consumers on the environmental and social impact of the products they buy**	◤ Percentage of consumers from the target population who report that they monitor the social and environmental impact of the products they buy, disaggregated by sex *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of people reached through EU-funded consumer awareness campaigns focusing on the Circular Economy *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
ENABLING: Circular Economy Policy Frameworks	
Outcome **Improved business environment and investment climate for Circular Economy**	◤ Number of Circular Economy policy instruments designed with EU support that are adopted by the government *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of gender-responsive circular economy policies designed with EU support that are adopted by government institutions *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention ◤ Percentage of Green Public Procurement compared to the total national public procurement *data source* EU-funded intervention M&E system (Data should be available from National governments; function level data might have to be measured at project / programme level) ◤ Number of recycled product / certification schemes developed with support of the EU-funded intervention that are used by government institutions and the private sector *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention
Result	**Indicators**
Output **1. Improved institutional coordination and stakeholder participation in Circular Economy policy processes**	◤ Number of institutional coordination mechanisms on the Circular Economy established with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of institutions, organisations and company representatives engaged in institutional coordination mechanisms on the Circular Economy, established with EU support, disaggregated by sex and sector *data source* Database of participants ◤ Number of stakeholder participation mechanisms on the Circular Economy established with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of institutions, organisations and company representatives engaged in stakeholder participation mechanisms on the Circular Economy, established with EU support, disaggregated by sex and sector *data source* Database of participants
Result	**Indicators**
Output **2. Public capacities strengthened for trade policy design and trade facilitation for circular products (e.g. phasing-out of trade tariffs on circular products, sustainability standards development)**	◤ Number of policies, regulations or legislations related to trade in secondary material [developed / improved / approved / adopted / implemented] with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of recycled product / sustainability certification schemes created / improved with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention
Result	**Indicators**
Output **3. Public capacities strengthened for sustainable finance policy design with focus on the Circular Economy**	◤ Number of Circular Economy fiscal reform measures promoted with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention ◤ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention promoted Circular Economy investment *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Output **4. Public capacities strengthened for better integrating the Circular Economy into Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Education Policy**	◤ Number of Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Education policies integrating Circular Economy considerations with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention ◤ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the integration of Circular Economy into TVET and Education policy *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Output **5. Public capacities strengthened for design of sustainable consumption policies that promote Circular Economy principles (e.g. green public procurement targets, requirements for sustainability labels, information tools)**	◤ Number of Green Public Procurement (GPP) mechanisms designed with EU support to create local demand for green and circular products *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Output **6. Public capacities strengthened for supporting Circular Economy models through resource / waste policy frameworks (e.g. waste reduction / recycling targets, Extended Producer Responsibility schemes, developing the market for secondary raw materials)**	◤ Number of waste policies, regulations or pieces of legislation supporting the Circular Economy that have been developed, revised and/or implemented with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention ◤ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention contributed to the development/revision or implementation of waste policies or legislation supporting the Circular Economy *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
FINANCING: Access to finance / Financing circular economy investments	
Outcome **Increased access to finance and investments by companies applying Circular Economy business models**	◤ Amount of circular economy investments from enterprises in targeted value chains (disaggregated by sector) *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of firms with access to financial services with EU support - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with circular economy business models only [EURF 2.17a, modified] *data source* EU-funded intervention M&E system ◤ Number of outstanding loans to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with circular economy business models per year, disaggregated by sex and age group of the owner, enterprise size *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Amount of outstanding loans to MSMEs with circular economy business models per year, disaggregated by sex and age group of the owner, enterprise size *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Outcome **Increased investments in Circular Economy in regions and cities**	◤ Amount of circular economy investments in targeted regions and cities *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of regions and cities that obtain financial services for circular economy investments per year *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of outstanding loans to regions and cities for the implementation of Circular Economy action plans per year *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Amount of outstanding loans to regions and cities for the implementation of Circular Economy action plans per year *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Output **1. Improved capacities of financial institutions to assess Circular Economy technology and projects and to diversify financial services for Circular Economy investments by enterprises, including cooperatives and social enterprise**	◤ Number of persons from financial institutions trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills on the Circular Economy, disaggregated by sex *data source* Database of training participants; pre- and post-training tests ◤ Number of Circular Economy financial products and tools developed with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Output **2. Increased availability of financial products and services for businesses (in particular MSMEs, cooperatives, social enterprises) and public administrations (in particular at city and regional levels) investing in Circular Economy business models / practices**	◤ Number of Circular Economy financing schemes established with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Output **3. Improved capacities (e.g. financial literacy) of businesses (in particular MSMEs, cooperatives, social enterprises) and public administrations (in particular at city and regional levels) for investing in Circular Economy business models / practices to develop bankable Circular Economy projects**	◤ Number of individuals from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), cooperatives and social enterprises trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and / or skills on access to finance, disaggregated by sex *data source* Database of training participants; pre- and post-training tests ◤ Number of individuals from public administrations (in particular at city and regional levels) trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and / or skills on access to finance for the Circular Economy, disaggregated by sex *data source* Database of training participants; pre- and post-training tests ◤ Number of Circular Economy business plans elaborated with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of Circular Economy urban development plans elaborated with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
IMPLEMENTING: Circular Economy business models in key value chains, regions and cities	
Outcome **Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production increased throughout the entire supply chain**	◤ Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support – focusing on Circular Economy models only [EURF 2.20, modified] *data source* EU-funded intervention M&E system (incl. annual and final reports from implementing organisations, e.g. governments, international organisations, non-state actors), ROM reviews, evaluations, etc.) ◤ Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided with EU support, per unit of value added – CO_2 equivalent emissions only [EURF 2.7, modified] *data source* EU-funded intervention M&E system (incl. annual and final reports from implementing organisations, e.g. governments, international organisations, non-state actors), ROM reviews, evaluations, etc.) ◤ Sharing economy solutions percentage of total market sales (e.g. bicycle sharing schemes turnover vs total bicycle sales) *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Outcome **Improved competitiveness, and social and ecological responsibility among SMEs, cooperatives and social enterprises that are adopting Circular Economy business models**	◤ Number of green jobs supported / sustained by the EU – circular economy jobs only [EURF 2.13, modified] *data source* EU-funded intervention M&E system ◤ Number of MSMEs reporting increased turnover from Circular Economy activities as a direct result of EU support received, disaggregated by sex and age group of the owner, enterprise size *data source* Surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Amount of savings generated from improved resource (material, energy, water) efficiency *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Percentage of women in managerial positions in enterprises in the circular economy *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Outcome **Increased uptake of Circular Economy practices by regions and cities**	◤ Municipal waste recycling rate *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Outcome **Increased consumption of recycled / re-used goods and confidence in using secondary raw materials**	◤ Average monthly volume of trade in secondary materials in targeted value chains *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Share of recycled / re-used product sales out of total sales by MSMEs *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Output **1. Improved capacities of Business Development Services (BDS) providers / Business Membership Organisations (BMOs) to promote Circular Economy business models and practices among MSMEs, cooperatives and social enterprises**	◤ Number of BDS providers / BMOs supported by the EU with increased expertise in the field of Circular Economy *data source* Pre- and post-intervention tests ◤ Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) assisted in the adoption of Circular Economy business models and practices by EU-funded Business Development Services (BDS) providers, disaggregated by sex and age group of the owner, enterprise size *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of Circular Economy scaling-up mechanisms established with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of sectors / supply chains where Circular Economy has been supported by the EU-funded intervention *data source* EU-funded intervention M&E system

Result	Indicators
Output **2. Increased networking among Circular Economy businesses (including cooperatives and social enterprise) at and across all stages of value chains**	◤ Number of Circular Economy business representatives attending Circular Economy networking events organised with EU support, disaggregated by sex, sector *data source* Database of participants

Result	Indicators
Output **3. New skills developed for employees working with Circular Economy technologies and / or business models**	◤ Number of individuals trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and / or skills on Circular Economy practices, disaggregated by sex, age group and sector *data source* Database of training participants; pre- and post-training tests ◤ Number of Circular Economy training schemes / programmes for workers developed with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Output **4. Improved capacity to implement Circular Economy practices (e.g. industrial symbiosis) in areas of significant resource use (e.g. Industrial Parks / Special Economic Zones)**	◤ Number of Industrial Parks / Special Economic Zones implementing industrial symbiosis with EU support *data source* Database of beneficiaries ◤ Number of MSMEs, cooperatives and social enterprises participating in industrial symbiosis initiatives with EU support *data source* Database of beneficiaries

Result	Indicators
Output **5. Improved capacities of Local and Regional Governments to promote Circular Economy practices in regions / cities**	◤ Number of Local Governments, City and Regional administrations supported by the EU in Circular Economy business models and practices *data source* Database of beneficiaries ◤ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported Local Governments, City and Regional administrations in the integration of Circular Economy models and practices into their operations *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention

Result	Indicators
Output **6. Improved capacities (for example digital skills, procurement procedures, access to information on the durability / repairability of products) of consumers to make Circular Economy purchases**	◤ Number of consumers targeted by the EU-funded intervention with improved digital skills to use sharing economy platforms, disaggregated by sex *data source* Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ◤ Number of circular economy procurement support tools (e.g. used / recycled material inventories) created and piloted with EU support *data source* Progress reports of the EU-funded intervention

Annex 6: SDG Mapping

ID	LEVEL 2 INDICATORS	RELATED SDG TARGET	OTHER RELEVANT SDG TARGETS
1	Number of smallholders reached with EU-supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	1.4 equal rights to economic resources; 1.5 resilience; 2.1 access to food, 2.2 malnutrition; 2.4 sustainable agriculture; 5.a equal rights for women to resources, 8.4 resource efficiency.
2	Areas of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (ha)	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	1.5 resilience; 2.3 agricultural productivity; 6.3 water pollution; 6.4 water efficiency; 8.4 resource efficiency; 12.2 sustainable management of natural resources; 12.3 food waste; 12.4 chemicals and waste; 13.1 climate adaptation; 14.1 marine pollution; 15.1 terrestrial ecosystems; 15.2 forests; 15.3 desertification and soil.
3	Number of people with access to electricity with EU support through: (a) new access, (b) improved access	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	1.2 poverty in all its dimensions; 2.3 agricultural productivity; 3.8 universal health coverage; 8.3 entrepreneurship, MSMEs and decent job creation; 9.1 sustainable and resilient infrastructure; 9.4 upgrade infrastructure and clean technology.
4	Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	3.9 environmental pollutants; 7.1 access to energy; 8.4 resource efficiency; 8.2 diversification and innovation; 9.1 sustainable and resilient infrastructure; 9.5

			technology upgrade; 12.1 sustainable consumption and production; 12.2 sustainable management of natural resources; 13.2 climate measures; 13.3 climate capacity including mitigation.
5	Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: (a) developed, (b) under implementation with EU support	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	1.5 resilience to shocks and disasters; 6.4 water efficiency; 7.2 renewable energy; 7.3 energy efficiency; 9.1 sustainable and resilient infrastructure; 11.2 sustainable transport; 11.3 urban planning; 11.5 disaster impacts; 13.1 resilience and climate adaptation; 13.2 climate measures; 16.7 participatory decision-making.
6	Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	8.4 resource efficiency; 9.5 upgrade infrastructure and clean technology; 12.2 sustainable management of natural resources; 12.4 chemicals and waste; 12.5 waste reduction and recycling; 12.7 sustainable procurement; 12.8 sustainable development awareness; 12.a support on sustainable technology; 12.b sustainable tourism; 13.2 climate measures.
7	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO2eq) with EU support	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	1.5 resilience to shocks and disasters; 3.9 environmental pollutants; 7.2 renewable energy; 7.3 energy efficiency; 8.4 resource efficiency; 9.1 sustainable and resilient infrastructure; 9.4 upgrade infrastructure and clean technology; 11.2 sustainable transport; 12.1 sustainable consumption and production; 13.3 improve capacity incl climate mitigation; 14.3 ocean acidification.

8	Marine areas under (a) protection, (b) sustainable management with EU support (km^2)	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	1.5 resilience to shocks and disasters; 8.9 sustainable tourism; 11.4 cultural and natural heritage; 13.1 resilience and climate adaptation; 13.b capacity for climate related planning; 14.1 marine pollution; 14.2 marine and coastal ecosystems; 14.4 fisheries management; 14.b access by artisanal fishers.
9	Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under (a) protection, (b) sustainable management with EU support (km^2)	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	1.5 resilience to shocks and disasters; 6.1 drinking water; 6.3 water quality and pollution; 6.6 water ecosystems; 8.9 sustainable tourism; 11.4 cultural and natural heritage; 12.2 natural resources; 13.1 resilience and climate adaptation; 13.b capacity for climate related planning; 15.2 forests; 15.3 desertification and soil; 15.4 mountain ecosystems.
10	Number of countries supported by the EU to (a) develop and/or revise, (b) implement digital-related policies/strategies/laws/regulations	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	1.3 access to equal rights resources and services; 9.5 support upgrade technology; 16.7 participatory decision-making; 17.9 capacity building.
11	Number of people with access to Internet with EU support	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	1.2 multidimensional poverty; 4.1 primary and secondary education; 4.3 technical, vocational and tertiary education; 4.4 youth and adult skills; 8.2 diversification and innovation; 8.3 entrepreneurship, MSMEs and decent job creation; 9.1 sustainable and resilient infrastructure; 9.5 support upgrade technology; 10.3 reduce inequalities of outcome.
12	Number of (a) countries supported by the EU to	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and	1.3 access to equal rights resources and

	enhance… (b) people supported by the EU with enhanced… access to digital government services	transparent institutions at all levels	services; 9.1 sustainable and resilient infrastructure; 9.5 support upgrade technology; 9.c access to internet; 16.7 participatory decision-making.
13	Number of (a) jobs, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	1.2 multidimensional poverty; 5.5 women participation and leadership; 8.1 growth; 8.2 diversification and innovation; 8.3 entrepreneurship, MSMEs and decent job creation; 8.4 resource efficiency; 8.6 youth not in employment or education; 10.3 reduce inequalities of outcome; 12.1 sustainable consumption and production.
14	Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU: (a) all VET/skills development, (b) only VET/skills development for digitalisation	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.3 technical, vocational and tertiary education; 8.2 diversification and innovation; 8.3 entrepreneurship, MSMEs and decent job creation; 8.5 employment and decent work; 8.6 youth not in employment or education; 9.5 support upgrade technology; 9.c access to internet.
15	Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.1 growth; 8.2 diversification and innovation; 8.5 employment and decent work; 8.6 youth not in employment or education; 8.a aid for trade support; 10.3 reduce inequalities of outcome; 8.10 access to financial services; 17.3 financial resources from multiple sources; 17.11 exports of developing countries; 17.5 investment promotion.
16	Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen investment climate	8.3 see above	8.1 growth; 8.2 diversification and innovation; 8.5 employment and decent work; 8.6 youth not in employment or education; 8.10 access to financial services;

			10.3 reduce inequalities of outcome; 17.11 exports of developing countries; 17.5 investment promotion.
17	Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support: (a) firms, (b) people (all financial services), (c) people (digital financial services)	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	1.4 equal rights to resources; 2.3 agricultural productivity of small-scale food producers; 5.a equal rights for women to resources; 8.3 support productive activities and encourage MSMEs; 9.3 increased access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services.
18	Total length of transport infrastructure supported by the EU (kms): (a) roads, (b) railways, (c) waterways	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	8.1 growth; 8.2 diversification and innovation; 8.5 employment and decent work; 9.4 upgrade infrastructure and clean technology; 11.2 sustainable transport; 17.11 exports of developing countries.
19	Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public financial management and/or budget transparency	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	8.1 growth; 8.2 diversification and innovation; 8.5 employment and decent work; 9.4 upgrade infrastructure and clean technology; 17.9 capacity building; 17.11 exports of developing countries.
20	Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	1.2 multidimensional poverty; 1.3 social protection; 3.8 universal health coverage; 4.1 primary and secondary education; 4.5 education for girls and the vulnerable; 10.2 inclusion without discrimination; 10.3 reduce inequalities of outcome.
21	Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies (a) developed/revised, (b) under implementation with EU support	10.7 see above	16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.6 accountable institutions; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms; 17.9 capacity building.

22	Number of EU-funded interventions reporting improvement of compliance of Border and Security Systems with EU/Schengen Acquis	10.7 see above	16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.6 accountable institutions; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms; 17.9 capacity building.
23	Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.6 accountable institutions; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms; 17.9 capacity building.
24	Number of people directly benefiting from EU-supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.6 accountable institutions; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms.
25	Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.6 accountable institutions; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms.
26	Number of countries supported by the EU to conduct elections and/or improve their electoral process	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.6 accountable institutions; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms; 17.9 capacity building.
27	Number of electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed and followed by means of Election Observation Missions	16.7 see above	16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.6 accountable institutions; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms; 17.9 capacity building.
28	Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support	16.7 see above	16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.6 accountable institutions; 16.7 participatory decision-making; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms.
29	Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support	16.7 see above	16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.6 accountable institutions; 16.7 participatory decision-making; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms; 17.9 capacity building.
30	Number of victims of human rights violations	16.10 Ensure public access to information and	16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.6

	directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU	protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	accountable institutions; 16.7 participatory decision-making; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms.
31	Number of countries which have benefitted from EU support to strengthen their social protection systems	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.1 extreme poverty; 1.2 multidimensional poverty; 1.5 resilience to shocks and disasters; 3.4 communicable diseases; 2.1 hunger and access to food; 2.2 malnutrition; 3.3 communicable diseases; 3.8 universal health coverage; 8.5 employment and decent work; 10.1 income growth of the bottom 40 percent; 10.2 inclusion without discrimination; 10.3 reduce inequalities of outcome; 17.9 capacity building.
32	Number of food insecure people receiving EU assistance	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	1.1 extreme poverty; 1.2 multidimensional poverty; 1.3 social protection; 1.5 resilience to shocks and disasters; 2.2 malnutrition; 3.2 death of newborns and small children; 4.1 primary and secondary education; 4.2 pre-primary education; 10.1 income growth of the bottom 40 percent.
33	Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition related interventions supported by the EU	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	1.1 extreme poverty; 1.2 multidimensional poverty; 1.3 social protection; 1.5 resilience to shocks and disasters; 2.1 hunger and access to food; 3.1 maternal mortality; 3.2 death of newborns and small children; 4.1 primary and secondary education; 4.2 pre-primary education; 5.4 unpaid care and domestic work; 8.6 youth not in employment or education; 10.1 income growth of the bottom 40 percent.
34	Number of women of reproductive age using modern contraception methods with EU support	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and	3.1 maternal mortality; 3.2 death of newborns and small children; 3.3 communicable diseases; 5.5 women

		education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	participation and leadership; 5.6 sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights; 8.6 youth not in employment or education.
35	Number of 1-year olds fully immunised with EU support	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	1.2 multidimensional poverty; 1.3 social protection; 1.5 resilience to shocks and disasters; 3.3 communicable diseases; 3.8 universal health coverage ; 4.1 primary and secondary education; 4.2 pre-primary education.
36	Number of students enrolled in education with EU support: (a) primary education, (b) secondary education, (c) tertiary education	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.3 technical, vocational and tertiary education; 8.6 youth not in employment or education; 10.2 inclusion without discrimination; 10.3 reduce inequalities of outcome.
37	Number of people benefitting from EU-funded programmes to counter sexual and gender-based violence	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.1 discrimination against women; 5.5 women participation and leadership; 16.1 violence and related deaths; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms.
38	Number of people with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	1.2 multidimensional poverty; 1.4 access to equal rights resources and services; 1.5 resilience to shocks and disasters; 2.1 hunger and access to food; 2.2 malnutrition; 3.2 death of newborns and small children; 3.3 communicable diseases; 3.8 universal health coverage; 5.1 discrimination against women; 6.2 sanitation; 10.3 reduce inequalities of outcome; 11.5 disaster impacts.
39	Number of people directly benefiting from EU-supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	1.2 multidimensional poverty; 1.3 social protection; 1.4 access to equal rights resources and services; 4.1 education for girls and the vulnerable; 5.1 discrimination against women; 8.5 employment and

		decent work; 10.1 income growth of the bottom 40 percent; 10.2 inclusion without discrimination; 16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.b non-discriminatory laws.