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The Instrument for Pre-Accession assistance (IPA III) Results Framework

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I. Introduction and purpose

This document provides a results framework for the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) III. Building on the existing practices and sources, it aims to provide a support tool to Commission staff, IPA III beneficiaries and external experts who are involved in programming, monitoring and reporting and evaluation of IPA III actions. It provides a uniform set of indicators that need to be used in all relevant interventions, to ensure that the results can be aggregated, and the impact and outcomes of IPA III can be more clearly demonstrated for the entire instrument.

The basis for the IPA III Results Framework (IPA III RF) are the key performance indicators included in Annex IV of the IPA III Regulation¹, indicators included in the overarching European Commission's strategic document for the use of IPA III funds over the period 2021-27 – the IPA III Programming Framework² - and in the IPA Performance Framework³.

The IPA III Results Framework is structured according to the five Windows of the IPA III Programming Framework: Window 1 (Rule of Law, Fundamental Rights and Democracy), Window 2 (Good Governance, EU Acquis Alignment, Good Neighbourly Relations and Strategic Communication), Window 3 (Green Agenda and Sustainable Connectivity), Window 4 (Competitiveness and Inclusive Growth) and Window 5 (Territorial and cross-border cooperation) Within each window there is a hierarchy, whereby level 1 indicators (showing impact and indirectly linked to the IPA III related interventions) are fed by the level 2 indicators (showing direct outputs and outcomes). Furthermore, within each Window there is a division between Thematic Priorities, all having their specific set of indicators.

There are three levels of indicators in the IPA III Results Framework for each Window/thematic priority:

Level 1 indicators are impact level indicators monitoring the long-term changes in a given Window and a Thematic Priority as an indirect result of the outcomes of the European Commission interventions (measured by Level 2 indicators).

Level 2 indicators are indicators measuring the outputs and outcomes to which EU funded interventions have contributed in collaboration with partners and beneficiaries.

Level 3 indicators are indicators tracking the resources directed towards specific priorities, measured either in terms of budgetary commitments or numbers of interventions.

Level 1 and Level 2 indicators are presented jointly in Annex 1 while Level 3 indicators are presented in Annex 2.

As indicated in the IPA III Regulation, *“indicators will, where relevant and possible, [...], be disaggregated by gender and age”*, unless otherwise more exactly specified in the indicator definition.⁴

¹ Regulation (EU) 2021/1529 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 September 2021 establishing the Instrument for Pre-Accession assistance (IPA III)

² Commission Implementing Decision adopting the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA III) Programming Framework for the period 2021-2027

³ <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/dg/near/whatwedo/monitoring-evaluation-results/Documents/IPA-Performance-framework-Indicators.pdf> (internal link)

⁴ Where IPA III RF indicators coincide with indicators from other sources (i.a. SDGs, GERF - Global Europe Results Framework) the original formulation has been kept. Meaning in practice that some indicators will still include reference to sex while others might not include a reference to gender disaggregation.

The IPA III Results Framework includes several indicator sources: European Commission, corporate sources such as the Global Europe Results Framework⁵, EFSD+⁶, and other statistical or third-party sources, such as the World Bank Governance Indicators and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators.

The intended use of the IPA III Results Framework is threefold:

- 1) Programming;
- 2) Monitoring and reporting; and
- 3) Evaluation.

Programming: The IPA III Results Framework provides a defined set of indicators to be used during preparation of action documents and respective logframes, and operational programmes⁷. The use of this common set of indicators for IPA III interventions will allow for aggregation across multiple interventions in a given area and over different beneficiaries.

Monitoring and reporting: IPA III Results Framework indicators are used to monitor and report on the overall success of the IPA III instrument. Many of those indicators should be used to monitor and report the success of an intervention and to track its progress. The corporate reporting purposes and practices facilitated by the IPA III Results Framework are set out in section V. This is a considerable improvement compared to more than 5000 different indicators used in interventions under the IPA II instrument. The plethora of indicators made it more difficult to monitor and report effectively on what was achieved.

Evaluation: Having a pre-defined framework of indicators for all windows and thematic priorities of IPA III gives a solid basis for evaluations, whether on operational, thematic, country or instrument level.

II. Programming

The use of indicators of the IPA III Results Framework is highly recommended for the Commission staff, IPA III beneficiaries and the implementing partners preparing the IPA III programming documents, including annual and multi-annual and individual measure action documents and operational programmes. It is also recommended for the IPA III beneficiaries to embed the relevant IPA III Results Framework indicators into their own strategic documents, including strategic responses, to reinforce and streamline programming, monitoring and reporting and evaluation practices.

This recommended use of the IPA III Results Framework has two main benefits. Firstly, it facilitates the programming (and action design) work as key indicators for all priority areas have been identified. Secondly, more interventions include indicators from the IPA III Results Framework, more results it measures will be shown across countries and the entire IPA III instrument. As mentioned earlier, thus far the uniformity of indicators has not been sufficiently promoted, which led to the proliferation of

⁵ SWD(2022) 22 final

⁶ <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/wikis/pages/viewpage.action?pagelId=528814246> (internal link, access with an EU login)

⁷ An operational programme is a multi-annual action plan based on the relevant thematic priorities of the IPA III programming framework. These programmes and their constituent elements (e.g. "Areas of Support") should, where possible, adopt IPA III RF indicators in priority, regardless whether they have formal logframe matrixes.

indicators and fragmentation when it comes to reporting on results, especially at higher levels (country, sector, instrument).

The IPA III Results Framework is not meant to provide all possible indicators for all potential interventions funded by IPA III. That would be neither possible, as the design of interventions cannot be anticipated in its entirety, nor desirable, as it would lead to too many indicators, hence defeating the purpose of focusing on a limited number of indicators per Window/thematic priority. Additionally, it would also result in a very rigid framework, hindering flexibility at design stage.

It should be possible to select a suitable Level 2 indicator from the IPA III Results Framework for the corresponding thematic priority for most draft Action Documents and primary interventions and operational programmes. However, there can be exceptions that are difficult to anticipate due to the very particular and narrow nature of some interventions.

The IPA III Results Framework focuses more on outcome indicators (level 2) than on any other level of result, since this is the level that best expresses changes directly influenced by IPA III interventions. As such, indicators at this level are best suited to answer the question: *What have IPA III interventions concretely changed or improved?* Equally IPA III Results Framework includes only a small number of output indicators since by their nature outputs are a “means” to an end and of less relevance when reporting the broader results of the IPA III instrument. Impact indicators, though very important for understanding how and to what extent IPA has contributed to major changes, are also included within the IPA III Results Framework but may not often be used at intervention level.

Additional indicators may be necessary at intervention level for specific objectives/outcomes. In this case it is recommended to complement indicators taken from the IPA III Results Framework with other relevant ones. Instead of devising fully new indicators, it is recommended to use indicators developed together with DG INTPA⁸ or other priority frameworks⁹.

III. Monitoring and Data governance

The data for the level 1 indicators mostly derives from the existing sources and will not depend on whether these indicators have been included in the IPA III programming documents and logframes of EU-funded interventions. These sources are European Commission’s annual Enlargement Report, third party sources (World Bank Governance Indicators, OECD SIGMA) and statistical data (Eurostat and SDGs).

For level 2 indicators an annual results data collection procedure is in place. It covers a large set of ongoing and recently closed interventions managed by DG INTPA and DG NEAR. The procedure aims to encode and consolidate results data as reported by each intervention. Ongoing interventions record their latest results data every year until the end of implementation. The data collected is also used to report against the indicators at corporate level, and in turn feeds into institutional reporting and communications products.

⁸ <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/results-and-indicators>

⁹ EFSD+ Results Measurement framework (ReMF):

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/wikis/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=528814246> (access with an EU login). Almost all of these indicators have or will become OPSYS “core indicators”;

The EU gender Action Plan (GAP III): <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/results-and-indicators/gender-equality>; Indicators from the [EU-Guidelines-for-Support-to-Civil-Society-in-the-Enlargement-region-2021-2027.pdf](https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/results-and-indicators/gender-equality).

The exercise is conducted by implementing partners and operational managers with the assistance of experts contracted via the Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) contracts. From 2022 onwards, results data collection takes place in OPSYS¹⁰. Operational managers and implementing partners are responsible for reporting in OPSYS – at least once a year – the data collected on the results achieved by the intervention, using the latest available Logframe.

For each EU Delegation or DG NEAR thematic unit, under the coordination of the M&E focal point, one or more experts may provide support to the collection, encoding and quality control of data on indicators included in action documents or operational programmes

Additionally, operational managers and experts determine if any of the indicator values gathered can contribute to one of the indicators in the IPA III Results Framework and therefore feed into the annual corporate results reporting.

Data quality indicators

Implementing partners and operational managers are required to report values for all relevant indicators as part of the annual data collection exercise. Data collection for IPA interventions takes place since 2018.

Level 2 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 from this level can only be as good as the internal monitoring systems used and the data collection exercise implemented. Therefore, it is important that Commission staff and National IPA coordinators monitor these elements. Not only will this information reveal the extent to which the results reported are complete and up to date, but also what improvements are needed.

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 moments. 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. The values for these indicators should be updated every year at the very least, but this has not always happened in the past. 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 identify the current position on the roadmap. In both cases, fewer 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.

The aggregation 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

¹⁰ OPSYS is an (operational) Information System which will progressively substitute and incorporate pre-existing information technology systems for the management of the entire EU external cooperation portfolio throughout the intervention cycle, from programming to evaluation and audit.

additional information provided by these indicators comes at a very low marginal cost. Indeed, these indicators will enable more complete exploitation of data already collected in view of ensuring that the internal monitoring system in place provides maximum and timely coverage of results at corporate level.

IV. Reporting obligations

The IPA III Results Framework will mainly serve mainly three annual reporting obligations:

1. Programme Performance Statements (PPS), as part of the annual Draft Budget exercise, are a mandatory reporting exercise coordinated by Directorate-General for Budget. The Financial Regulation (Art. 41(3)(h)) requires the Commission to prepare a document to justify funding requested for each of the EU spending programmes. The PPS report on the indicators defined in the legal basis of each of the programmes and provide details on their corresponding resources. The PPS are the first working document accompanying the draft budget proposal and have the aim of supporting the Commission requests for the annual budget allocations for operational expenditure. They allow to draw lessons from the past and answer the following questions:
 - Is the EU budget achieving its goals?
 - To what extent is it reaching the expected impact?

It is one of the main sources for the high-level annual reporting of the Commission in the Annual Management and Performance Report, which is part of the Integrated Financial and Accountability Reporting Package. This is a central input for the annual 'discharge procedure', by which the European Parliament and the Council hold the Commission to account for its use of taxpayers' money.

The document will be published only as a website in 2023 for the Draft Budget 2024 and Discharge 2022, building on the 2022 version of the performance website of the EU budget: [Programme performance overview \(europa.eu\)](https://europea.eu/programme-performance-overview); IPA webpage: [Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance \(IPA III\) - Performance \(europa.eu\)](https://europea.eu/instrument-for-pre-accession-assistance-ipa-iii-performance)

While the the PPS are built around the indicators in Annex IV of the IPA III Regulation, additional indicators are required to give a more complete picture in the Performance Assessment section.

2. Report stemming from the article 16 of the Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) accompanying the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).¹¹

The IIA in its articles 16 (d), (e), (f) and (g) requires from the Commission to produce a report accompanying the general budget that provides an overview of the EU budget contribution towards horizontal priorities that are climate mitigation and adaptation, the fight against biodiversity loss, clear air, gender equality and the sustainable development goals.

The report is produced by collecting and analysing the contributions of all the EU budget programmes, including IPA, to these horizontal priorities.¹²

3. Annual report on the implementation of the European Union's External Action instruments, is required by the Global Europe NDICI Regulation (Art. 41(4) and 41(5))¹³. The relevant parts of this framework are linked to the obligation to report on "the results of monitoring and evaluation

¹¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.LI.2020.433.01.0028.01.ENG>

¹² [Climate mainstreaming \(europa.eu\)](https://europea.eu/climate-mainstreaming) report "Financing of horizontal policy priorities"

¹³ Art. 13 of the IPA III Regulation refers that this NDICI article shall apply also to IPA III *mutatis mutandis*.

exercises” and “the budgetary commitments, including contracted amounts, and payment appropriations, broken down by country, region and cooperation sector”.

The report is publicly available and it shows the overview of results linked to the Global Europe Results Framework and IPA Performance Framework. The latter will be replaced by the IPA III RF one year after the IPA III RF is published.

4. IPA III Programming Framework Annual Assessment is a new reporting obligation stemming from the IPA III Regulation (Art.7(6)). The IPA III Programming Framework, as described in Article 7 of the IPA III Regulation, is the overarching European Commission's strategic document for the use of EU funds assisting the IPA III beneficiaries for the duration of the 2021-2027 MFF. This document has been prepared in partnership with the IPA III beneficiaries, Member States and the European Parliament. It identifies five thematic windows and includes (mostly impact) indicators for each one:
- Window 1: Rule of law, fundamental rights and democracy;
 - Window 2: Good governance, EU acquis alignment, good neighbourly relations and strategic communication;
 - Window 3: Green agenda and sustainable connectivity;
 - Window 4: Competitiveness and inclusive growth;
 - Window 5: Territorial and cross border cooperation.

These five windows, which broadly correspond to the specific objectives of the Regulation, are all facets of the EU policy for enlargement and are linked with one another in a complementary manner. The reporting is done annually to the IPA Committee on the indicators included in the Programming Framework.

V. Evaluation

The [Better Regulation Guidelines](#), applicable to the entire European Commission, define evaluation as an objective and independent assessment of policy/intervention according to five key criteria: effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added-value. In external action, according to the OECD-DAC, impact and sustainability are to be considered as well. [DG NEAR's guidelines on linking planning/programming, monitoring and evaluation](#) explain how to plan, design, conduct and disseminate an evaluation.

The evaluation team in DG NEAR unit A4 is responsible for launching and managing strategic evaluations. These are evaluations that analyse strategies from design to implementation, assessing the results of spending (projects and programmes) and non-spending (policy dialogues) activities. They are conducted at several levels: country, region, multi-country, sector and instrument.

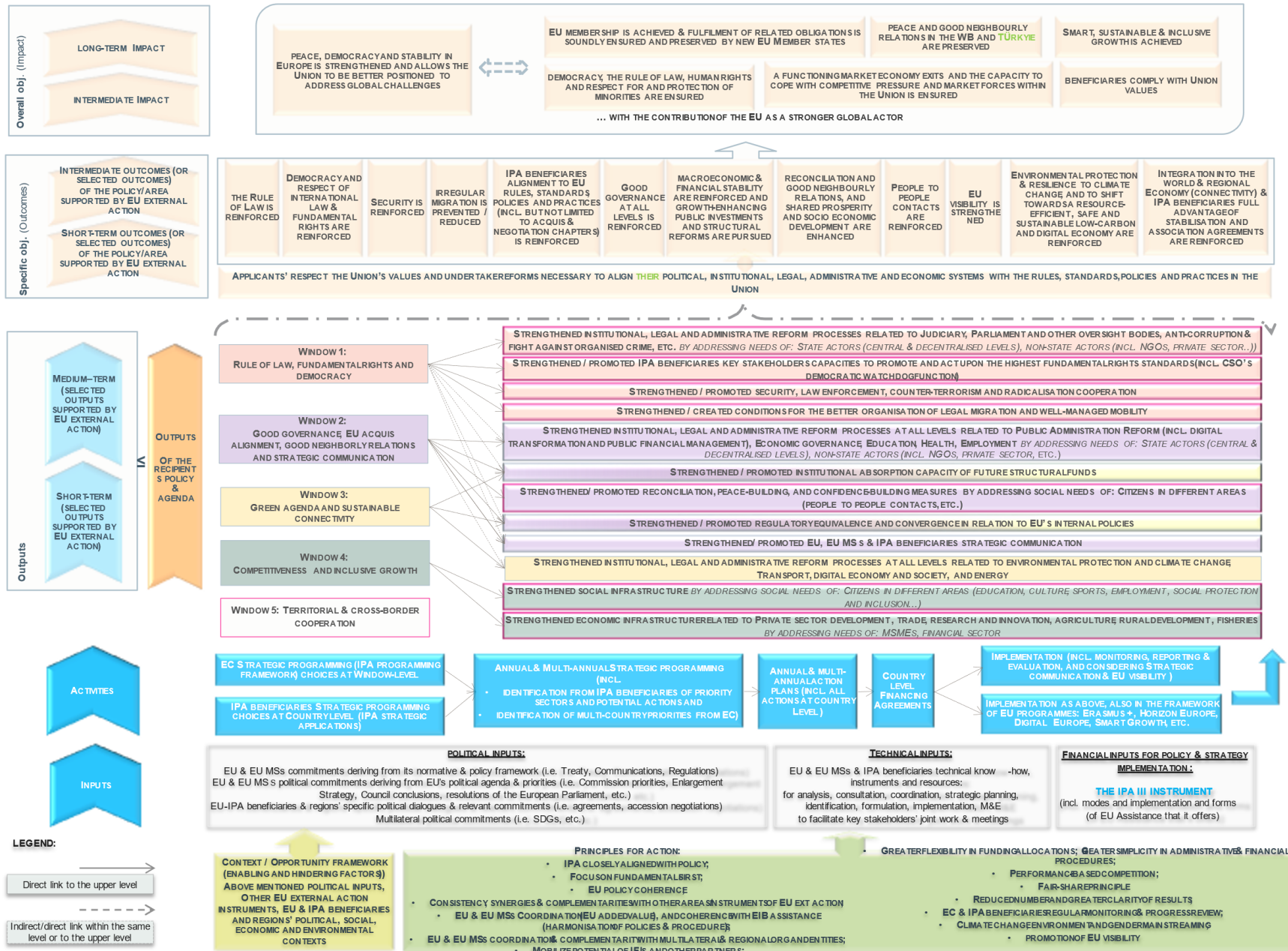
Strategic evaluations are planned on a multi-annual basis and are publicly available ([multiannual strategic evaluation plan](#)). The external evaluation reports are published regularly on [DG NEAR website](#). Project and programme evaluations are undertaken by the operational units in Headquarters, the EU Delegations and Enlargement and Neighbourhood beneficiary authorities. Their objective is to provide evidence for the assessment of specific programmes and actions and feed the strategic evaluations.

The IPA III RF can be used as one of the sources of evidence that will facilitate evaluation work and contribute to the quality of the evaluations. The framework has been built around the IPA III instrument and by design it is meant to be measuring its performance. See also the overall intervention logic in the image below. As such it will be mostly useful for the evaluations linked to the

instrument itself, primarily the evaluation of the IPA III instrument (see Article 42 of Regulation (EU) 2021/947).

However, it is important to understand that this framework alone will not be sufficient for all data needs of an evaluation. Other sources of evidence (studies, surveys, interviews, statistics, etc) will also need to be used to have a robust and diverse (triangulation) evidence base. Furthermore, the IPA III is financing a wide range of beneficiaries and thematic priorities. The more targeted evaluations will hence need to rely more on the logical frameworks and the indicators included in the relevant programming documents.

OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC OF THE IPA III INSTRUMENT



Annex 1 – Level 1 and Level 2 Indicators¹⁴

Note to Annex 1: Indicators are presented in a manner that as much as possible makes visible the logical linkages between level 1 and level 2 indicators. However, it is not intended that for every Level 2 indicator there will be a fully aligned Level 1 indicator or vice-versa.

WINDOW 1 - RULE OF LAW, FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

Overall Objective/ Thematic Priorities (TPs)	LEVEL 1 INDICATORS	LEVEL 2 INDICATORS
OO: Strengthen the rule of law, democracy, the respect of human rights and international law, civil society and security as well as to improve migration management including border management.	Composite indicator on political criteria (source: European Commission - – Enlargement Reports) (Ind. 1.0.1, same indicator presented under Window 2 - OO)	
	Composite indicator on Union <i>acquis</i> alignment (source: European Commission - – Enlargement Reports) (Ind. 1.0.2, same indicator presented under Window 2 - OO & TP2)	
	Rule of law Index (Source: World Justice Project) (Ind. 1.0.3)	
TP 1: Judiciary: Functioning of judiciary	Functioning of judiciary (source: European Commission - Enlargement Reports) (Ind. 1.1.1) Functioning of the justice system (Source: CEPEJ Dashboard, DG JUST) (Ind.1.1.2)	Number of EU funded interventions reporting improvement of state institutions' capacities (a) law enforcement, (b) judiciary and (c) administration) involved in the prevention and fight against organised crime and/or fight against corruption with EU support (disaggregated accordingly) (Ind. 1.1.1.1, same indicator presented under TPs 2 and 3)
		Number of legal/administrative acts/measures (incl. at Constitutional level) (a) developed and/or revised (b) implemented with EU support with the objective of increasing independence and impartiality, and/or accountability, and/or professionalism and/or competence, and/or efficiency of the national justice system (Ind. 1.1.1.2)
		Number of (a) judges, (b) prosecutors, (c) lawyers, (d) court staff and (e) other categories of legal professionals (e.g. probation staff,...) trained with EU support (of

¹⁴ **Indicators in bold** correspond to KPIs as set out in Annex IV of the IPA III Regulation and/or to IPA III Programme Framework 2021-27 Window indicators.

		which, trained on European standards and EU <i>acquis</i> , (disaggregated by function and gender) (Ind. 1.1.1.3)
		Number of Venice Commission recommendations systematically and fully implemented, where available. (Ind. 1.1.1.4)
		Number of recommendations provided in the context of the case-based peer reviews on organised crime and corruption fully implemented. (Ind. 1.1.1.5, same indicator presented under TP 2 and 3)
TP 2: Fight against corruption	Fight against corruption (source: European Commission – – Enlargement Reports) (Ind. 1.2.1)	Number of anticorruption policies (incl. preventive/repressive measures) (a) developed/revised and/or (b) implemented with EU support (Ind. 1.2.1.1)
		Number of EU funded interventions reporting improvement of state institutions' capacities (a) law enforcement, (b) judiciary and (c) administration) involved in the prevention and fight against organised crime and/or fight against corruption with EU support (disaggregated accordingly) (Ind. 1.1.1.1, same indicator presented under TPs 1 and 3)
		Number of individuals from key national and local authorities and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge and/or skills for preventing and countering corruption, or organised crime, or violent extremism or environmental crime (disaggregated by gender, sector and entity (public authority v civil society) (Ind. 1.2.1.2, same indicator presented under TP 7)
		Number of recommendations of relevant Council of Europe bodies (e.g. GRECO, ,) fully implemented (Ind. 1.2.1.3)
		Number of recommendations provided in the context of the case-based peer reviews on organised crime and corruption fully implemented. (Ind. 1.1.1.5, same indicator presented under TP 1 and 3)
TP3: Fight against organised crime / Security	Fight against organised crime (source: European Commission – – Enlargement Reports) (Ind. 1.3.1)	Number of recommendations provided in the context of the case-based peer reviews on organised crime and corruption fully implemented. (Ind. 1.1.1.5, same indicator presented under TP 1 and 2)
	Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism (source: WGI) (Ind. 1.3.2)	Number of EU funded interventions reporting improvement of state institutions' capacities (a) law enforcement, (b) judiciary and (c) administration) involved in the prevention and fight against organised crime and/or fight against corruption with

		EU support (disaggregated accordingly) (Ind. 1.1.1.1, same indicator presented under TPs 1 and 2)
	Global Cybersecurity Index Score (Source: GCI) (Ind. 1.3.3)	Number of measures (strategic framework, policy,) promoting cybersecurity (a) developed/ revised, and/or (b) under implementation with EU support (Ind. 1.3.3.1)
		Number of cyber risk assessments conducted with support of the EU-funded intervention (Ind. 1.3.3.2)
TP 4: Migration and Border Management	Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people (source: SDG 10.7.2) (Ind. 1.4.1)	Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies (a) developed/revised, or (b) under implementation with EU support (Ind. 1.4.1.1)
		Number of EU funded interventions reporting improvement of compliance of Border and Security Systems with EU/Schengen <i>Acquis</i> (Ind. 1.4.1.2)
	Number of refugees, asylum-seekers and other persons of concern to the UNHCR by situation (source: UNHCR) (Ind. 1.4.2)	Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support (Ind. 1.4.2.1)
	Number of persons crossing the border/day (Source: Transport Observatory) (Ind. 1.4.3)	
	Number of goods transporting vehicles crossing the border every (Source: Transport Observatory) (Ind. 1.4.4)	
TP 5: Fundamental Rights: Freedom of expression	Freedom of expression (source: European Commission - Enlargement Reports) (Ind. 1.5.1)	Number of countries that exhibit a significant increase in the application of the legal/policy/institutional framework for the protection, promotion and/or enforcement of human/fundamental rights which is in line with European standards with EU support (Ind. 1.5.1.1, same indicator presented under Window 2 – TP3)
		Number of security sector reforms that are compliant with human rights standards a) developed and/or revised, and/or b) under implementation with EU support (Ind. 1.5.1.2)
		Number of EU-funded interventions aimed at improving the situation of Roma (in particular on discrimination, education, housing, employment, health and civil registration and inclusion in the green and digital transition) (Ind. 1.5.1.3, same indicator presented under Window 4 – TP1)
		Number of recommendations of relevant Council of Europe bodies (e.g. CPT, GREVIO, etc) fully implemented (Ind. 1.5.1.4, same indicator presented under TP 2)

TP 6: Democracy	Voice and Accountability score (Source: WGI) (Ind. 1.6.1)	Number of legal/administrative acts (incl. at Constitutional level) (a) developed and/or revised (b) implemented with EU support to enhance the effectiveness, accountability and/or transparency of the functioning of democratic institutions (Ind. 1.6.1.1)
		Number of public policies developed and/or revised with internal and external consultations with EU support (Ind. 1.6.1.2, same indicator presented under TP 7)
		Number of laws or policies developed and/or revised by the State, aligned with ratified International Human Rights Treaties, disaggregated by category of document (outcome or impact) (Ind. 1.6.1.3)
		Number of electoral recommendations (of the International Election Observation missions (EOM) done by the OSCE/ODIHR or the EU EOM (case of Kosovo)) (a) followed up and/or (b) implemented with EU Support (Ind. 1.6.1.4)
		Number of individuals from key national and local authorities and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge and/or skills for preventing and countering corruption, or organised crime, or violent extremism or environmental crime (disaggregated by gender, sector and entity - public authority v civil society) (Ind. 1.2.1.2, same indicator presented under TPs 2 and 7)
TP 7: Civil Society	Civil Society Participation Index (Source: sub-index of Participatory Component Index – [V-Dem]) (Ind. 1.7.1)	Number of central and/or local public authorities [supported by EU] that (a) issue and/or (b) implement enabling policies and rules for community organisations and civic initiatives (Ind. 1.7.1.1)
		Number of CSOs supported by EU having put in place an independent and effective governing body with clear terms of reference to oversee the organisation’s strategic goals, impact, management, legal compliance, and accountability, [in line with Commitment 12 of the Global Standard] (Ind. 1.7.1.2)
		Number of supported CSOs having established working partnerships with public authorities (Ind. 1.7.1.3)
		Number of supported CSOs which monitor and evaluate the results and impact of their work (Ind. 1.7.1.4)
		Number of initiatives led by civil society and supported by the EU (Ind. 1.7.1.5)

		Number of local civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support (Ind. 1.7.1.6)
		Number of individuals from key national and local authorities and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge and/or skills for preventing and countering corruption, or organised crime, or violent extremism or environmental crime (disaggregated by gender, sector and entity - public authority v civil society) (Ind. 1.2.1.2, same indicator presented under TPs 2 and 6)
		Number of public policies developed and/or revised with internal and external consultations with EU support (Ind. 1.6.1.2, same indicator presented under TP 6)

WINDOW 2 - GOOD GOVERNANCE, EU ACQUIS ALIGNMENT, GOOD NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS AND STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION

Overall Objective/ Thematic Priorities (TPs)	LEVEL 1 INDICATORS	LEVEL 2 INDICATORS
OO: promote good governance, increase compliance with EU values and their alignment with EU rules, standards and practices; foster peace and stability across the region	<p>Composite indicator on political criteria (source: European Commission - – Enlargement Reports) (Ind. 1.0.1, same indicator presented under Window 1 - OO)</p>	
	<p>Composite indicator on Union <i>acquis</i> alignment (source: European Commission - – Enlargement Reports) (Ind. 1.0.2, same indicator presented under Window 1, OO & Window 2 - TP2; Window 3 - OO)</p>	
TP 1: Good governance	<p>Public Administration Reform (PAR) (source: European Commission - – Enlargement Reports) (Ind. 2.1.1)</p>	Number of EU funded interventions (Twinning, TA, SBS) producing results that are consistent with Principles of Public Administration (Ind. 2.1.1.1)
		Number of laws that have passed public consultation and regulatory impact assessment (Ind. 2.1.1.2)
		Number of public policies developed and/or revised with internal and external consultations with EU support (Ind. 1.6.1.2, same indicator Window 1 – TPs 6 & 7)
	<p>Composite indicator on economic criteria (source: European Commission - – Enlargement Reports) (Ind. 2.1.2, same indicator Window 4 - OO)</p>	Number of public policies to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public financial management and/or budget transparency a) developed, and/or b) under implementation with EU support (Ind. 2.1.2.1)
		Number of costed sectoral strategies regularly monitored whose implementation is supported by the EU (Ind. 2.1.2.2)
<p>Number of countries that have statistical legislation that complies with the European statistics Code of Practice (source: SDG 17.18.2) (Ind. 2.1.3)</p>		
	<p>Composite indicator on Union <i>acquis</i> alignment (source: European Commission - – Enlargement</p>	

TP 2: Administrative capacity and EU <i>acquis</i> alignment	Reports) (Ind. 1.0.2, same indicator presented under Window 1 - OO; Window 2 TP2; Window 3 - OO)	
	Extent of public service and human resource management improvement (source: SIGMA Assessment) (Ind. 2.2.1)	Number of institutions which apply personnel plans in accordance with regulations (Ind. 2.2.1.1)
	Quality of Service Delivery (source: SIGMA Assessment) (Ind. 2.2.2)	Number of technical departments demonstrating improved capacity to maintain and manage respective public service (Ind. 2.2.2.1)
	Extent of improvement in public financial management/public procurement/external audit (source: SIGMA Assessment) (Ind. 2.2.3)	Actual revenues and expenditures of general government budget are within the 5% margin of the fiscal projections in the Fiscal Strategy for recent 2-3 years (Ind. 2.2.3.1)
	Digital skills (source: Eurostat online data code: isoc_sk_dskl_i, isoc_sk_cskl_i, isoc_sk_dskl_i21, isoc_sk_cskl_i21) (Ind. 2.2.4, same indicator presented under Window 3 - TP2; Window 4 - OO)	Number of public policies promoting digitalisation (a) developed/ revised, (b) under implementation with EU support (Ind. 2.2.4.1, same indicator presented under Window 4)
		Number of people who benefit from access to digitalised public and private services thanks to EU support (disaggregated by gender and age where relevant/possible) (Ind. 2.2.4.2)
Quality of Regional and Local Governance (source: SIGMA Assessment) (Ind. 2.2.5)		
TP3: Good neighbourly relations and reconciliation	Attitudes on regional cooperation and EU integration (source: Regional Cooperation Council's Balkan Barometer) (Ind. 2.3.1, same indicator presented under Window 5)	Number of organisations participating in cross-border partnerships (Ind. 2.3.1.1, same indicator presented under Window 5)
	Number of persons crossing the border/day (Source: Transport Observatory) (Ind. 1.4.3, same indicator presented under Window 1 – TP4)	Number of countries that exhibit a significant increase in the application of the legal/policy/institutional framework for the protection, promotion and/or enforcement of human/fundamental rights which is in line with European standards with EU support (Ind. 1.5.1.1, same indicator presented under Window 1 – TP5)

	Number of goods transporting vehicles crossing the border/ day (Source: Transport Observatory) (Ind. 1.4.4, same indicator presented under Window 1 – TP4, Window 4 - TP2)	Number of [civil society or public authority] interventions promoting social cohesion and harmony between different groups (Ind. 2.3.1.3)
	Percentage of intra-regional trade to GDP (source: National statistics, Regional Cooperation Council, Eurostat online data code: DS-056697) (Ind. 2.3.2)	Number of cross-border partnerships a) established, b) formalised and/or c) implemented with EU support (Ind. 2.3.2.1, same indicator presented under Window 5)
TP 4: Strategic communication, monitoring, evaluation and communication activities	Attitude towards the EU: Percentage of population with a positive general attitude towards the EU (source: European Commission/EU Delegations also regional Barometer) (Ind. 2.4.1)	% of population who consider themselves well informed about the EU integration process (Ind. 2.4.1.1)
		Number of a) journalists, b) editors, c) Young European Ambassadors and d) other credible messengers trained with increased knowledge and/or skills for communication relevant to EU integration and EU funded projects (disaggregated by function and gender) (Ind. 2.4.1.2)
		Number of people reached with EU-funded awareness raising campaigns (disaggregated by gender and age where relevant) (Ind. 2.4.1.3)

WINDOW 3 - GREEN AGENDA AND SUSTAINABLE CONNECTIVITY

Overall Objective/ Thematic Priorities (TPs)	LEVEL 1 INDICATORS	LEVEL 2 INDICATORS
<p>OO: To promote the green agenda by reinforcing environmental protection, contributing to mitigation, increasing resilience to climate change, accelerating the shift towards a low-carbon, blue and circular economy and to develop the digital economy and society.</p> <p>To contribute to boosting resilience and preventing the emergence and spread of future health crises.</p> <p>To increase connectivity of the IPA III beneficiaries to the EU and to the global-wider market, as well as among themselves and with the citizens of the EU.</p>	<p>Composite indicator on Union <i>acquis</i> alignment (source: European Commission – – Enlargement Reports) (Ind. 1.0.2, same indicator presented under Window 1, OO & Window 2 – OO & TP2)</p>	<p>Number of public policies to further align with EU directives and regulations under the <i>acquis</i> - respective Chapters A) developed/revised, and/or B) under implementation with EU support (of which those that include gender equality objectives, and those) (Ind. 3.0.0.1)</p>
<p>TP 1: Environment and Climate Change</p>	<p>Energy Intensity Level of Primary Energy (source: Eurostat online data code: nrg_ind_ei) (Ind. 3.1.1)</p>	<p>Energy savings as a result of energy efficiency measures including in support of climate change adaptation (GWh/year) (Ind. 3.1.1.1, same indicator presented under Window 3 – TP2)</p> <p>Length of distribution lines constructed or upgraded with EU support (Ind. 3.1.1.2)</p> <p>Length of transmission lines constructed or upgraded with EU support (Ind. 3.1.1.3)</p>

<p>Energy intensity measured in terms of energy per GDP * (source: Eurostat online data code: nrg_ind_ei) (Ind. 3.1.2)</p>	<p>Additional electricity production from renewable sources, disaggregated by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urban and rural - on-grid and off-grid (where applicable) - by country (Ind. 3.1.2.1)
<p>Share of Renewable Energy in the gross final energy consumption (%) * (source: Eurostat online data code: nrg_ind_ren // SDG indicator 7.2.1) (Ind. 3.1.3)</p>	
<p>PM 10 concentrations compared to the EU daily limit value (50 µg/m3) * (source: https://www.eea.europa.eu/ims/exceedance-of-air-quality-standards) (Ind. 3.1.4)</p>	<p>Number of air quality plans relating to declared zones developed with the support of the EU and adopted following national mechanism a) reported to EEA b) reported to national supervisory bodies (Ind. 3.1.5.1)</p>
	<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions avoided with IPA III support (tonnes CO2 eq) (Ind. 3.1.5.1; same indicator presented under Window 3 - TP2)</p>
<p>Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type (%) (source: SDG 15.1.2) (Ind. 3.1.6)</p>	<p>Number of public policies to further align with EU directives and regulations under the environmental <i>acquis</i> - Chapter 27 A) developed/revised, and/or B) under implementation with EU support (of which those that include gender equality objectives) (Ind. 3.1.6.1)</p>
<p>National recycling rate, tons of material recycled [%] (source: SDG 12.5.1) (Ind. 3.1.7)</p>	<p>Areas of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a) protection, b) sustainable management with IPA III support (Ind. 3.1.7.1, same indicator presented under Window 4 - TP 4 and Window 5)</p>
	<p>Amount of circular economy investments from enterprises in targeted value chains (disaggregated by sector) (Ind. 3.1.7.1)</p>
	<p>Wastewater treated (Population equivalent “p.e.”) (Ind. 3.1.7.2)</p>
	<p>Length of new or upgraded pipes for the distribution systems of public water supply (Ind. 3.1.7.3)</p>

		Length of new or upgraded pipes for the public network for collection of waste water (Ind. 3.1.7.4)
		Number of people benefitting from an improved urban waste collection and disposal service supported by the investment disaggregated by sex and age where relevant (Ind. 3.1.7.5)
		Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated in the target city (% in tons) (Ind. 3.1.7.6)
		Installed capacity for solid waste collection and disposal (tons/year) (Ind. 3.1.7.7)
TP 2: Transport, digital economy and society, and energy	Individuals using the internet (source: SDG 17.8.1) (Ind. 3.2.1)	Number of additional (a) dwellings and/or (b) enterprises with broadband access of minimum of 100 Megabit/s (Ind. 3.2.1.1)
		Number of additional (a) dwellings and/or (b) enterprises with broadband subscriptions of minimum of 100 Megabit/s (Ind. 3.2.1.2)
		Number of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies undertaken related to future considered IPA or EFSD+ investments (disaggregated by type of study and sector) (Ind. 3.2.1.3) ¹⁵
		Number of EU regulations or EU Directives that directly facilitate prospects for future investment in a sector for which a draft national legal text (a) has been developed/ revised, (b) is under implementation with EU support (Ind. 3.2.1.4) ¹⁶
		Number of institutions whose capacity is strengthened and which directly facilitate prospects for future public expenditure/investment in a sector (Ind. 3.2.1.5) ¹⁷
		Number of projects (above EUR 1 million) approved for financing, which were developed with EU support (Ind. 3.2.1.6) ¹⁸

¹⁵ Indicator to be considered for all sectors covered by this TP.

¹⁶ Indicator to be considered for all sectors covered by this TP.

¹⁷ Indicator to be considered for all sectors covered by this TP.

¹⁸ Indicator to be considered for all sectors covered by this TP.

Digital skills (source: Eurostat online data code: isoc_sk_dskl_i ,isoc_sk_cskl_i, isoc_sk_dskl_i21, isoc_sk_cskl_i21) (Ind. 2.2.4, same indicator presented under Window 2 - TP2; Window 4 - OO)	Number of people using e-governance systems and services established and/or improved through investment support, disaggregated by gender and age where relevant, and by sector (education, health, culture, procurement, etc.) (Ind. 3.2.2.2)
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%) (source: SDG 7.1.2) (Ind. 3.2.3)	Energy savings as a result of energy efficiency measures including in support of climate change adaptation (GWh/year) (Ind. 3.1.1.1, same indicator presented under Window 3 – TP1)
	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions avoided with IPA support (tonnes CO2 eq) * (Ind. 3.1.4.1; same indicator presented under Window 3 – TP1)
	Additional renewable generation capacity installed, disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urban and rural - on-grid and off-grid (where applicable) - by country (Ind. 3.2.3.1)
	Number of energy efficiency measures implemented in support of climate change adaptation (e.g. special energy saving measures to be implemented at times of hydropower supply shortages), Disaggregated by type and/or sector (Ind. 3.2.3.2)
	Number of people with new or improved access to electricity, disaggregated by sex and age (15-30 years) (Ind. 3.2.3.3)
	Average National End User Tariffs (cents/kWh) (Ind. 3.2.3.4)
Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (%) (source: SDG 11.2.1) (Ind. 3.2.4)	Length of new or upgraded roads (Km) (Ind. 3.2.4.1)
	Length of new or upgraded railways (Km) (Ind. 3.2.4.2)
	Length of new or upgraded inland waterways (Km) (Ind. 3.2.4.3)

	Length of new or upgraded dedicated cycling infrastructure (Km) (Ind. 3.2.4.4)
Logistics Performance Indicator (source: World Bank) (Ind. 3.2.5)	Average annual daily traffic on new or upgraded roads (users disaggregated by sex and age) (Ind. 3.2.5.1)
Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport (source: SDG 9.1.2) (Ind. 3.2.6)	Annual traffic of port terminal(s) user traffic (passenger, disaggregated by sex and age) (Ind. 3.2.6.1)
	Annual traffic on new or upgraded railways (passengers, disaggregated by sex and age) (Ind. 3.2.6.2)

WINDOW 4 – COMPETITIVENESS AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Overall Objective/ Thematic Priorities (TPs)	LEVEL 1 INDICATORS	LEVEL 2 INDICATORS
<p>OO: Strengthen economic & social development, including through education, innovation, social inclusion and employment policies, with a specific focus on private sector development as well as agriculture, rural and industrial development</p>	<p>Composite indicator on economic criteria (source: European Commission – Enlargement Reports) (Ind. 2.1.2, same indicator presented under Window 2 - TP 1)</p>	
	<p>Digital skills (source: Eurostat online data code: isoc_sk_dskl_i ,isoc_sk_cskl_i, isoc_sk_dskl_i21, isoc_sk_cskl_i21)) (Ind. 2.2.4, same indicator presented under Window 2 - TP2; Window 3 - TP2)</p>	
	<p>Domestic material consumption per capita (source: SDG 12.2.2) (Ind. 4.0.1)</p>	
	<p>Employment rate of persons aged 20 to 64 (source: Eurostat, online data code: lfsi_emp_a) (Ind. 4.0.2, same indicator presented under Window 4 - TP 1)</p>	
	<p>Gini coefficient of a beneficiary over time (source: Eurostat, online data code: ilc_di12) (Ind. 4.0.3, same indicator presented under Window 4 - TP 1)</p>	
	<p>Global Competitiveness Index (source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index) (Ind. 4.0.4)</p>	
	<p>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (source: Eurostat, online data code: nama_10_a10) (Ind. 4.0.5, same indicator presented under Window 4 - TPs 3 & 4)</p>	

	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (source: SDG 9.b.1) (Ind. 4.0.6)	
	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (source: SDG 8.6.1) (Ind. 4.0.7)	
	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (source: SDG 8.5.2) (Ind. 4.0.8)	
TP 1: Education, employment, social protection and inclusion policies, and health	Public expenditure on social security protection (percentage of GDP) (source: Eurostat, online code: tps00098) (Ind. 4.1.1)	Number of people directly benefiting from EU-supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality (Ind. 4.1.1.1)
	Employment rate of persons aged 20 to 64 (source: Eurostat, online data code: lfsi_emp_a) (Ind. 4.0.2, same indicator presented under Window 4 - OO)	Number of public policies that promote, enforce and/or monitor the matching between labour supply and demand a) developed/revised, and/or b) under implementation with EU support (Ind. 4.1.1.2)
		Status of adoption of the legal framework governing the VET system ensuring that effective mechanism(s) for dialogue and coordination for VET providers, government and social partners supported with an EU-funded intervention (Ind. 4.1.1.3)
		Number of (a) jobs, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU (Ind. 4.1.1.4, same indicator presented under Window 4 – TP2)
		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 (Ind. 4.1.1.5)
	Percentage of under-performers in all three subjects of PISA (source: OECD) (Ind. 4.1.2)	
Gini coefficient of a beneficiary over time (source: Eurostat, online data code: ilc_di12) (Ind. 4.0.3, same indicator presented under Window 4 - OO)	Extent to which legislation is revised to remove gender-discriminatory clauses on family, divorce, custody of children, inheritance, employment, pay, social security, ownership of assets, land etc. (Ind. 4.1.2.1)	

		Number of public policies promoting social inclusion a) developed/ revised, and/or b) under implementation with EU support (Ind. 4.1.2.2)
		Number of EU-funded interventions aimed at improving the situation of Roma (in particular on discrimination, education, housing, employment, health and civil registration and inclusion in the green and digital transition) (Ind. 1.5.1.3, same indicator presented under Window 1 – TP5)
	Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Index (Source: SDG 3.8.1) (Ind. 4.1.3)	Number of public policy instruments implemented promoting compliance with Chapter 28 Acquis on Health (Consumer Protection and Health) a) developed/ revised, and/or b) under implementation, with EU support (Ind. 4.1.3.1)
		Number of health reforms promoting (i) improved accessibility or (ii) improved standards of care a) developed/ revised, and/or b) under implementation with EU support (Ind. 4.1.3.2)
		Number of supported actions addressing the fight against communicable diseases and cross-border health threats implemented (disaggregated (a) general population (b) vulnerable groups (e.g. Roma, persons with disabilities, LGBTI as relevant to particular action)) (Ind. 4.1.3.3)
	TP 2: Private sector development, trade, research and innovation	Ease of doing business (source: World Bank) (Ind. 4.2.1)
Number of public policies promoting digitalisation a) developed/ revised, and/or b) under implementation with EU support (Ind. 2.2.4.1, same indicator presented under Window 2 – TP2)		
Number of Circular Economy policy instruments a) developed/ revised, and/or b) under implementation with EU support (Ind. 4.2.1.2)		
Number of MSMEs reporting increased turnover as a direct result of support received (Ind. 4.2.1.3)		
Number of supported entities that adopt new green/ sustainable production practices, processes and equipment disaggregated by target group, gender and age (15-30 years) of leader, and regions where relevant (Ind. 4.2.1.4)		

		<p>Number of new businesses established (Ind. 4.2.1.5, same indicator presented under Window 5)</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support: (a) firms, (b) people (all financial services), (c) people (digital financial services) (Ind. 4.2.1.6)</p> <p>Number of MSMEs provided with access to loans/investment, disaggregated by sex and age (15-30 years) of leader, by type of intermediary, by type of product, by served area/sector (Ind. 4.2.1.7)</p> <p>Number of supported financial ecosystem actors offering new services/products for the first time, disaggregated by type of actor, type of product/service, by served area/ sector (Ind. 4.2.1.8)</p> <p>Number of (a) jobs, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU (Ind. 4.1.1.4, same indicator presented under Window 4 – TP1)</p>
<p>TP 3: Agriculture and rural development</p>	<p>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (source: Eurostat, online data code: nama_10_a10) (Ind. 4.0.5, same indicator presented under Window 4 – OO & TP 4)</p>	<p>Number of farms and food processing enterprises receiving IPARD investment support to progressively align practices with relevant EU and national standards (Ind. 4.3.1.1)</p> <p>Number of new/improved innovation infrastructure (supported by IPA) schemes (Ind. 4.3.1.2)</p> <p>Total agricultural land (ha) under the agri-environment-climate and organic farming measures (Ind. 4.3.1.3)</p> <p>Number of farms and agri-food processing enterprises supported by IPARD in modernisation (Ind. 4.3.1.4)</p> <p>Number of IPARD recipients under the agri-environment-climate and organic farming measure (Ind. 4.3.1.5)</p>

TP 4: Fisheries	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (source: Eurostat, online data code: nama_10_a10) (Ind. 4.0.5, same indicator presented under Win 4 – OO & TP 3)	Areas of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a) protection, b) sustainable management with IPA III support (Ind. 3.1.7.1, same indicator presented under Window 3 - TP 1 and Window 5)
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WINDOW 5 - TERRITORIAL AND CROSS BORDER COOPERATION

Overall Objective/ Thematic Priorities (TPs)	LEVEL 1 INDICATORS	LEVEL 2 INDICATORS
All TPs	Attitudes on regional cooperation and EU integration (source: Regional Cooperation Council's Balkan Barometer) (Ind. 2.3.1, same indicator presented under Window 2 – TP3)	Number of cross-border partnerships a) established, b) formalised and/or c) implemented with EU support (Ind. 2.3.2.1, same indicator presented under Window 2 – TP3)
		Number of organisations participating in cross-border networks/partnerships formed (Ind. 2.3.1.1, same indicator presented under Window 2 – TP3)
		(Number of) Organisations cooperating across borders after project completion (Ind. 5.0.1.1)
		Number of organisations directly involved in the implementation of the projects (Ind. 5.0.1.2)
		Number of new businesses established (Ind. 4.2.1.5, same indicator presented under Window 4 – TP2)
		Number of new jobs resulting from programme activities (Ind. 5.0.1.3)
		Number of organisations/institutions with increased capacities (Ind. 5.0.1.4)
		(Number of) Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations (Ind. 5.0.1.5)
		(Number of) Jointly developed solutions (Ind. 5.0.1.6)
		Areas of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a) protection, b) sustainable management with IPA III support (Ind. 3.1.7.1, same indicator presented under Window 3 – TP1 and, Window 4 – TP4)
		Number of strategies and action plans jointly developed (Ind. 5.0.1.7)
		Number of visitors of cultural and tourism sites supported (Ind. 5.0.1.8)
		Number of cultural and tourism sites supported (Ind. 5.0.1.9)

Annex 2 – Level 3 indicators

MOST RELEVANT SDGs	Most relevant IPA III windows	LEVEL 3 INDICATORS	Spending targets IPA III Actions
2 - Zero Hunger 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Also SDGs 11-15	Window 3	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)	Climate objectives: 18 % of the overall financial envelope of IPA III; up to 20% by 2027* IPA contribution to the biodiversity ambition of the multiannual financial framework of 7.5% in 2024 and 10% in 2026 and 2027
9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Window 3 Window 4	Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards digitalisation	
8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Window 4	Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance contributing to strengthening investment climate	
8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth 17 - Partnerships for the Goals	Window 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	
7 - Affordable and Clean Energy 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth 17 - Partnerships for the Goals	Window 3 Window 4	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	
17 - Partnerships for the Goals	Window 1 Window 2 Window 3 Window 4	Number and share of EU-funded external interventions supporting the implementation of political, economic and social reforms and joint agreements in partner countries	

10 - Reduced Inequalities	Window 1	Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards migration and forced displacement-related interventions [SP]	
16 - Peace, Justice and strong Institutions	Window 2	Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards fragile states	
16 - Peace, Justice and strong Institutions	Window 2	Share of EU-funded external interventions responding to situations of a new and/or emerging crisis	
1 - No Poverty 2 - Zero Hunger 3 - Good Health and Well-Being 4 - Quality Education 5 - Gender Equality 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	Window 4	Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards supporting social inclusion and human development	
2 - Zero Hunger	Window 4	Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards nutrition	
4 - Quality Education	Window 4	Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards education	
5 - Gender Equality	All Windows	Number and share of EU- external interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment	
10 - Reduced Inequalities	Window 4	Number and share of EU-funded external interventions promoting disability inclusion	
10 - Reduced Inequalities	Window 4	Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards reducing inequalities	
17 - Partnerships for the Goals	All Windows	Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance qualifying as ODA	

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 gender disaggregated data to be calculated for each of the Level 2 indicators that are suitable for gender 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.