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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Launching the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework

However beautiful the strategy, you should occasionally look at the results'
Winston Churchill

1. Introduction

This Staff Working Document presents the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework (hereafter "EU RF"), which has been developed as part of the implementation of the commitment articulated in the 'Agenda for Change'¹ to strengthen the capacity of the Directorate-General (DG) for International Cooperation and Development to monitor and report results, enhancing accountability, transparency and visibility of EU aid.

It follows on from and develops the key issues that were described in the December 2013 Staff Working Document titled 'Paving the way for an EU Development and Cooperation Results Framework'². It translates the approaches set out in the 2013 Staff Working Document into operational terms, includes the mechanisms in support of the reporting process and details the indicators of the EU RF against which DG International Cooperation and Development will report annually as of 2015 to demonstrate how funds spent contribute to the achievement of the policy objectives.

The EU RF is introduced in a context of increasing attention on results and means to measure these. In particular, the EU and its Member States are actively participating in the intergovernmental negotiations over the post-2015 development agenda within the UN framework. This includes the definition of a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets, which will replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the framework of this renewed global partnership, EU development assistance will contribute to the achievement of the SDG goals and targets over the next two decades.

The EU RF presented in this Staff Working Document needs to be seen in this perspective, while taking into account the present state of the post-2015 negotiations and acknowledging the fact that the EU RF is to report on results of actions initiated in the past, i.e. for the first years of reporting, initiated under the programming 2007-2013.

The EU RF is part of a wider set of measures which the Commission is putting into place to strengthen monitoring and reporting on results of EU international cooperation and development assistance at the various levels, at the project and programme level, at country level and at the corporate level of the EU as a donor. These measures are also key for strengthening the EU capacity to provide support to the development of appropriate

¹ "Increasing the Impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change", (COM (2011) 637 final) of 13.10.2011

² "Paving the way for an EU Development and Cooperation Results Framework", (SWD(2013) 530 final) of 10.12.2013

monitoring and accountability mechanisms at country level, in line with the aid effectiveness commitments taken in 2011 by the international community in Busan³.

2. Purpose

A results framework is a tool that is used to measure results achieved against strategic development objectives; and which should be understood as an articulation of the different levels of results⁴ expected from the implementation of a strategy. With this in mind, the list of development sectors covered by the EU RF has been defined to reflect the policy priorities of the EU international cooperation and development assistance as set out in the Agenda for Change in particular. It covers twelve areas and sectors⁵ and is associated to 16 out of 17 SDGs corresponding to EU policy priorities.⁶

The framework will provide information on aggregated key results achieved with EU assistance. The publication of this information increases accountability and transparency and demonstrates to external stakeholders how the EU contributes to development progress in the countries and regions to which it provides development assistance, on the one hand, and it provides relevant information to inform internal management decisions, on the other hand, thus strengthening the framework for ensuring effectiveness of EU financed development aid.

3. Structure and coverage

The EU RF will be reporting on results aggregated from projects and programmes financed under the external assistance instruments managed by DG International Cooperation and Development⁷.

³ "The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation" (2011), agreed by a wide range of governments and organisations offering a framework for continued dialogue and efforts to enhance the effectiveness of development co-operation.

⁴ The results terminology used in this document follows the OECD DAC definition, where the term results should be interpreted as covering the results chain from outputs to outcomes and impact.

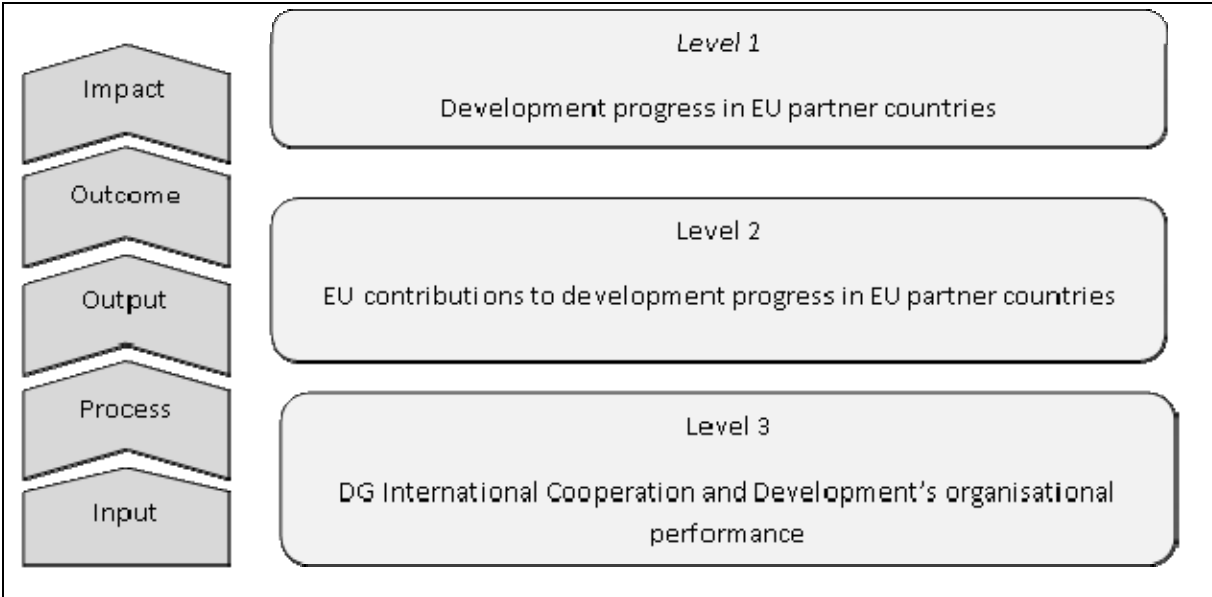
⁵ Inclusive and sustainable growth and poverty reduction; Good Governance; Agriculture and Food Security; Energy; Public Finance Management; Education; Health; Natural Resources and Climate Change; Transport; Employment and Social Protection; Trade Private Sector Development; Conflict Prevention and Security

⁶ This means that for several indicators contained in the EU RF a corresponding SDG target can be identified. This is not the case for one SDG (namely: Goal 14 "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development"). The reason for this is that the presently existing or foreseen level of EU International cooperation and development assistance funding in these areas would not justify its inclusion for aggregated reporting of the type covered by the EU RF.

⁷ I.e. the Development Cooperation Instrument, European Development Fund, European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (for the component "Global

By their nature, corporate level results frameworks are only able to capture results that can be aggregated and as such make it difficult to reflect qualitative results. With this in mind, and similarly to other donors' results frameworks⁸, the EU RF should be understood as a tool that provides a snapshot of key results at a corporate level, linked to interventions financed by the EU. It does not replace but is complementary to results reporting at the level of individual project and programmes and to reporting at country level and does not replace these. The EU RF will be complemented by other tools such as evaluations and case studies. Moreover, the measures necessary to implement the EU RF and the wider set of measures being put in place by the Commission to strengthen monitoring and reporting on results will facilitate the task of evaluation by providing a more consistent and consolidated base of results data. These can then be used in evaluations with the purpose of explaining how EU funded interventions have contributed to the observed changes in development outcomes.

As shown in the diagram below, the EU RF is structured around three levels⁹.



Level one looks at development progress of the partner countries, i.e. medium and long term development outcomes/impact which result from the collective action of the partner countries, donors and other development actors, including private sector as well as external factors. This level of the framework is to set the operational context in which the results of EU external assistance should be seen. Progress at this level is by its nature slow moving.

threats" only), Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation, Instrument for Greenland and their predecessor instruments covering the programming period 2007-2013.

⁸ See (SWD(2013) 530 final) of 10.12 for the list of existing frameworks analysed.

⁹ The terminology *input-output-outcome-impact* used here corresponds to the internationally practised OECD-DAC results terminology and is used consistently throughout this Staff Working Document. Detailed definitions are provided in Annex 1.

Indicators at this level have been agreed by the international community (for example Millennium Development Indicators) and draw on data sourced from international organisations, who have ensured that any necessary adjustments to national statistics have already been carried out; thus making data comparable across countries. Examples of these indicators are the percentage of women (20-24 years old) who were married or in union by age 18/or age 15 and the number of countries where the rule of law has i) improved, ii) deteriorated; iii) stayed the same over the last 10 years.

Level two focuses on development outputs and direct outcomes which can be more closely linked to EU projects and programmes. It is at this level that results from operations financed by the EU will be aggregated to demonstrate how the EU contributes to development progress in partner countries. Examples of indicators used at this level are the number of children enrolled in primary education with EU support and the number of hectares of protected areas managed with EU support.

In order to be able to indicate how outputs and direct outcomes from EU financed interventions are linked to development progress of the partner countries, results identified at level 1 are associated to those included at level 2. The link between these two levels is, however, complex which makes it difficult to measure how much of the changes at level 1 are directly attributable to those identified at level 2. Level 1 should therefore be understood as providing the operational context.

Level three of the EU RF captures organisational performance. Indicators at his level provide a set of key data as to how DG International Cooperation and Development is managing its operational processes and resources in order to contribute to achieving development results. This level includes information on areas such as the quality of design of individual projects and programmes, their performance during implementation, disbursement rates and compliance with EU regulatory and political commitments. For this level, data are derived from existing internal information sources.¹⁰

4. Indicators

The indicators at levels 1 and 2 of the EU RF have been selected on the basis of the application of the following criteria:

- In line with EU development policy priorities 2014-2020 and, in that respect, largely reflecting the proportion of each sector's importance in terms of its financial weight

¹⁰ Level three merges the organisational effectiveness and efficiency levels set out in the December 2013 Staff Working Document into one covering the overall concept of organisational performance.

within the EU international cooperation and development assistance portfolio for 2014-2020¹¹

- Aligned with indicators commonly used by partner governments and making sure that data are readily available
- Clearly defined and adequate for aggregation
- Aligned, where possible, with indicators being used by other donors.

The selection of the indicators also takes into account the findings from a results reporting pilot involving several EU Delegations and DG International Cooperation and Development Headquarter services.¹²

Finally, efforts have been made to keep the indicators to a manageable number in order to facilitate reporting: both level 1 and 2 consist of 32 indicators.

The list of indicators at both level 1 and 2 is presented in Annex 2. Where possible, results data for both level 1 and 2 indicators will be sex disaggregated.

Level 1 – The indicators for this level are, as already mentioned, ones which have been agreed internationally; and which have been selected in order to set the context in which EU financed projects and programmes are being implemented.

It is also at this level where the main point of comparison between SDG Targets and EU RF indicators can be made since SDG targets generally focus on the impact level. As shown in Annex 2, a strong link exists between the SDG targets as presently under preparation and the EU RF indicators proposed for Level 1.¹³

Level 2 – In order to ensure that indicators at level 2 are in line with EU development policy priorities for 2014-2020 and reflect the way these will be implemented, they have been selected based on the screening of programming documents for the 2014-2020 financing cycle. The indicators included in the EU RF are linked to a significant extent with the sector choices and indicators in the programming documents 2014-2020 and are therefore likely to

¹¹ Including the objectives set out in the external assistance instruments belonging to the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework – these being essentially reflected by level 1 indicators.

¹² Over summer 2014, a pilot results reporting exercise has been conducted covering programmes supervised by 21 Delegations and 7 operational DG International Cooperation and Development Headquarter services. It was to test a provisional list of indicators and their methodologies; and to assess the practical and organisational constraints to report results based on existing monitoring processes.

¹³ Thus Level 1 covers 15 out of 17 SDGs. A link with another SDG (SDG 12) can be made only at level 2, where one of the indicators of the EU RF can be associated to this SDG through a partial match with SDG target 12.6.

be found in the individual projects and programmes to be implemented under the 2014-2020 programming or be associated to indicators in those projects and programmes.

EU RF indicators at Level 2 refer to outputs and direct outcomes. This also explains why Annex 2 shows many but partial matches between the EU RF indicators at Level 2 and the SDG targets, as output and direct outcomes can by definition only partially be associated to SDG targets, which are generally focusing on the impact level; and each Level 2 indicator will only contribute part of the results which together with other results will lead to the impacts at Level 1.

Level 3 – Indicators for this level of the EU RF include information on areas such as the quality of design of individual projects and programmes, their performance during implementation, their disbursement rates and compliance with EU regulatory and political commitments. These include in particular nutrition, gender, human development, climate change and fragile states as well as the leverage effect achieved through operations blending grants with loans or equity operations. The list of indicators for level 3 is presented in Annex 3.

While the level 1 and 2 indicators already have a strong link with what are expected to become SDGs, their targets and related indicators under the post-2015 framework, a review of the EU RF is to take place in 2016 once the SDGs and the related indicators are defined.

In order to enhance progressively overall coherence in reporting on results, the list of indicators will also be integrated in the DG International Cooperation and Development's 2016 Annual Management Plan and corresponding Annual Activity Report; and in the draft 2016 budgetary programme statements to be proposed by the Commission in 2015 as part of the draft 2016 EU budget.

Results reporting on the basis of the EU RF is to be part of the "Annual Report on the European Union's development and external assistance policies and their implementation".¹⁴ Results data generated by the EU RF will also contribute to other Commission reports such as the report foreseen in Art. 318 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, the Annual EU Accountability Report on Financing for Development and the biannual EU Report on Policy Coherence for Development.

5. Results reporting modalities

5.1. Stage in the project cycle at which results are reported

Amongst the issues which the December 2013 Staff Working Document identified as having to be addressed, was the question whether to report results from ongoing projects and programmes versus reporting on those that have come to an end.

¹⁴ In 2015 as a supplement to the report and as of 2016 as part of the report.

The advantage of reporting results from on-going interventions would be that reporting would come from a larger pool of projects when compared to the number of projects coming to an end over a specified twelve months period; and thus be likely to provide a larger coverage of results and indicators. A further advantage would be that reporting results from projects and programmes under implementation would provide a more up to date picture of the EU development and cooperation assistance.

However, evidence from the results reporting pilot showed that based on current reporting procedures, results information is most likely to be found in end-of-project reports; while interim progress reports often give a description of activities rather than results achieved. This makes it challenging to report results from on-going operations.

For this reason reporting against the EU RF will be based on results linked to projects and programmes that have come to an end over a specified twelve months period. In the medium term, and only once operational information management systems have been upgraded, will it be possible to consider and test reporting of annual results from ongoing projects and programmes.

Reporting results linked to projects and programmes that have come to an end may mean that results are distributed in an uneven manner over subsequent years. For example, due to the completion of a large project in the infrastructure sector in a given year, results against transport indicators might be substantive, while the following year, the numbers reported for the same indicator could be relatively limited, due to the fact that no large project in the sector has been completed. To mitigate such uneven effects in the reporting, cumulative results will be reported, presenting the numbers for the first year of reporting as well as those for the second year and so on.

In the same context, some flexibility in the final choice of indicators will be maintained to take into account that (a) the availability of results data within some sectors might make it less relevant to report on all indicators in the first years of reporting; and (b) the sector focus on the basis of the results collected in the first years of reporting may be different from those of the new programming period 2014-2020. It is therefore possible that following the process of results data collection in 2015, reporting will not be on all level 2 indicators but on part of them.

5.2. Data collection and consolidation

Level 1 – EU RF indicators will be measured and reported across all partner countries where the EU is funding cooperation and development interventions - irrespective of the fact whether the EU is funding interventions in these countries in the sectors reflected by the various indicators. The reason for this is that level 1 of the framework is intended to provide an overall picture of the development status across all our partner countries.

Data to report against level 1 indicators will be taken from international statistical sources (e.g. United Nations agencies, World Bank, IMF and others). A database will be established and updated at DG International Cooperation and Development Headquarter level once a year with the latest available information.

Methodological notes for all level 1 indicators have been developed. These specify the data sources and explain the aggregation process, including, where necessary, how to weight numbers. An example of such a methodological note (Percentage of women (20-24 years old) who were married or in union by age 18/ 15) can be found in Annex 4, the full set of notes for level 1 being available on the DG International Cooperation and Development's webpage (<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/eu-rfi>).

Level 2 – This level focuses solely on those countries in which the EU finances projects and programmes in the sectors reflected by the various indicators. Reporting at this level is to be based either on information from national statistical systems or specifically collected from project and programme monitoring mechanisms.

In order to ensure that data from the various sources can be aggregated consistently across countries, methodological notes for each of the indicators have been developed. These provide definitions, clearly explaining what type of interventions should be included when reporting against an indicator, and which interventions fall outside the scope of the indicator and should not be counted. An example of a methodological note (Number of children enrolled in primary education with EU support) can be found in Annex 4; and the full set of the notes for level 2 is available on the DG International Cooperation and Development's webpage (<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/eu-rfi>).

Information on results achieved from operations financed by EU development cooperation will, in practical terms, be drawn from reporting by implementing partners (partner countries, international organisations, international financial institutions and NGOs).

For each indicator included in a project or programme which is linked with a level 2 results framework indicator, results data measured by implementation partners' monitoring systems will be collated by EU Delegations and headquarter services on an annual basis. Technical assistance will be used to support the results reporting, ensuring quality control of data ahead of aggregation.

To ensure that increased results reporting capacity is built throughout the organisation, and at the same time taking into account that results data cannot yet be transmitted through automated systems, reporting will, over the first years, focus on projects and programmes worth EUR 750.000 or more. These represent some 90-95% of the total financial amount of the DG International Cooperation and Development's portfolio of projects and programmes ending in a given year.

In parallel, other measures will, as mentioned in section 3, be introduced to ensure strengthened results monitoring and reporting with respect to EU funded projects and programmes. These measures will relate both to the monitoring and reporting systems internal to the Commission services and EU Delegations and the use of external technical assistance where appropriate.

It is important to note that, in line with Busan commitments, the EU RF indicators are not imposed on implementing partners. On the contrary, reporting against level 2 indicators of the EU RF will be based on the identification of those indicators used by partners which will be able to fully or partially report against EU RF indicators.

5.3. Results calculation

Level 1 - Results at level 1 will reflect the development progress across all partner countries in which the EU provides assistance. Results at this level stem from the collective action of partner countries with support from donors and other development actors and will predominantly be an aggregation of country level statistics (adjusted by international agencies to ensure comparability).

Level 2 – In accordance with the Commission’s December 2013 Staff Working Document ‘Paving the way for an EU Development and Cooperation Results framework’, results at level 2 would be reported as country results supporting, thus opting for a contribution approach. To quantify such contribution two methods are possible - both are currently being used by other donors:

- the ‘overall method’¹⁵, where the total (or overall) results the EU achieved jointly with others (such as the partner country government and other donors) would be reported, rather than results linked to the share of funding that has been provided by the EU;
- the ‘proportional method’¹⁶, where results would be reported based on the EU's proportion of total funding. Under this approach results of projects and programmes are calculated as a pro rata share equal to the level of financial inputs provided by the EU¹⁷. In this approach, the reporting proceeds implicitly on a direct causal link between funding provided and results achieved.

From an aid effectiveness perspective, with the strong focus it places on country ownership, the overall method would be more appropriate. The evidence from the results reporting pilot furthermore showed that detailed budget information on inputs by others, including

¹⁵ This is the approach taken by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

¹⁶ Also sometimes referred to as ‘attribution’.

¹⁷ This is the approach taken by DFID and since 2013 also the African Development Bank.

partner governments, is not always easily available to allow proportional results to be calculated. With this in mind, the overall approach is at present the only realistic option to report results achieved at level 2 of the EU RF.

5.4 Baselines and targets

Level 1 – At this level, the latest available data points¹⁸, using the international data sources specified in the methodological notes, will be aggregated across all countries where the DG International Cooperation and Development manages programmes. These numbers should be understood as the starting point, or baseline, against which future progress at this level will be measured.

Level 2 – Baselines for level 2 indicators should be understood to start at zero; i.e. results collected will be aggregated year on year to demonstrate what has been achieved since the introduction of the EU RF.

The EU RF will not include corporate targets for levels 1 and 2. The reason behind this is that at project and programme level (i.e. the basis of corporate targets), targets are frequently aligned to those of the partner countries and therefore their level of ambition varies greatly. This lack of consistency at country level makes it difficult, if not impossible, to set targets by summing up individual country targets (bottom up) in order to set corporate targets at the level of the EU as a donor. On the other hand, imposing country targets following the establishment of an EU target (top-down) would not be in line with Busan commitments.

At level 3, some of the indicators linked to mainstreaming of priorities (e.g. financial resources allocated to human development) do have targets, which will be reported against.

The above approaches on baselines and targets are consistent with the current practices used by other donors' results frameworks.

6. Publication of results information

In line with the calendar set out in the Commission's December 2013 Staff Working Document 'Paving the way for an EU Development and Cooperation Results framework', the first reporting on the basis of the EU RF is scheduled for 2015. Whilst reporting is envisaged to be part of the "Annual Report on the European Union's development and external assistance policies and their implementation", the timing for the first year of reporting will prove to be challenging in that respect. This means that for the first year of reporting against the EU RF a separate publication is planned. It is scheduled for the second half of 2015.

¹⁸ With a degree of variation by indicator, in 2014 the latest available data points for most of our partner countries are likely to be 2012; and in some instances even further back.

Annexes:

Annex 1 – Definitions

Annex 2 – Level 1 and 2 indicators

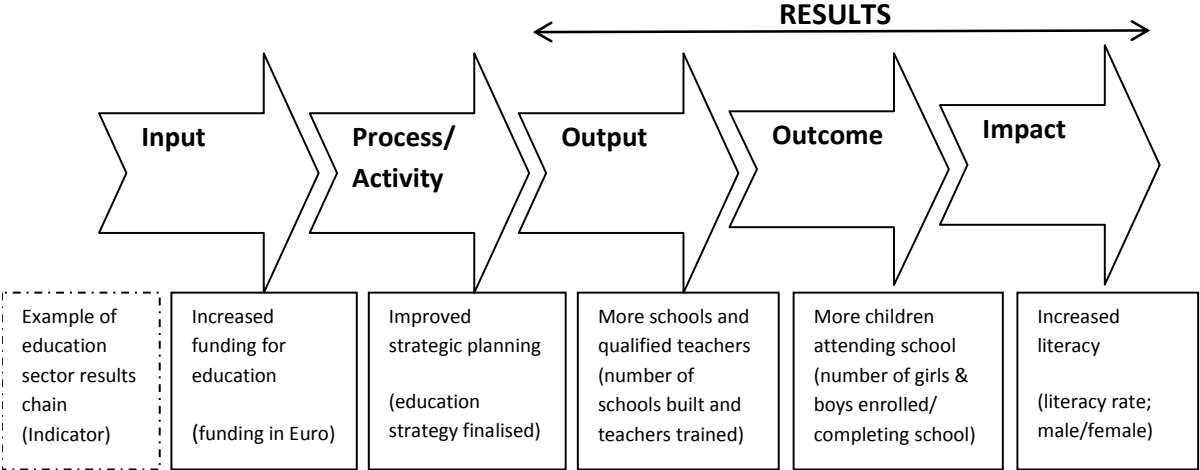
Annex 3 – Level 3 indicators

Annex 4 – Examples of level 1 and level 2 methodological notes

Annex 1 - Definitions

The terminology *input-output-outcome-impact* used in the present Staff Working Document corresponds to the internationally practised OECD-DAC results terminology and is used consistently throughout this Staff Working Document. Definitions are provided below.

OECD DAC Terminology



Inputs refer to the resources provided. Examples of inputs: expenditure, staff.

Processes refer to the activities which turn inputs into outputs. Examples of process indicators: training conducted, legislation drafted.

Outputs describe the infrastructure, goods and services delivered. These can often be directly linked to donor funded assistance. Examples of output indicators: number of teachers trained, proportion of citizens who are aware how to access the legal system, number of health clinics equipped, number of people assisted by emergency food programmes.

Outcomes refer to medium term effects and tend to focus on the changes in behaviour resulting from programme outputs. EU funded interventions will contribute to these changes. Examples of outcome indicators: percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel, number of human rights violations reported in local media, prevalence of under-weight children under 5 years of age.

Impact is the broader, longer term change, which will stem from a number of interventions by the partner government, development partners and other actors on which EU funded interventions will have indirect influence. Examples of impact indicators: proportion of population living below the poverty line, under-five mortality rate.

Indicators describe what is to be measured. They can be either qualitative or quantitative.¶

Examples are: maternal mortality rate; status of legal framework guaranteeing universal pensions¶

Targets and milestones specify the planned direction for progress. They should be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound (SMART).¶

An example is: 80% of under-one-year-old children in Kenya are fully immunised by December 2015¶

Baselines give the starting point (current value of indicator) and are required in order to be able to set meaningful targets.¶

An example is: in 2013 five out of eight hospitals in the project area did not have a formal complaints procedure in place¶

Annex 2 - Indicators - Level 1 and 2 EU Results Framework

Level 1¹⁹

#	Sector	Indicator Level 1 (Global development progress - impact)	Is it associated to an SDG target (OWG proposal July 2014)? ²⁰	Corresponding SDG Target (OWG proposal July 2014)	Is it an MDG?	Used by other donors in 2013 frameworks? ²¹
1	Inclusive Growth and poverty reduction	Proportion of population living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day	Yes (1.1)	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Yes (1.1)	Yes (DFID, ADB, WB, AfDB)
2	Inclusive Growth and poverty reduction	Income share held by the lowest 40% of income distribution (% income, period averages)	Yes (10.1)	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Yes (1.3)	No

¹⁹ This level of the results framework looks at development progress of the partner countries, i.e. medium and long term development outcomes/impact which result from the collective action of the partner countries, donors and other development actors, including private sector as well as external factors. This level of the framework is to set the operational context in which the results of EU external assistance should be seen.

²⁰ This column indicates the degree to which the EU RF indicator corresponds to the SDG target specified in the fourth column. Indicators corresponding to SDG targets will be defined in the course of 2015 at the earliest as part of the international discussions on the SDGs.

²¹ World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (AsDB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), UK Department for International Development (DFID).

3	Inclusive Growth and poverty reduction	Real GDP growth, (i) latest year and (ii) average over last 5 years	Yes (8.1)	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	No	No
4	Good Governance	Average Rule of Law score ²² (as measured by the Worldwide Governance Index)	Yes (16.3) EU RF Indicator based on WB World Governance Indicators (amongst leading indicators worldwide on Governance).	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	No	No
5	Good Governance	Average Control of Corruption score ²³ (as measured by the Worldwide Governance Index)	Yes (16.5) EU RF Indicator based on WB World Governance Indicators (amongst leading indicators worldwide on Governance).	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	No	No
6	Good Governance	Average Voice and Accountability score ²⁴ (as measured by the Worldwide Governance Index)	Yes (16.10) EU RF Indicator based on WB World Governance Indicators (amongst leading indicators worldwide on Governance).	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	No	No

²² Individual country reports can be found at <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports>. These provide more information on the underlying changes at country level.

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²⁴ Individual country reports can be found at <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports>. These provide more information on the underlying changes at country level.

7	Conflict prevention, peace building and security	Number of violent deaths per 100,000	Yes (16.1)	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	No	Yes (IADB)
8	Sustainable and inclusive Agriculture (Agriculture and Food Security)	Agricultural value added per hectare	Yes (2.3) SDG target refers to agricultural productivity. The latter can be measured in multiple ways. The EU RF indicator is amongst them.	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	No	No
9	Nutrition (Agriculture and Food Security)	Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) of children aged below five years	Yes (2.2)	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	No	No
10	Systemic resilience to food crisis (Agriculture and Food Security)	Prevalence of undernourishment	Yes (2.1) The EU RF indicator is the current MDG 1.9 used for undernourishment.	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	Yes (1.9)	No

11	Energy	Percentage of the population with access to energy services	Yes (7.1) EU RF indicator included in the Sustainable Energy for All initiative.	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	No	Yes (WB, AsDB, AfDB)
12	Energy	Renewable energy production as a proportion of total energy production	Yes (7.2) EU RF indicator included in the Sustainable Energy for All initiative.	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	No	Yes (WB, AsDB, AfDB)
13	Public Finance Management, taxation, transparency and oversight of the budget (Good Governance)	Share in domestic revenue mobilisation as a percentage of GDP over the last five years.	Yes (17.1) EU RF Indicator based on WB World Dev. Indicators.	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	No	Yes (17.1)
14	Education	Primary Education Completion Rate	Yes (4.1)	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	Yes (2.2)	Yes (WB, AsDB, AfDB)
15	Education	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	Yes (4.6)	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least [x] per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Yes (2.3)	Yes (DFID)
16	Education	Lower Secondary Education Completion Rate	Yes (4.1)	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	No	No
17	Health	Under-five mortality rate	Yes (3.2)	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age	Yes (4.1)	Yes (DFID, ADB, WB, IADB, AfDB)

18	Health	Maternal mortality ratio	Yes (3.1)	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Yes (5.1)	Yes (DFID, ADB, WB, IADB, AfDB)
19	Health	HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	Yes (3.3)	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Yes(6.1)	Yes (DFID)
20	Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change	Number of (i) deaths per 100,000 and (ii) economic loss as a proportion of GDP, from climate-related and, natural disasters – average over last ten years	Yes (1.5 and 11.5)	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease by [x] per cent the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	No	No
21	Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change	CO ₂ equivalent emission	Part match (13.2) CO ₂ emission reductions is the main priority for policy, strategy and planning on climate change globally.	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Yes (7.2)	Yes (AsDB, IADB, WB, DFID)
22	Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	Yes (6.1)	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Yes (7.8)	Yes (WB, AfDB, AsDB)

23	Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change	Rate of net forest cover change	Yes (15.2)	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation by [x] per cent globally	Yes (7.1)	Part match (WB)
24	Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change	State of global biodiversity	Yes (15.5)	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	No	No
25	Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	Yes (6.2)	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	Yes (7.9)	Yes (WB, AfDB, AsDB)
26	Transport	Road density	Part match (9.1) Regional and trans-border infrastructure mentioned in the SDG target, though without listing explicitly the types.	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	No	Yes (AfDB)
27	Employment and Social Protection	Proportion of employed people living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day	No No clear reference in SDG target 8.5 to employed people who are in extreme poverty. .	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	Yes (1.7)	No

28	Employment and Social Protection	Share of older persons receiving pensions	Part match (1.3)	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	No	No
29	Trade and Private sector development	Average Global Competitiveness score	Yes (8.2) The EU RF indicator is based on the World Economic forum assessing the drivers of productivity and prosperity by country.	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors	No	No
30	Trade and Private sector development	Exports of goods and services as percentage of GDP	Yes (17.11)	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	No	No
31	Gender equality and women's empowerment	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	Yes (5.5)	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Yes (3.3)	Yes (DFID)
32	Gender equality and women's empowerment	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married before their 15 th /18 th birthday	Yes (5.3)	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	No	No

Level 2²⁵

#	Sector	Indicator Level 2 (Development Outcome and Outputs)	Is it associated to an SDG target (OWG proposal July 2014)? ²⁶	Corresponding SDG target (OWG proposal July 2014)	Is it associated to an MDG?	Used by other donors in 2013 frameworks? ²⁷
1	Human Rights (Good Governance)	Number of human rights defenders who have received EU support	Part match (16.3)	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	No	No
2	Good Governance	Number of elections supported by the EU where the electoral process is perceived by independent observers as free and fair	No		No	Yes (DFID)

²⁵ Level two indicators focus on development outputs and direct outcomes which can be more closely linked to EU projects and programmes. It is at this level that results from operations financed by the EU will be aggregated to demonstrate how the EU contributes to development progress in partner countries.

²⁶ EU RF indicators at Level 2 refer to outcomes and outputs and thus can only "partially" be associated to SDG targets. The main point of comparison between SDG Targets and EU RF indicators is at Level 1 since by definition SDG targets are at impact level.

²⁷ World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (AsDB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), UK Department for International Development (DFID).

3	Good Governance	Number of individuals directly benefitting from Justice, Rule of Law and Security Sector Reform programmes funded by EU external assistance programmes	Part match (16.3)	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	No	No
4	Good Governance	Number of people directly benefitting from legal aid programmes supported by the EU	Part match (16.3)	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	No	No
5	Conflict prevention, peace building and security	Number of individuals directly benefitting from EU supported programmes that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peacebuilding and/or conflict prevention	No		No	No
6	Sustainable and inclusive Agriculture (Agriculture and Food Security)	Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable land management practices have been introduced with EU support (number of hectares)	Part match (2.5)	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	No	No
7	Sustainable and inclusive Agriculture (Agriculture and Food Security)	Number of people receiving rural advisory services with EU support	Part match (2.3)	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,	No	No

				other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment		
8	Sustainable and inclusive Agriculture (Agriculture and Food Security)	Number of women and men who have secure tenure of land with EU support	Part match (2.3)	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	No	No
9	Nutrition (Agriculture and Food Security)	Number of women of reproductive age and children under 5 benefiting from nutrition related programmes with EU support	Part match (2.1)	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	No	Yes (DFID)
10	Systemic resilience to food crisis (Agriculture and Food Security)	Number of food insecure people receiving assistance through social transfers supported by the EU	Part match (2.1)	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	No	No
11	Energy	Number of people provided with access to sustainable energy services with EU support	Part match (7.1)	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	No	No
12	Energy	Renewable energy production supported by the EU	Part match (7.2)	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	No	Yes (WB, AsDB, AfDB)

13	Energy	Kilometres of transmission /distribution lines built or upgraded with EU support	Part match (7b)	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States	No	Yes (WB, AsDB, AfDB, IADB)
14	Public Finance Management, taxation, transparency and oversight of the budget (Good Governance)	Number of countries where overall public financial management has improved	Part match (17.1)	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	No	No
15	Education	Number of children enrolled in primary education with EU support	Part match (4.2)	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Part (2.1)	Yes (DFID)
16	Education	Number of children enrolled in secondary education with EU support	No		No	Part match (DFID)
17	Education	Number of teachers trained with EU support	Part match (4.c)	4.c By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	No	Yes (WB, AsDB, AfDB, IADB)
18	Health	Number of births attended by skilled health personnel with EU support	Part match (3.1,3.2,3.7)	3.2 3.1 main target: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Part match (5.2)	Yes (DFID)
19	Health	Number of 1-year olds immunised with EU support	Part match (3.2)	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age	Part match (4.3)	No

20	Health	Number of women using any method of contraception with EU support	Part match (3.7)	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Part match (5.3)	No
21	Health	Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy with EU support	Part match (3.3)	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Part match (6.5)	No
22	Health	Number of insecticide-treated bed-nets distributed with EU support	Part match (3.3)	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Part match (6.7)	Yes (DFID)
23	Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change	Number of countries/regions with climate change strategies (a) developed and/or (b) implemented with EU support	Part match (13.2)	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	No	Yes (IADB)
24	Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change	Number of hectares of protected areas managed with EU support	Part match (15.1)	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	No	Yes (AfDB)
25	Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change	Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support	Part match (12.6)	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	No	No

26	Transport	Total length of road constructed /rehabilitated /maintained with EU support (kms)	No		No	Yes (WB, AsDB, AfDB, IADB)
27	Transport	Number of people with access to all season roads with EU support	No		No	Yes (WB, AfDB)
28	Employment and Social Protection	Number of people who have benefitted from VET/ skills development and other active labour market programmes with EU support	Part match (4.4)	4.4 By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	No	No
29	Trade and Private sector development	Number of countries whose capacity to trade across borders has improved with EU support	Part match (17.11)	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	No	No
30	Trade and Private sector development	Number of firms with access to credit with EU support	Part match (9.3)	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	No	Yes (WB)
31	Trade and Private sector development	Number of quality certifications issued with EU support	No		No	No
32	Trade and Private sector development	Number of countries where the business environment has improved with EU support	Part match (8.3)	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	No	No

Annex 3 - Level 3 indicators

#	Performance area	Indicator	EU Commitments covered by some indicators ²⁸
Quality at entry (design of projects and programmes)			
1	Quality of project documents as assessed by DG International Cooperation and Development's internal Quality Support Groups (QSG)	% of project documents assessed as satisfactory (yearly)	
Quality and portfolio performance (ongoing operations)			
2	DG International Cooperation and Development's internal assessment of ongoing projects (activities)	% of projects with red traffic lights concerning progress of implementation	
3	DG International Cooperation and Development's internal assessment of ongoing projects (results)	% of projects with red traffic lights concerning the achievement of objectives	
4	Budget execution (commitments)	EU international cooperation and development assistance committed (value and % of execution of available budget)	
5	Budget execution (payments)	Value of EU international cooperation and development assistance paid (value and % of execution of available budget)	

²⁸ This column makes reference to the political and/or legal commitments that the EU has taken in the field of international cooperation and development.

6	Time needed to disburse	% of invoices paid within the period of 30 days within the framework of EU international cooperation and development assistance	
Mainstreaming of policy priorities			
7	Nutrition mainstreaming	Amount of EU funded international cooperation and development assistance directed towards nutrition	<p>The Commission has made a commitment with respect to the global target to reduce the number of stunted children by 70 million by 2025 which has been agreed by the World Health Assembly, and has accepted responsibility for supporting EU partner countries so that at least 10% of this target, to the benefit of at least 7 million children, is met through programmes funded by the European Commission." Commissioner Piebalgs, Global Hunger Event, London, August 2012</p> <p>The European Union also pledged financing €3.5 billion to combat malnutrition, "Nutrition for Growth" during the G8 event on 8th June 2013.</p>
8	Gender mainstreaming	Proportion of EU funded cooperation and development initiatives promoting gender equality and women's empowerment	One of the objectives of the EU Gender Action Plan, adopted by the EU Council in 2010, was to show the percentage of EU initiatives marked actions with gender as as the main objective (G2) or as a significant objective (G1)). The target to reach by 2013 was to score G1 or G2.for at least 75% of all new actions.
9	Fragile States mainstreaming	Amount of EU funded international cooperation and development assistance directed towards fragile states	
10	Leverage of blending operations	Leverage of EU blending operations financed by EU international cooperation and development assistance, measured as: (a) Investment leverage ratio;	

		<p>(b) Total eligible Financial Institution leverage ratio;</p> <p>(c) Private loans/equity leverage ratio</p>	
11	Human development	Share of EU funded international cooperation and development assistance directed towards supporting Human Development	In its 2011 Communication on An Agenda for Change, the Commission set an overall benchmark of 20% spending of the cooperation and development budget for social inclusion and human development.
12	Climate change	<p>Amount and share of the EU funded international cooperation and development assistance contributing to</p> <p>(a) protecting biodiversity;</p> <p>(b) climate change (adaptation and mitigating)</p>	<p>The EU has taken the commitment to step up its contribution to averting global biodiversity loss by 2020 (EU Biodiversity target as part of EU Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020)</p> <p>The DCI regulation contains a commitment to contribute to the objective of addressing at least 20% of the EU budget to low carbon and climate resilient society (DCI recital 20)</p>
13	Trade Facilitation	Amount of the EU funded international cooperation and development assistance contributing to trade facilitation	In 2014 the EU committed, when signing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, to maintain at least its current level of support to trade facilitation over a five-year period; starting from the signature of the Agreement, namely €400 million over five years, or over a third of developing countries' estimated needs, primarily through regular EU aid channels.

Annex 4: Example of methodology notes

Level 1

1. Name of indicator	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in union by age 18 and by 15
2. Which sector (using Result Framework heading)	Gender equality and women’s empowerment
3. Technical Definition	The term ‘child marriage’ is used to describe a legal or customary union between two people of whom one or both spouses is below the age of 18.
4. Rationale (including which policy priority, and how is this indicator linked to that policy priority)	<p>Child marriage is a manifestation of gender inequality, reflecting social norms that perpetuate discrimination against girls.</p> <p>Its prevalence is an indicator of gender equality, and likely to be included in the post 2015 SDGs (OWG 5.3 eliminate all harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations).</p> <p>Worldwide, more than 700 million women alive today were married before their 18th birthday. More than one in three (about 250 million) entered into union before age 15 (UNICEF data 2014). Boys are also married as children, but girls are disproportionately affected.</p> <p>UNICEF data shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower levels of education are found among women who married in childhood. - Child brides are often unable to effectively negotiate safer sex, leaving themselves vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, along with early pregnancy. - Child brides typically end up having many children to care for while still young. - Child brides are also less likely to receive proper medical care

	<p>while pregnant.</p> <p>- Child bride mothers are not physically mature enough to give birth, placing mothers and babies at greater risk during pregnancy and childbirth.</p> <p>Ending child marriage will help break the intergenerational cycle of poverty by allowing girls and women to participate more fully in society. Empowered and educated girls are better able to nourish and care for their children, leading to healthier, smaller families.</p> <p>According to UNICEF data, The practice of child marriage is slowly declining. Progress is most dramatic when it comes to the marriage of girls under 15 years of age. Globally, 1 in 4 young women alive today were married in childhood versus 1 in 3 in the early 1980s. But progress has been uneven across regions and countries.</p>
5. Level of disaggregation	The indicator should be disaggregated by age: women under 18 years of age and women under 15 years of age.
6. Data Sources (including any issues on (i) different definitions by source, and (ii) level of availability of the data)	<p>1. For the purpose of monitoring this indicator the data source is the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), a UNICEF international household survey initiative.</p> <p>The country data can be found at http://www.devinfo.org/mdg5b/libraries.aspx/Home.aspx</p> <p>>search 'women aged 20-24 years married before age 18 (15)'</p> <p>This includes data on child marriage (information on marriage before 15 years old and before 18 years old are both tracked). Since 2009, UNICEF has been providing assistance to countries every three years instead of every five years.</p> <p>MICS surveys are typically carried out by government organisations, with the support and assistance of UNICEF and other partners. Technical assistance and training for the surveys is provided.</p> <p>UNICEF works closely with other household survey programmes, in particular the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) programme http://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/DHS.cfm The DHS includes information on age at first marriage.</p>

	<p>According to UNFPA; every developing region, with the exception of East Asia and the Pacific, has information on child marriage for countries representing 60% or more of its population.</p> <p>2. Population data can be found at http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm; (following the link that provides 'population by age group, female')</p> <p>This will give the number of women aged 20-24 data for each country we operate in and which is to be used for weighting.</p>
<p>7. Data calculation (including any assumptions made)</p>	<p>To be calculated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) taking the latest available data on the percentage of women 20-24 years old who were married or in union by age 18 (by age 15) where the EU has external action programmes from the database; ii) multiplying this number by the number of women aged 20-14 for the country in that same year; or if not available, the nearest year for which data is available from UN (using the medium fertility variant). iii) adding the numbers calculated under ii) for all the countries where the EU has external action programmes. This will give the first element of the percentage of women 20-24 years old who were married or in union by age 18 (by age 15) iv) adding together the number of women aged 20-24 for all the <i>countries where the EU has external action programmes</i>. This will give the second element for a weighted percentage of women 20-24 years old who were married or in union by age 18 (by age 15) v) dividing the first element (see iii) by the second element (see iv). This will give the weighted percentage of women 20-24 years old who were married or in union by age 18 (by age 15)
<p>8. Worked examples*</p>	<p>Cameroon</p> <p>2011: percentage of women 20-24 years old who were married</p>

<p>*Examples correct at time of writing (Jan 2015)</p>	<p>or in union by age 18: 38.4%</p> <p>2011 number of women aged 20-24: 1,017,074</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>2012: percentage of women 20-24 years old who were married or in union by age 18: 7.8%</p> <p>2012 number of women aged 20-24: 306,351</p> <p>The weighted percentage of women 20-24 years old who were married or in union by age 18</p> $= (0.384 * 1,017,074 + 0.078 * 306,351) / (1,017,074 + 306,351)$ <p>=31.1%</p>
<p>9. Is it used by another organization or in the framework of international initiatives, conventions, etc? If so, which?</p>	<p>UNICEF within framework of Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>Likely to be an indicator for the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (current Open Working Group outcome document)</p>
<p>10. Other issues</p>	<p>Periodically estimating the extent of child marriage at the global, regional and country levels is a legitimate way to track progress towards its elimination. However, such estimates represent <i>averages</i> only, there are marked variations within and among countries and regions. To identify the most marginalized, excluded or otherwise disadvantaged groups, data should be disaggregated according to key variables (level of education, place of residence, household wealth, ethnicity etc.) when possible at country level.</p> <p>Trends might be difficult to establish in developing countries where no two consecutive household surveys with data on child marriage have been concluded. Many lack the evidence to document prevalence and trends in child marriage. Disaggregated data in particular can be unavailable.</p>

Level 2

1. Name of indicator	Number of children enrolled in primary education with EU support
2. Which sector (using Result Framework heading)	Education
3. Technical Definition	<p>This indicator – also known as total enrolment – is the number of students enrolled in any grade of primary education, regardless of the child’s age.</p> <p>UNESCO has developed a classification of education levels named International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). It allows cross country comparisons given that the duration of education levels could vary from one country to another. In this indicator "Primary education" only refers to ISCED level 1.</p>
4. Rationale (including which policy priority, and how is this indicator linked to that policy priority)	<p>“Support for basic (primary and lower secondary) education is the foundation for future learning and skills development. [...] But access is about more than just getting children into school. Children need to be able to remain in school and benefit from their time there.” (European Commission Staff Working Document, <i>More and Better Education in Developing Countries</i>, SEC(2010)121)</p> <p>Although there has been significant improvement in the provision of primary education around the world, 57 million children remain out of primary school in 2011. Many of these children live in conflict-affected areas or are from disadvantaged backgrounds (e.g., rural or remote areas, ethnicity, disabilities, poverty,</p>

	<p>girls).</p> <p>This access indicator is the basis for calculating many of the other critical education indicators (see point 9) which evaluate the capacity of governments to meet the international education goals in primary education as determined by the Millennium Development Goals and Education for All goals.</p>
5. Level of disaggregation	<p>Measuring access should include various groups which can be disadvantaged in education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex; <p>Where easily available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural/urban; • Household poverty (below national poverty line); • Children with disabilities • Refugees <p>Data availability and source will determine whether these levels can be obtained.</p>
6. Data Sources (including any issues on (i) different definitions by source, and (ii) level of availability of the data)	<p>The following sources are available:</p> <p>Total enrolment is usually compiled from administrative sources at the local level using, for example, the school register, school survey or census for data on students in primary education. National statistical offices usually are responsible for compiling the data and assuring its reliability and accuracy.</p> <p>Internationally comparable data on total enrolment is compiled by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) from data received in aggregate form from national statistical offices or other official administrative sources. This collection requires verification and revision of data, so the final statistics are usually available with a two-year lag. UIS is the official UN agency</p>

	<p>responsible for the collection of education data and indicators to monitor the education-related MDGs and the EFA goals. UIS data can differ from national data for a variety of valid reasons (see UIS Education data FAQ).</p> <p>Data availability can be severely reduced or limited in countries or sub-national regions affected by conflict. The quality and reliability of the data is also dependent on the quality of data collection mechanisms, which can be at the local, provincial or national level. The development level of the national Education Management Information System (EMIS) can also impact whether data are available.</p>
<p>7. Data calculation (including any assumptions made)</p>	<p>Total enrolment should be based on summing the number of all students enrolled in primary education, regardless of the child’s age, for a particular school year, in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions (formal or non-formal) that provide organized educational programmes.</p> <p>The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) ensures indicators for all education levels are comparable across countries. Per ISCED standards, primary education is considered from 4 to 7 years (common duration is usually 6 years). Compulsory education might include more than primary education. A basic education programme may include both primary education and lower secondary education.</p> <p>The number of school years which composes primary education varies by country, so annotations to this indicator calculation should indicate which school years were included. Such information should be included in the methodology section of the results reporting</p>

	template.
8. Worked examples	<p>In country A, a child is supposed to start primary education at age 6 and finish at age 11, for a total theoretical duration of 5 years. The number of enrolled children will count the overall number of children in each grade, regardless of their age, including under- and over-aged children.</p> <p>In country B primary education lasts 7 years. It will calculate the enrolment in the same way as above. The length of the primary cycle should be reported to avoid misinterpretation of the figures compared with country A.</p>
9. Is it used by another organization or in the framework of international initiatives, conventions, etc? If so, which?	<p>Total enrolment is often used in conjunction with official population data to measure access, progress and completion in international education goals (EFA and education-related MDGs). See point 10 for more information on definitions. The data are often collected disaggregated for girls and boys, thereby enabling several measures of parity, which are also part of the international education goals (EFA goal 5 and MDG Goal 3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EFA Goal 2 (Universal Primary Education): Net enrolment ratio (NER), Adjusted net enrolment ratio (ANER) • MDG Goal 2, Target 2A (Universal Primary Education): NER. • EFA Goal 5 (Gender parity) and MDG Goal 3, Target 3A (Gender Equality): Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER). • UNDP Human Development Index: GER (Table 8, https://data.undp.org/dataset/Table-8-

	<p>Education/mvtz-nsye).</p> <p>As access becomes a less relevant issue for those countries which have achieved universal primary education (UPE), the reporting of total enrolment figures is not used as frequently as in the past. Some donors have shifted rather to progress, completion and quality-related indicators. The African Development Bank, which includes member states still struggling with UPE, includes total enrolment in its Level 2 indicators. The Asian Development Bank and the World Bank include the gender parity index (see below) in their Level 1 indicators.</p>
10.Other issues	<p><u>NOTES OF CAUTION:</u> Precaution should be taken with the interpretation of enrolment numbers, as access alone does not explain education quality, participation or the level of learning. For example, total enrolment does not explain whether a child attends school on a regular basis (or has dropped out), whether there is a (trained) teacher in the classroom, whether the environment of the classroom and school infrastructure is conducive to learning, or whether the curriculum is inclusive.</p> <p><u>OTHER USES:</u> Total enrolment is often used as part of the calculation of other education indicators commonly used in monitoring progress in education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross enrolment ratio (GER) for primary education: to calculate this ratio, total enrolment is the numerator and the total population of children of primary school age is the denominator. The GER shows the general level of participation of children in primary education. • Out-of-school population: This is calculated by

subtracting total enrolment from the total population of the official primary school age range.

- **Progress and completion:** Total enrolment can be calculated for each primary grade, thereby enabling the calculation of progress and completion throughout primary school. Such indicators examine how many students have dropped out, repeated a grade or advanced a grade every school year. Their calculation method is complex and is often estimated using cohort analysis techniques. For example, these indicators need to adjust for migration patterns and take into consideration the official population of school age children (i.e., to account for deaths and emigration).

REPORTING WITH DISAGGREGATED DATA: Total enrolment figures which are disaggregated can be powerful policy tools to highlight problems of access for disadvantaged groups. For example, the international education goals (EFA and education-related MDGs) use the gender parity index (GPI) to measure equal access to education. The GPI is calculated as a ratio: the gross enrolment ratio (GER, see above) of girls is divided by the GER of boys. A GPI of 1 (between 0.97 -1.03) indicates gender parity has been reached. Below 0.97, girls are considered disadvantaged, and above 1.03, boys are disadvantaged.

ADDITIONAL READING/SOURCES:

UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary:
<http://glossary.uis.unesco.org/glossary/en/home>

UN Stats Metadata:
<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx>