EUTF Methodological Notes

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[1] Note that the indicator numbers still need to be reorganised, including to take out the "bis" indicators. There are two main proposals for renumbering: 1. Keeping the original numbers as much as possible and "filling in the gaps" and 2. re-ordering by sub-thematic groups.

Fields dictionary

Field	Description
Title	Full official title of the indicator.
Code	Current code for the indicator.
Pre-2020 code	Indicator code before renumbering for 2020 data collection.
Clarifications	Most important definitions and inclusions.
Exclusions	Most important exclusions.
TECHNICAL DEFINITION	
This section can be removed for abbreviated, non-technical uses of the methodological notes	
Technical details	Complete technical details on calculations, other related indicators, and edge case inclusions / exclusions.
Categories	Typically, categories will be applied to all microindicators for each activity.
Disaggregations[2]	Typically, one micro-indicator should be created by relevant disaggregation item. For example, indicators counting number of beneficiaries will typically be disaggregated by gender, age group, migration status etc. All indicators are disaggregated by location whenever possible.
Indicative mapping questions	Questions typically asked by the MLS teams when listing project activities and outputs, and defining the relevant micro-indicators.
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
This section can be removed for abbreviated, non-technical uses of the methodological notes.	
SDG	Corresponding Sustainable Development Goal(s), if any.
Valetta	Corresponding Valetta Domain(s) if any.
Sahel Alliance	Corresponding Sahel Alliance indicator(s), if any.
EU Results Framework	Corresponding DEVCO Results Framework indicator, if any.

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[2] All categories and disaggregations will include "Other" and "Unspecified" categories.

Strategic Objective 1

1.1 Jobs[3]

1.1. JOBS CREATED	
Title	Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects
Code	1.1 **Pre-2020 code** 1.1
Definition	Number of jobs directly created and occupied through support from EUTF-funded projects, either by an individual agent (self-employment or within an external structure) or by a company supported by the project.
Clarifications	A job is defined as activities carried out in exchange for remuneration, a cash salary or generating a profit (e.g. self-employment) or an in-cash family gain (through family SME).
Exclusions	The following categories are excluded from the indicator: • Trainees (counted in indicator 1.4). • Already existing civil servants / state agent posts. Only those positions created specifically for the project are considered. For example, public health agents recruited specifically to operate a health centre created by the project will be counted in this indicator, but agents moved to the facility are not counted. • Persons recruited as staff, as part of the project implementation (by the IP or its subcontractors), M&E Officers for instance. • Indirect and induced jobs (but see exceptions below)
TECHNICAL DEFINITION	
Technical details	A job is defined as activities carried out in exchange for remuneration, a cash salary or generating a profit or an in-cash family gain. **Measure**: full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs based on the regional average of 230 worked days per year. For any activity contributing to this indicator with part-time and/or short-term jobs through the FTE method, an additional indicator is collected: ***Number of people benefitting from new jobs***. This additional indicator collects the number of unique beneficiaries rather than their FTE equivalent. For example, if a project organises cash for work activities, with 100 beneficiaries working on average 30 days during the reporting period, the project will report two values: • Number of jobs created = 100x30/230 = **13 FTE** • Number of people benefitting from new jobs = **100 people** Indirect and induced jobs are generally excluded. However, we do count jobs resulting from indirect support to job creation within Strategic Objective 1, namely: support to MSMEs counted in indicator 1.2; successful support to IGAs (indicator 1.3) resulting in a stable job creation; and jobs found by professional training beneficiaries (indicator 1.4) insofar as the job directly results from the training and the training institution can provide the information.
Categories	**Type of support provided leading to job creation:** • Cash for work / High Intensity Labour (HIL) activities – measured through the FTE method (see above) • Support to MSMEs, for-profit cooperatives or livelihoods/village savings and loans associations (VSLA) • Successful support for income generating activities[4]

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[3] All relevant indicators will account for COVID19-related actions (e.g. if a job is created following a COVID19-related action, it will be identified as such).

[4] Job creation is only counted 6 months after beneficiary completes programme.

	• Successful support for training and/or internship/apprenticeship (including dual TVET)[5] which leads to a job • Recruitment to staff facilities • Subsidised jobs, i.e. jobs whose salary is fully or partly (incentives) paid by projects with EUTF funding **Type of employment:** • Casual, daily labour • Seasonal labour • Regular wage employment • Independent, self-employed, including employer • Other (i.e. staff recruited for social infrastructure) **Job qualifiers:** • Permanent, long-term / seasonal, short term • Formal / informal[6] • Skilled / unskilled[7]
Disaggregation	• **Gender:** male, female • **Disability:** yes / no (Following the Washington Group Set of Questions)[8] • **Age group:** youth (approximatively 18-35), non-youth (35+), adults 18+[9] • **Migration status** of the beneficiary: (host population, seasonal migrant, refugee / asylum seeker, internally displaced person, returnee, migrant in transit, vulnerable person/potential migrant, victim of trafficking • **Origin of the beneficiary**: local (following the definition used by the project, at most the region or province); national; international; bi-national (diaspora). • Rural / urban • **Location:** Sub-national administrative division at level 2 (e.g. department or district) or more specific. • **Sector** of activity[10]
Indicative mapping exercise questions	What are the activities of your project that can contribute to creating jobs? For each of these activities: *How does the activity create jobs?* [11] • CFW/HIL • Successful IGA support • Support to MSMEs • Creation of infrastructure excluding HIL • Successful support for TVET training, skills development or internship/apprenticeship (e. g. following a dual TVET) • Subsidised jobs (including incentives)

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[5] Idem

[6] A job is considered formal when it is within a formal enterprise, i.e., an enterprise registered to local or national authorities.

[7] Unskilled or unqualified work can be performed without prior training or experience.

[8] The Washington Group. The WG Short Set of Questions on Disability. Retrieved here.

[9] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators (e.g. for nutrition, <5 is more relevant, for jobs, children are not relevant etc.).

[10] Sectors: Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing; Construction (includes masonry, and may include carpentry and metalwork depending on intended purpose); Wholesale and retail trade (includes petty trade); Handicraft (may include carpentry and metalwork, depending on intended purpose); Tourism; Textile and clothing; Transportation and logistics; Services to MSMEs (incl. financial services); Industrial and semi-industrial production activities; Services (including education; health, social work activities, beauty salon, electronics, etc.).

[11] If possible, job creation should be assessed a significant time (3 to 6 months) after completion of the activity.

In the case of CFW/HIL:
- What is the objective of the CFW/HIL projects? (Infrastructure or other)
- Do labour-based training courses have a training vocation?
- What is the number of days worked (legal average) in the country?
- What is the number of person-days (disaggregated) generated by the activity?
- How many unique beneficiaries are affected by the activity?

In the case of IGA (1.3):
- How many jobs generated by IGAs have been verified?

In the case of support to cooperatives or livelihood groups (1.2), if the project helps / creates / supports groups:
- Among the supported groups, how many became MSMEs?
- How many people (disaggregated) per MSME?

In the case of support for MSMEs (1.2), if the project helps / creates / supports MSMEs:
- How many people are newly employed (disaggregated) by MSMEs as a result of this support?

In the case of skills development and / or TVET (1.4):
- How many of the beneficiaries who completed TVET / skills development training / internships found jobs afterwards?

Based on the previous answers, how many jobs do you think this activity generates?
- Gender? Disability? Age? Migration status? Location? Sector?
- Permanent or short-term/seasonal jobs?
- Formal or informal jobs?
- Full-time or part-time jobs?
- Skilled jobs or not?

ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth.
Valletta	Contributes to pillar 1: Development benefits of migration and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displacement.
Sahel Alliance	Contributes (under age restriction) to Theme 1, Employability of Youth.
EU Results Framework	DEVCO Indicator 2.11: Number of direct jobs supported and sustained.

1.2 MSMEs

1.2. MSMES CREATED OR SUPPORTED			
Title	Number of MSMEs created or supported		
Code	1.2	Pre-2020 code	1.2
Definition	Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises that have received support (including for their creation) from the EUTF in the form of access to finance, enterprise development, organisation of cooperatives/livelihood groups, training, market access, or equipment provision.		
Clarifications	MSMEs are defined as any group working together, producing and/or selling something with the aim of making a profit. To assess whether a structure should be considered an MSME, refer to local definition and thresholds. This indicator includes informal and formal MSMEs.		

	The only important restriction is to not count what is clearly considered an income-generating activity (IGA), that has not been scaled up enough to be considered an enterprise (counted in indicator 1.3).
Exclusions	• This indicator does not refer to initiatives targeting companies larger than MSMEs • Not-for-profit structures such as village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) or similar are excluded.

TECHNICAL DEFINITION	
Technical details	A given structure or economic entity should be counted only once, even if it receives multiple assistances over time, so that there is no risk of double counting.
Categories	**Action:** • MSME created • MSME supported • MSME created and supported **Type of support provided:** • Access to finance • Management, governance, enterprise development, training • Equipment • Marketing, product development, access to market • Organisation of cooperatives/livelihood groups, support package
Disaggregation	• **Sector** of activity[12] • **Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province) or Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	*General questions* • Have you supported any for-profit groups? • Of these groups, how many do you think have become MSMEs? • Did you help to create or support them? How? how long? • What did your support consist of? *For each MSME:* • How many people in the company? Before and after the project intervention (upgrade) • Location • Sector of activity • Facilitation of access to bank financing and other financial services? • Facilitation of the use of accounting services? • Facilitation of 'market access'? *Examples of use:* • Number of MSMEs (successful IGA groups, cooperatives) created / supported • Number of companies supported through entrepreneurship to be legalized and launched • Number of groups supported for the production and sale of.... • Number of MSMEs created from VSLAs *Links and information to be provided for 1.1:* • For each group / MSME mentioned above, how many people were employed? • How many jobs? Supported or created? How?

ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth
Valletta	Contributes to Pillar 1: Development benefits of migration and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displacement
Sahel Alliance	Contributes (under age restriction) to Theme 1, Employability of Youth

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[12] Sectors: Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade; Handicraft; Tourism; Textile and clothing; Transportation and logistics; Services to SMEs (incl. financial services); Industrial and semi-industrial production activities; Services (including education; health, social work activities, other service activities).

EU Results Framework	N/A

1.3 IGAs

1.3. INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES (IGAS)			
Title	Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)		
Code	1.3	**Pre-2020 code**	1.3
Definition	Number of people supported in the development of income generating activities: financing (loans or grants); business development services and/or participation in entrepreneurship awareness and financial education programmes.		
Clarifications	N/A		
Exclusions	This indicator does not refer to initiatives targeting returnees' reintegration (indicator 3.5).		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	The trainings included in this indicator (entrepreneurship, IGA) are different from the training included in 1.4 (longer, more specialised training etc.). They are also different from the training courses recorded in 2.3 (nutritional assistance) and 2.4 (food security) because they focus on income generation. Support is only counted if it is tangible (e.g. training or materials but not the act of putting a beneficiary in contact with an association). This indicator only counts SUPPORT to beneficiaries in developing IGAs, NOT success. The transformation of support into an effective IGA / employment is included in 1.1.		
Categories	**Type of support** • IGA training • Entrepreneurship training • Training of members of savings and loans village associations (VSLAs) • Material support, initial equipment • Access to finance • Group establishment • Business development		
Disaggregation	• **Gender:** male, female • **Disability:** yes/no • **Migration status:** refugee / asylum seeker, internally displaced person, host community, migrant in transit, vulnerable/potential migrant, victim of trafficking (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3),seasonal worker • **Age group:** youth (approximatively 18-35), non youth (35+), adults 18+[13] • **Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) • **Sector** of activity[14]		
Indicative mapping exercise questions	*What IGA activities are you implementing?* *By activity* • How many beneficiaries? • By gender, age, type/status of beneficiary, location etc. *Are they the same or different beneficiaries (if a beneficiary receives more than one support for this indicator, it is counted only once - including over time)*		

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[13] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non youth or child / adult).

[14] Sectors: Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade; Handicraft; Tourism; Textile and clothing; Transportation and logistics; Services to SMEs (incl. financial services); Industrial and semi-industrial production activities; Services (including education; health, social work activities, other service activities).

	Related to indicator 1.1
	• Of the people mentioned above who received support to develop IGAs, how many do you think have actually developed IGAs? (These people are counted under "self employment from successful IGA" in 1.1)

ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 8, decent work and economic growth
Valletta	Contributes to Pillar 1: Development benefits of migration and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displacement
Sahel Alliance	Contributes (under age restriction) to Theme 1, Employability of Youth
EU Results Framework	N/A

1.4 TVET

1.4. PROFESSIONAL TRAININGS (TVET) AND/OR SKILLS DEVELOPMENT			
Title	Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development		
Code	1.4	**Pre-2020 code**	1.4
Definition	Number of people who have completed vocational training and/or skills development programs (including financial literacy)		
Clarifications	Number of beneficiaries who have completed a full course of vocational training (VET) - technical, dual (with professional experience) and/or entrepreneurial and/or financial education. Formal and non-formal training delivering diplomas or certificates are included. If the same person benefits from several trainings, they should be counted only once, whenever possible.		
Exclusions	• Purely academic trainings without clearly identified links with the job market • People recruited by the Implementing Partner or one of its subcontractors (except TVET trainers in cases listed below).		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	Trainers (in particular TVET teachers) are included as beneficiaries if their training is relatively long and generic and they can keep a job at a training institution when the funding stops. If their training is short, very specific to the goal of the project, is not really making them make significant progress towards employability, they are not counted.		
Categories	**Training type:** • Technical (TVET) • Dual education (TVET and internship) • Financial training • Entrepreneurship training • Internship • Apprenticeship • Skills development (including financial literacy, professional skills) • TVET and skills development • Training for trainers **Certification from:** • Nationally accredited institution • Non-accredited institution • No certification		
Disaggregation	• **Gender**: male, female • **Disability**: yes, no		

	- **Age group:** 15-24, 25-34, 35-64, 65+,[15] Unspecified youth (under 35 years), Unspecified non youth (35+ years old), Unspecified Adults (18+) - **Migration status:** refugee / asylum seeker, internally displaced person, host community, migrant in transit, vulnerable/potential migrant, victim of trafficking (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), trainer - **Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) - **Sector**[16] - **Duration:** Less than 7 days; 7 days to three months; three months to a year; more than a year; Unspecified
Indicative mapping exercise questions	- What kind of training do beneficiaries follow? (see support type) - How long is the training? - Is there a certification at the end of the training? If yes, is the certification accredited? - Which sector(s)?

ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 8, decent work and economic growth
Valletta	Contributes to Pillar 1: Development benefits of migration and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displacement
Sahel Alliance	Contributes (under age restriction) to Theme 1, Employability of Youth
EU Results Framework	Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace-based VET/skills development

1.5 Business infrastructures (formerly 1.6)

1.5. BUSINESS INFRASTRUCTURES			
Title	Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved		
Code	1.5	**Pre-2020 code**	1.6
Definition	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created or developed through activities such as building the facilities, facilitating financial investments, promoting eco-friendly regulations for the industrial parks and business infrastructure etc.		
Clarifications	Business infrastructures should be collective ones (e.g. infrastructures used by for-profit cooperatives), i.e., not for the sole use of one given company. They should be used by for-profit economic activities, for production, storage, office space, etc.		
Exclusions	- Common infrastructures supported specifically with the goal of improving food security in the area. These should be filed in 2.1 bis. - Social infrastructure providing basic social services, are counted in 2.1 bis.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	N/A		
Categories	**Type of support** - Infrastructure constructed - Infrastructure expanded or improved **Type of infrastructure** - Business infrastructure - Industrial park - Small productive infrastructure - TVET centre		

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[15] Note that age brackets for this indicator are more specific than in other indicators.

[16] Sectors: Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade; Handicraft; Tourism; Textile and clothing; Transportation and logistics; Services to SMEs (incl. financial services); Industrial and semi-industrial production activities; Services (including education; health, social work activities, other service activities).

	Economic sector • Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing • Construction • Wholesale and retail trade • Handicraft • Tourism • Textile and clothing • Transportation and logistics • Services to SMEs (incl. financial services) • Industrial and semi-industrial production activities • Services (including education; health, social work activities, other service activities) • TVET centres **Size of infrastructure:** (indicative cost of the project activity – **not** necessarily of the infrastructure itself – in EUR) • Less than €1,000 • €1,000 to €10,000 • €10,000 to €100,000 • €100,000 € to €1,000,000 • over €1,000,000
Disaggregation	• **Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• Did the activity build, expand, or improve the infrastructure? • What was the purpose of the infrastructure? • What is the economic sector of the infrastructure?
**ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS**
SDG	Contributes to SDG 8, decent work and economic growth
Valletta	Contributes to Pillar 1: Development benefits of migration and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displacement
Sahel Alliance	N/A
EU Results Framework	2.12 Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen investment climate

Strategic Objective 2

2.1 Development plans

2.1. LOCAL PLANS			
Title	Number of local development plans directly supported		
Code	2.1	**Pre-2020 code**	2.1
Definition	Number of plans (policy, strategic and implementation documents) for local development which the EUTF has contributed to develop with local authorities, communities, grassroots organizations and/or civil society.		
Clarifications	N/A		
Exclusions	• Local plans which are not related to resilience/local development will be mapped under 4.6 (number of laws, strategies, policies, and plans developed/supported). • National strategies are excluded.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	This indicator exclusively includes: • Institutional, local development plans • Plans related to EUTF resilience programmes/local development		
Categories	**Subject of the development plan**: • Development/infrastructure • Conflict resolution		
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 2 (e.g. district)		
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What is the plan about? • To what administrative division does the local development plan apply?		
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS			
SDG	Depending on the sector(s), may contribute indirectly to all following SDGs : • SDG 1, No Poverty • SDG 2, Zero Hunger • SDG 3, Good Health and Well-being • SDG 4, Quality Education • SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation • SDG 7, Affordable and Clean Energy • SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth • SDG 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • SDG 10, Reduced Inequality • SDG 12, Responsible Consumption and Production • SDG 13, Climate Action • SDG 15, Life on Land		
Valletta	Contributes indirectly to Pillar 1: Development benefits of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement		
Sahel Alliance	Depending on the sector(s), may contribute indirectly to the following Sahel Alliance objectives: • Employability of young people • Agriculture, rural development and food security • Energy and climate • Governance • Decentralization and basic services		
EU Results Framework	N/A		

2.1 bis Social infrastructure

2.1 BIS. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES			
Title	Number of social infrastructures built and/or rehabilitated		
Code	2.1 bis	**Pre-2020 code**	2.1 bis
Definition	Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated (categorized by size)		
Clarifications	- Safe spaces should be counted if directly related to a basic social service (e.g. psychosocial support is provided) - Agricultural infrastructures are included as long as they are primarily destined to social services such as food security, as opposed to economic development. For example, if an agriculture-based infrastructure is used for grain storage, and the main goal is to enhance food security or vulnerable beneficiaries' income generation, the infrastructure will be counted here. Related improved or rehabilitated land is counted under EUTF indicator 2.6. - Recreation centres and youth centres etc. (especially in refugee camps or settlements) are mapped here. Child-friendly spaces go under "Protection". - When the program procures materials and/or equipment for the construction or rehabilitation, but does not perform the construction work itself, we still count the activity in this indicator. - Include unit cost of infrastructure.		
Exclusions	- Offices built specifically for service providers - If the property rights of the infrastructures built do not belong to the State (national or local government, community), these infrastructures should not be counted here. For example, houses built and given to beneficiaries as private ownership are not counted, whereas houses built for public ownership and lent to people can be counted. - Micro-infrastructures (latrines, wells, electricity) in private houses are excluded, and can be counted as part of indicator 2.2, basic services. - Any infrastructures built for services that are not considered "social services" or linked to resilience are excluded: TVET centres (mapped under 1.6), district administration offices, local courts and police stations (all mapped under 4.1), migration unit offices (mapped under 4.1)		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	The indicator is about construction and rehabilitation of <u>social</u> infrastructure. Social infrastructure can be broadly defined as facilities that support social services. This includes a wide provision of public goods including transport infrastructure such as roads. Infrastructures counted under this indicator need to be related to other indicators under SO 2 (e.g. food-security, social services etc.). Each infrastructure, no matter its size, is counted as one infrastructure. For example, a communal latrine or a shallow well is counted as one infrastructure; a paved road section is also counted as one infrastructure. In order to have a way to compute a more meaningful aggregate, an estimate of the project expenditure on the construction or rehabilitation activity should be given, within the five categories listed below. One road, no matter the number of km should be counted as one social infrastructure. However, the length of the section should be collected in a separate micro-indicator (not mapped to a common EUTF output indicator, but to provide additional analyses). This is necessary to provide values to EU RF indicator 2.16 ("total length of road"). The cost of the activity should also be collected. Recreation centres and youth centres etc. (especially in refugee camps or settlements) are mapped here. Child-friendly spaces go under "Protection". Construction/rehabilitation of potable water points (for drinking) are mapped here and tagged as "Water and sanitation".		

	Construction/rehabilitation of water points for irrigation/agriculture purposes or livestock are mapped here and tagged as "Nutrition and food security".
Categories	**Size of infrastructure:** (indicative cost of the project activity – **not** necessarily of the infrastructure itself – in EUR, per unit [e.g. per latrine]) • Less than €1,000 • €1,000 to €10,000 • €10,000 to €100,000 • €100,000 € to €1,000,000 • over €1,000,000 **Type of service:** • Education (e.g. schools constructed or rehabilitated, establishment of experimental centres) • Energy (e.g. number of power networks constructed) • Health care • Housing / shelter (e.g. number of housing units built) • Legal assistance (e.g. number of legal centres built) • Nutrition and food security (e.g. storage, processing for food security) • Social protection • Recreation or youth centre • Water and sanitation (e.g. water systems, but also wells, water treatment stations, water harvesting systems - all aimed at humans; latrines constructed or rehabilitated) • Migrant-related (MRC, ETM centre) • Road/airstrips • COVID labs • COVID testing clinics • COVID - quarantine spaces • COVID - shelters **Type of support:** • Infrastructure constructed • Infrastructure rehabilitated/expanded • Infrastructure equipped • Infrastructure maintained
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What type of infrastructures does the project build? • Where are they built? • At what level (national, provincial, local) do people profit from these infrastructures? • Are they accessible to the general public? To a large group of individuals? Or to a small group of individuals? • In the case of safe spaces: are there social services (e.g. psychosocial support) provided in the safe spaces you build?
**ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS**
SDG	Depending on the type of infrastructure, can contribute to: • SDG 3, Good Health and Well-being, • SDG 4, Quality Education, • SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation, • SDG 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Valletta	Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement
Sahel Alliance	Decentralization and basic services
EU Results Framework	Depending on the type of infrastructure, can contribute to: • EU RF 2.10, Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support • EU RF 2.16, Total length of road supported by the EU through a) construction, b) rehabilitation, c) maintenance (kms)

2.2 Basic services

2.2. BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERED			
Title	Number of basic social services delivered		
Code	2.2	**Pre-2020 code**	2.2
Definition	Number of basic services such as health (including psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive, GBV), water (potable), sanitation, education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid.		
Clarifications	- If a project pays direct staff under EUTF indicator 1.1 (incentives provided) and as a result of this intervention, health consultations occur which would not have been delivered without this intervention, then we can include the consultations in this indicator. - Returnees that get assistance *as part of a larger group*, generic assistance – are mapped here. - Action for GBV cases: if it is psychosocial or medical treatment related to GBV, then it goes under Health (either Medical treatment or Psychosocial support / counselling), other types of support/protection related to GBV go under Protection (including GBV), all in this indicator. - Cooking stoves are included in this indicator. - Connecting housing units to the electrical grid is included in this indicator. - People who are part of Child Protection & GBV referral system are included in this indicator.		
Exclusions	- Nutrition and food security are not counted under 2.2, but in 2.3 (nutrition) and 2.4 (food security). - Excludes targets from indicator 3.2 (migrants and victims of trafficking) - Returnees are not included (they are in 3.4. and 3.5) unless a service is offered to a larger group of people including them but not specifically targeted at them. - Power supply networks and street lighting are counted in 2.1 bis Social infrastructures and their beneficiaries in 2.9 Access to services.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	In general, we try to count unique services given to unique individuals. If the same individual receives several distinct services, they will be counted several times. However, when the same service is delivered in steps or instalments, it should be counted as <u>one</u> service, and at the individual/household level. **Health services, legal:** - Count per service (consultations, vaccinations, legal services delivered). - If an individual receives a medical consultation and subsequently (separately) a vaccination – this would count as two services received. - If an individual receives a series of treatment for the same problem (i.e. 4 consultations during pregnancy, 3 shots of the same vaccine, a long-term regular psychiatric assistance), and if the IP can identify them as one action, they are counted as one. **Education services:** - Count the number of services given to the individual. - However, if the same service is given several times, it will be counted once and per individual. For 'Education – school material support', it is counted per individual even if the individual in question receives two desks and a pen. If the school material support is given in two separate years, then it can be counted as two separate services. **Energy/ House construction:** - Count the number of services delivered at household level. - However, if the same service is given several times, it will be counted once and per household.		

	Sanitation and Water services:
	• Count the number of services at household level if the service is directly targeted/provided at individual and/or household level (e.g. latrine).
	• However, if the same service is given several times, it will be counted once and per household.
	
	Difference between 2.2 and 2.9
	• If a service is delivered at the community level, then beneficiaries gaining improved access to that service are counted under EUTF indicator 2.9. Beneficiaries are counted under EUTF indicator 2.2 when they <u>directly</u> receive a service or when the household is a direct beneficiary.
	• 2.2 includes precise figures: vaccination campaigns, actual *direct*, counted beneficiaries of specific services.
	• 2.9 counts overall reach.
	• Examples:
	  - The school capacity in number of students for a newly built or refurbished school falls under "access" (2.9) while distribution of school materials, referrals etc. fall under 2.2 "direct benefit".
	  - Similarly, for health, the number of women in the community (reach) having access to a newly refurbished maternal wing falls under "access" (2.9) while distribution of drugs, contraceptives, vaccination fall under 2.2.
	
	NB. If one beneficiary benefits from several different types of services, we will count the number of services, not the unique beneficiaries. (e.g. 1 beneficiary receives 1 vaccine and 1 set of books for class = 2 services counted).

Categories	**Type of service:**
	• Education
	  o Tuition fees
	  o School material (e.g. books etc.)
	• Energy
	• Health care
	  o Medical treatment
	  o Psychosocial support
	• Housing / shelter
	  o Housing construction, rehabilitation
	  o Private household equipment
	• Legal assistance
	  o Legal counselling
	  o Documentation
	• Social protection
	  o Transport support
	  o Referral
	  o Protection
	  o GBV
	• Water and sanitation
	  o Latrines
	  o Water household supply
	• COVID
	  o Testing
	  o Medical therapy
	  o Hospitalisation
	  o Psychosocial treatment
	  o Referral to safe spaces or quarantine spaces
	  o Shelter assistance
	  o Other COVID-related service

	Type of support provided • Equipment/supplies • Services
Disaggregation	**Gender:** male, female **Age group**: youth (approximatively 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+[17] **Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) **Disability:** yes, no, unspecified **Migration status:** Refugee / asylum-seeker, IDP, host community, vulnerable people/potential migrant, victim of trafficking (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), seasonal migrant, migrant in transit.
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What are the types of services delivered by the activity? • What is the profile of beneficiaries? • Are some of these services delivered in steps or instalments? If so, can you provide unique number of beneficiaries for these services?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to the following SDGs: • SDG 1, End poverty in all its forms • SDG 3, Health • SDG 4, Education • SDG 6, Water and sanitation • SDG 7, Energy
Valletta	Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement.
Sahel Alliance	Decentralisation and basic services.
EU Results Framework	No indicators that count the number of services (DEVCO indicators count per beneficiary). See EUTF indicator 2.9.

2.3 Nutrition

2.3. PEOPLE RECEIVING NUTRITION ASSISTANCE			
Title	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance		
Code	2.3	**Pre-2020 code**	2.3
Definition	Number of people benefitting from nutrition related treatment and / or training on improved nutritional practices.		
Clarifications	In the case of people attending cooking demonstrations, only people trained/attending are counted (NOT their households), i.e. only direct beneficiaries.		
Exclusions	• Nutrition services delivered to returnees (they are covered under 3.4. and 3.5) unless a service is offered to a larger group of people, including them but not specifically targeting them. • Same for migrants in transit. • Awareness raising campaigns on nutrition (they are counted in 2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience and basic rights).		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	This indicator refers to: • All activities whose final goal is to improve the beneficiaries' nutrition security according to the following definition: *"Nutrition is the intake of food, considered in relation to the body's dietary needs. Good nutrition – an adequate, well balanced diet combined with regular*		

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[17] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators (e.g. for nutrition, <5 is more relevant etc).

	physical activity – is a cornerstone of good health. Poor nutrition can lead to reduced immunity, increased susceptibility to disease, impaired physical and mental development, and reduced productivity." [18] Nutrition security focuses on food consumption by the household or the individual and on how that food is utilised by the body. • For this indicator, we count per individual (not per household nor per treatment distributed). For example, if an individual receives malnutrition treatment three times, he will be counted once.
Categories	**Support Type**: • Dietary training, including cooking demonstrations • Malnutrition treatment • Nutrition supplies • Nutrition-sensitive agricultural training • Malnutrition screening
Disaggregation	**Gender**: male, female **Disability**: yes/no **Age group**: youth (approximatively 18-35), non-youth (35+), children under 5, children 6-17, children 0-17, adults 18+[19] **Migration status**: refugee / asylum seeker, IDP, host community, vulnerable people/potential migrants, migrant in transit, victim of trafficking (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), seasonal migrant. **Location**: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What nutrition-related activities do you perform? • What group(s) of beneficiaries do these activities target? (for targets exclusions) • Are you sure these activities should be counted as nutrition, or should they be counted as food security? (to discriminate between 2.3 and 2.4)
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 2: Zero hunger
Valletta	Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement
Sahel Alliance	Rural development and food security
EU Results Framework	For relevant beneficiaries, contributes to EU RF 2.6: Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition related interventions with EU support

2.4 Food Security

2.4. PEOPLE RECEIVING FOOD SECURITY-RELATED ASSISTANCE			
Title	Number of people receiving food security-related assistance		
Code	2.4	**Pre-2020 code**	2.4
Definition	Number of people whose livelihoods and food security have been supported through social protection schemes, technical training in agricultural practices, support to agricultural production, agricultural inputs (livestock farming and farming tools and seeds) land development (lowlands, vegetable gardens etc.) and water points for livestock etc.		
Clarifications	**This indicator includes:** • Meteorological support to small farmers, as well as small-scale shock reduction activities. • Agricultural / veterinary inputs or trainings aimed at <u>subsistence</u> are mapped under 2.4, while similar inputs or assistance aimed at business fall under 1.3. NB: in the case of people trained on better agricultural practices, only people trained are counted (NOT the other members of their households), i.e. only direct beneficiaries. • Certifying agricultural trainings go under 1.4.		

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[18] Definition retrieved at who.int
[19] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators (e.g. for nutrition, <5 is more relevant etc).

	• Includes people that receive vouchers to go to the market. • Includes people working in kitchen gardens. • People benefitting from water points for agricultural irrigation/livestock purposes.
Exclusions	If the final goal of the activity is: • Nutrition, the activity will go under 2.3 • Economic profit, the activity will go under 1.3 This indicator <u>excludes</u>: - Returnees (they are counted under 3.4. and 3.5) unless a service is offered to a larger group of people including them but not specifically targeted at them. Same for migrants in transit - Activities only linked to agriculture, and not food security. Example: agricultural practices can be mapped under 1.3 or 2.4 depending on the final goal of the activity.

TECHNICAL DEFINITION

Technical details	This indicator refers to all activities whose final goal is to improve beneficiaries' food security, according to the following definition "*People are considered food secure when they have availability and adequate access at all times to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life. Food security analysts look at the combination of the following three main elements: food availability, food access, and food utilisation.*"[20] As food security activities usually benefit not only the direct recipients but also a larger group around them, we count in this indicator all the members of the beneficiaries' households (except in trainings where we only count the person trained – see inclusions above). If the IP is unable to provide a total number of people in the beneficiary households, we will multiply the number of individual, direct beneficiaries by an average number of people per household taken from relevant national statistics (with the IP's agreement). (Note that in the latter case, gender will become irrelevant as averages will be taken). If one household receives multiple types of assistance, we will use a multiplier to avoid double-counting.

Categories	**Type of support**:
	• Agriculture:
	   o Farming inputs and/or tools
	   o Training on agricultural practices
	   o Land rehabilitation
	   o Irrigation or water access
	• Livestock:
	   o Livestock distribution
	   o Livestock vaccination
	   o Veterinary services excluding vaccination
	• Other

Disaggregation	**Gender**: male, female **Disability**: yes/no **Age group**: youth (approximatively 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+[21] **Migration status**: Refugee / asylum-seeker, IDP, host community, victim of trafficking (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), vulnerable person / potential migrant. **Type of beneficiary**: pastoralist/farmer/agro-pastoralist **Location**: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)

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[20] Definition on wfp.org

[21] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators (e.g. for nutrition, <5 is more relevant etc).

Indicative mapping exercise questions	• Does the project provide support to beneficiaries' food security? • What types of support is provided? • To what categories of beneficiaries? • Does the project provide land rehabilitation? In this case, also see indicator 2.6, and ask the number of hectares of land rehabilitated/benefitting from improved agricultural practices
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 2: Zero hunger
Valletta	Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement
Sahel Alliance	Agriculture, rural development and food security
EU Results Framework	Depending on the support type and type of beneficiary, this indicator contributes to: • EU RF 2.1, Number of food insecure people receiving assistance through interventions supported by the EU • EU RF 2.3, Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land Note that EU RF 2.4, Agricultural land and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (ha), is linked to EUTF indicator 2.6.

2.5 DRR

2.5. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES		
Title	Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	
Code	2.5	**Pre-2020 code** 2.5
Definition	Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. This includes the creation of early warning systems on natural disasters, epidemics and food-security.	
Clarifications	• Includes <u>local</u> disaster reduction policies, strategies and plans. • Includes early warning systems (rather here than in 5.2).	
Exclusions	• Excludes <u>national</u> disaster reduction policies, strategies and plans which go in 4.6.	
TECHNICAL DEFINITION		
Technical details	N/A	
Categories	**Type of action**: • Development support • Implementation support • Development <u>and</u> implementation support **Type of actor:** • Community • Local civilian institutions **Type of subject:** • DRR • EWS on natural disasters • EWS on epidemics • EWS on food security	
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)	
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What support to risk reduction strategies do you provide? • To what level of government? • On which subject(s)?	
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS		
SDG	Cross cutting indicator, indirectly contributes to the following SDGs: • SDG 3, Good Health and Well-being	

	- SDG 4, Quality Education - SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation - SDG 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Valletta	Contributes to the following sector: Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement
Sahel Alliance	Indirectly contributes to the following sectors: decentralization and basic services
EU Results Framework	Contributes to EU RF 2.19, Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: a) developed, b) under implementation with EU support

2.6 Agricultural land

2.6. HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL ECOSYSTEMS		
Title	Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	
Code	2.6	**Pre-2020 code** 2.6
Definition	Hectares of (agricultural, pastoral, forestry and fish farming-related) land or water bodies that have been rehabilitated, irrigated, where better practices have been established and/or that have benefited from ecological restoration or demining activities.	
Clarifications	N/A	
Exclusions	De-mining activities *per se* are excluded, unless they concern agricultural land, in which case they are categorized under agricultural land rehabilitation.	
TECHNICAL DEFINITION		
Technical details	N/A	
Categories	**Type of land**: - Agricultural land - Pastoral land - Water bodies - Forests - Others **Type of action**: - Irrigation - Rehabilitation - Improved agricultural practices - Secure land tenures - Ecological restoration (e.g., reforestation) - Other	
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)	
Indicative mapping exercise questions	- Do some of your activities consist in rehabilitating land or water bodies that can be used for agriculture, pastoralism, forestry or fish farming? - If yes, what does the activity consist in? - How many hectares of land (or size of water body) have been rehabilitated or otherwise improved? - 'Action' tag: map under 'Rehabilitation' the micro indicators 1) that explicitly state that land has been 'rehabilitated' or 2) that state that the land received different types of initiatives (e.g. irrigation + best management practices)	
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS		
SDG	Contributes to SDG 2: Zero Hunger	
Valletta	Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement	
Sahel Alliance	Agriculture, rural development and food security; energy and climate	
EU Results Framework	This indicator directly contributes to EU RF 2.4: Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (ha).	

2.7 Resilience campaigns

2.7. SENSITISATION ON RESILIENCE AND BASIC RIGHTS			
Title	Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights		
Code	2.7	Pre-2020 code	2.7
Definition	Number of people (refugees / asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees, migrants in transit, seasonal migrants, host communities and other vulnerable people / potential migrants) reached by campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights.		
Clarifications	This indicator includes: • Campaigns for raising awareness on nutrition. • Groups that meet (regularly) to discuss certain social issues (e.g. gender equality). This indicator is generally seen as more passive but can include active discussions, with support type being *Club or group.*		
Exclusions	• Campaigns on migration are covered in 3.3. • Campaigns on gender with a governance, peacebuilding or conflict prevention objective, such as improving women's representation and decision-making power in communities are covered in 4.3.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	This indicator includes face-to-face information campaigns and events as well as mass media campaigns (on broadcast media or social networks). Care should be taken not to double-count people reached by several campaigns, or overestimate the effective reach of broadcast media campaigns, as this would rapidly result in the total population of a country being reached several times over. When sufficient guarantee of credibility of the reach figures are not provided, or when the figures would result in a substantial part of the country covered, the MLS team reserves the right to discard the reported figures. Regarding social media campaigns, IPs should provide accurate and detailed reach figures and take care of restricting the figures to people who live in the country of operation. The MLS team should include numbers that reflect engagement from beneficiaries. Examples include the number of likes, number of people who shared and number of views (on videos). Care should be taken not to include numbers that only represent the number of people who saw the content on their screen. For instance, the number of impressions on twitter should be not be included. Moreover, in order to avoid double-counting, the MLS team can ask for the number of likes, shares and views (when relevant) on different posts or types of content. For example, the number of views on a video should be included rather than the number of likes or "shares" for this same video, as the individuals who shared or liked it are extremely likely to have watched it. For leaflets, count at most one person reached by leaflet distributed.		

Categories	**Support type**:
	• Event
	• Face-to-face campaign
	• Mass-media campaigns (radio, TV, social media, billboards, leaflets)
	• Club or group
	• Training or demonstration
	• Other
	
	Campaign subject:
	• Basic rights:
	   o Human rights
	   o Security
	   o Protection
	   o Gender, GBV		

	- Education - Energy - Health care - Housing / shelter - Legal assistance - Land tenure - Other legal topics - Nutrition and food security - Nutrition - Agriculture / livestock - Other food security - Social protection - Water and sanitation - Hygiene and sanitation - Water - COVID specific - DRR - Other
Disaggregation	**Age group:** youth (approximatively 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+[22], Child/Adolescent (5+ y.o.) **Gender**: male, female **Migration status:** Refugee / asylum-seeker, IDP, host community, vulnerable people/potential migrants, migrants in transit, victim of trafficking (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), seasonal migrants. **Disability**: yes, no, unspecified **Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	For any large group of people reached on broadcast media or social media campaigns: - How to you estimate the effective reach of the campaign? - Have you already reported other campaigns targeting the same audience?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Does not directly contribute to SDGs. Cross cutting indicator, indirectly linked to the following SDGs depending on the topic of the campaign: SGD 1, No Poverty; SGD 2, Zero Hunger; SGD 3, Good Health and Well-being; SGD 4, Quality Education; SGD 6, Clean Water and Sanitation; SGD 7, Affordable and Clean Energy; SGD 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth; SGD 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 10, Reduced Inequality; SGD 12, Responsible Consumption and Production; SGD 13, Climate Action; and SGD 15, Life on Land.
Valletta	Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement.
Sahel Alliance	Possible indirect contribution to: Rural development and food security; Energy and climate; Governance; Decentralization and basic services.
EU Results Framework	N/A

2.8 Service providers

2.8. CAPACITY BUILDING TO STRENGTHEN SERVICE DELIVERY			
Title	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery		
Code	2.8	**Pre-2020 code**	2.8

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[22] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators (e.g. for nutrition, <5 is more relevant etc).

Definition	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery, including teachers trained to improve their level, extension workers on health, sanitation, agriculture or veterinary. Services included here are social services, pertaining to the resilience objective.
Clarifications	N/A
Exclusions	This indicator excludes: • Services not considered basic social services and pertaining to the resilience objective are excluded. For example, employment, vocational education, micro-finance (all pertaining to SO1) are excluded. (NB: distinction between *service* and *capacity* (the *service* has to be basic, not the capacity built). E.g.: a school supervisor trained in evaluating student teachers will go under 2.8 (the basic service is education, and the capacity is evaluation of student teachers). • Short trainings to raise awareness about health/or other topic related to resilience, which will go under 2.7 (and tend to address the general population as opposed to service delivery providers). • People who are trained in data collection/ME/project management.
TECHNICAL DEFINITION	
Technical details	• For Type of Actor, all extension workers (agriculture, health) should be tagged as "service provider" (not community/ civil society volunteer service provider), to avoid problems when tagging trainings that target both health workers (health centre staff) and health extension workers, for example. (The "community/civil society volunteer service provider" tag can be used for those involved in exclusively community-based activities, such as PTA members, etc.) • In addition, management committees (such as a water management committee) should be tagged as "community/volunteer service provider" unless it is clear that the people involved are technical staff and/or paid. • Government staff trained on DRR is included in this indicator ("Other" category). • Trainers/facilitators that are government staff are counted here. Also, if they are community members and therefore likely to adopt a training role in the future. • Training of trainers only IF they are from the community and therefore likely to adopt a trainer role in the longer term. Example: Deaf children and their guardians trained on education adapted for the hard of hearing, guardians were mapped here. • Only those providing direct services (e.g. teachers, nurses) should be counted under this indicator. Persons trained who are indirectly providing services such as ministry-level staff should be excluded.
Categories	**Type of service**: • Education • Energy • Health care • Housing / shelter • Legal assistance • Nutrition and food security • Water and sanitation • COVID specific **Type of actor:** • Community/volunteer service providers • Local civilian institutions • Service providers • CSO/NGO staff • Other
Disaggregation	**Gender**: male, female **Migration status:** refugee / asylum-seeker, IDP, host community, returnee, vulnerable people/potential migrant. **Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)

Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What types of capacity building activities do you perform that sees to improve basic service delivery? • What types of actors are supported? • What type of service delivery do you mean to improve?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to the following SDGs: • SDG 1, End poverty in all its forms • SDG 2, Zero hunger • SDG 3, Health; • SDG 4, Education; • SDG 6, Water and sanitation • SDG 7, Energy
Valletta	Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement.
Sahel Alliance	Decentralization and basic services.
EU Results Framework	N/A

2.9 Access to services

2.9. IMPROVED ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES		
Title	Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	
Code	2.9	**Pre-2020 code**	2.9
Definition	Number of people receiving improved access to basic services such as health (including psycho social support, sexual and reproductive health, GBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid, as well as cash / social transfers.	
Clarifications	This is generally related to 2.1 bis or, to a lesser extent, 2.8: when a social infrastructure is built / rehabilitated (2.1bis) or service providers are trained, overall, how many people will have an improved access to basic services?	
Exclusions	• Services not considered basic social services and not pertaining to the resilience objective are excluded. For example, employment, vocational education, micro-finance (all pertaining to SO1) are excluded.	
TECHNICAL DEFINITION		
Technical details	Related to 2.2 but 2.9 focuses on *reach* and the positive side-effects of building and rehabilitating infrastructure as well as training vs. 2.2 counts numbers of services delivered. **Examples:** • Number of students benefitting from construction of a school fits here. • Same for community members with improved access to health due to building / rehabilitation of a clinic. • Connection of camps to national grid, street lighting and powering communal kitchens is counted here, while providing electricity to individual shelters/houses is counted under 2.2. **Health infrastructures** • Number of beneficiaries is typically the number of target people living in the catchment area • When multiple infrastructures are built in the same area, beneficiaries should be counted only once. Adjustments will be made through multipliers if needed. **Water:** Catchment areas for the water point. People benefitting from the construction/rehabilitation of potable water points are mapped here, whereas people benefitting from the construction/rehabilitation of water points for agricultural irrigation/livestock are mapped to EUTF indicator 2.4. **Education:** School capacity **Cash / social transfers:** The number of beneficiaries should be the total number of family members benefiting from the transfers. If the IP is not able to provide a precise number, but	

	provides the number of unique transfers, multiply by the average number of people per household in the country.
Categories	**Type of service:** • Education • Energy • Health care • Housing / shelter • Legal assistance • Nutrition and food security • Social protection • Water and sanitation • Cash / social transfer **Type of support:** • Training of service providers • Training of service providers • Training of community representatives • Training of others • Infrastructure - constructed • Infrastructure - rehabilitated/expanded • Infrastructure - constructed and/or rehabilitated • Infrastructure - equipped • Infrastructure constructed and staff trained/hired • Cash/social transfer • Other
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) **Migration status:** Refugee / asylum-seeker, IDP, host community, vulnerable people/potential migrant, victim of trafficking (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), seasonal migrant, migrant in transit.
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• Are you building or rehabilitating any social infrastructure? • If yes, what is the catchment area or the capacity of the infrastructure? • Are you training or providing incentives to (or otherwise supporting) basic service providers? • If yes, what is their reach? (how many students do they have? Etc.)
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to the following SDGs: • SDG 1, End poverty in all its forms • SDG 2, Zero hunger • SDG 3, Health • SDG 4, Education • SDG 6, Water and sanitation • SDG 7, Energy
Valletta	Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement.
Sahel Alliance	Decentralization and basic services
EU Results Framework	Depending on the sector, contributes to the following EU RF indicators: • EU RF 2.8, Number of people with access to an improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support. • EU RF 2.9, Number of individuals provided with access to electricity with EU support through: a) new access, b) improved access.

Strategic Objective 3

3.1 Diaspora

3.1. DIASPORA SUPPORT			
Title	Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members		
Code	3.1	**Pre-2020 code**	3.1
Definition	Number of projects and initiatives supported by members of the diaspora (including development and investment activities, social and cultural projects, technical assistance provided by diaspora members) in their country of origin.		
Clarifications	- Projects and initiatives are counted under this indicator, and not the diaspora members taking part in them. For instance, if multiple diaspora members fund the same initiative, this indicator will count one initiative. - This includes both projects for which diaspora members support implementation (design, conceptualisation, implementation etc.) as those for which they offer support in the form of financial contributions or technical assistance.		
Exclusions	This indicator counts projects supported <u>by</u> diaspora members. In the case of projects supporting diaspora members, the beneficiaries will be counted in other relevant indicators (depending on the activity).		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	This indicator does not only count projects carried out or financed by diaspora members, but also other initiatives such as technical assistance missions carried out by diaspora members and funded by EUTF projects.		
Categories	**Sectors** List to be compiled from SO1 and SO2 sectors. **Action type** The diaspora member(s) support the project through: - Technical assistance - Design/conceptualization of the project - Direct implementation - Funding - Package **Support type** The project has intervened through: - Strengthening of regulatory/legislative conditions - Sensitisation of diaspora members - Funding (matching funding) - Direct support in the creation/implementation of the project(s)		
Disaggregation	**Location**: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)		
Indicative mapping exercise questions	- Which type of initiatives and projects are developed? - In which sector? - How many diaspora members are involved in supporting the project and initiative? - How do the diaspora members support the project?		
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS			
SDG	N/A		
Valletta	N/A		
Sahel Alliance	N/A		
EU Results Framework	N/A		

3.2 Migrants in transit

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">3.2. MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT, REFUGEES/ASYLUM SEEKERS AND IDPS PROTECTED AND/OR ASSISTED</td></tr>
<tr><td>Title</td><td colspan="3">Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Code</td><td>3.2</td><td>Pre-2020 code</td><td>3.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Definition</td><td colspan="3">Number of migrants in transit, refugees / asylum seekers and IDPs who benefit from short-term protection measures or direct assistance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clarifications</td><td colspan="3">Refugees and victims of human trafficking are included here only when assisted in the short-term, not in camps or long-term displacement situation.
Support to refugees / asylum seekers, VoT and migrants in detention centres is counted here. If evacuated, they are counted in 3.8.
Refugee status determination is counted here.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exclusions</td><td colspan="3">Every beneficiary of assisted voluntary return counted in 3.4 are considered as benefiting from protection and should be counted here as well.
Migrants who received reintegration assistance are counted in 3.5.
Longer-term legal assistance provided to migrants (mostly refugees / asylum-seekers and IDPs) is counted in 2.2 (support to obtain land rights etc.)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4" align="center">TECHNICAL DEFINITION</td></tr>
<tr><td>Technical details</td><td colspan="3">This indicator counts all types of people on the move receiving short-term protection type and support (health, legal, temporary housing, SAR).

Particularly useful to map activities related to search & rescue operations (SAR).

Beneficiaries are counted once even if they receive multiple supports.

For the purpose of this indicator, the term 'migrant in transit' refers to a migrant in a 'country of transit'. 'In the migration context, [a country of transit is] the country through which a person or a group of persons pass on any journey to the country of destination or from the country of destination to the country of origin or the country of habitual residence. [23][24]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Categories</td><td colspan="3">Type of action:
Health:
Medical treatment
psycho-social assistance
GBV protection
COVID-specific
Temporary housing and subsistence support
Other non-food items
Legal:
Counselling
Documentation
Family tracing
Refugee status determination
Search and rescue operation
Package support
Note: Any multiple support type is categorized as "Package support"</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disaggregation</td><td colspan="3">Gender: male, female
Disability: yes/no
Age group: youth (approximatively 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+[25]</td></tr>
</table>

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[23] IOM Glossary on Migration 2019, https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf
[24] The indicator also counts shot-term IDPs.
[25] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

	Migration status: Migrant in transit, refugee / asylum seeker, IDP, victim of trafficking, unaccompanied minor **Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What types of beneficiaries are assisted? How are they identified? • How do you ensure they are on the move? • What types of support do you provide them?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
Valletta	Contributes to Valletta Domain 3: Protection and asylum
Sahel Alliance	
EU Results Framework	Contributes to EU RF 2.17: Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support Depending on the type of assistance, can also contribute to: • EU RF 2.26: Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefitting from assistance funded by the EU • EU RF 2.27: Number of people directly benefitting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU

3.3 Information campaigns

3.3. (POTENTIAL) MIGRANTS REACHED BY INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS ON MIGRATION		
Title	Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	
Code	3.3	**Pre-2020 code**	3.3
Definition	Number of migrants and potential migrants having benefited from sensitisation campaigns on the risks and dangers linked to irregular migration or the alternatives to it. NB. Includes activities addressing the general public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders) such as media campaigns. Also includes activities aimed at raising awareness and sensitivity towards migration-related discrimination.	
Clarifications		
Exclusions	Are excluded from this indicator: • Campaigns on subjects other than migration go under 2.7 if resilience, and 4.3 if conflict. • Host communities sensitised on tolerance towards displaced populations are not counted here, but under 4.3.	
TECHNICAL DEFINITION		
Technical details	This indicator includes face-to-face information campaigns and events as well as mass media campaigns (on broadcast media or social networks) and distribution of information material. Care should be taken not to double-count people reached by several campaigns, or overestimate the effective reach of broadcast media campaigns, as this would rapidly result in the total population of a country being reached several times over. When sufficient guarantee of credibility of the reach figures are not provided, or when the figures would result in a substantial part of the country covered, the MLS team reserves the right to discard the reported figures. Regarding social media campaigns, IPs should provide accurate and detailed reach figures and take care of restricting the figures to people who live in the country of operation. The MLS team should include numbers that reflect engagement from beneficiaries. Examples include the number of likes, number of people who shared and number of views (on videos). Care should be taken not to include numbers that only represent the number of people who saw the content on their screen. For instance, the number of impressions on twitter should be not be included. Moreover, in order to avoid double-counting, the MLS team can ask for the number of likes, shares and views (when relevant) on different posts or types of content. For example, the number of views on a video should be included rather than the number of likes or "shares" for	

	this same video, as the individuals who shared or liked it are extremely likely to have watched it. For leaflets, count at most one person reached by leaflet distributed.
Categories	**Subject:** • Safe and legal migration • Risks of irregular migration • Migration-related discrimination **Campaign type:** • Event (direct contact with beneficiaries) • Mass media campaign (indirect contact with beneficiaries) • Campaign • Distribution of information material
Disaggregation	**Gender**: male, female **Age group:** youth (approximatively 18-35), non youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+[26] **Migration status:** refugee / asylum seeker, IDP, host community, returnee, vulnerable people/potential migrant, migrant in transit, seasonal migrant, unaccompanied minor **Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	For any large group of people reached on broadcast media or social media campaigns: • How do you estimate the effective reach of the campaign? • Have you already reported other campaigns targeting the same audience?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	N/A
Valletta	Contributes to Valletta Domain 4, Prevention and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings
Sahel Alliance	N/A
EU Results Framework	N/A

3.4 Voluntary returns

3.4. VOLUNTARY RETURNS			
Title	Number of voluntary returns supported		
Code	3.4	**Pre-2020 code**	3.4
Definition	Number of migrants who have been assisted by transportation means to return voluntarily to their country of origin. Additional measures such as pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, return ticket, and travel escorts are counted, insofar as they take place in the country of departure.		
Clarifications	This indicator includes voluntary repatriation refugees and voluntary humanitarian returns.		
Exclusions	This indicator excludes humanitarian evacuations.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	• All activities counted here are very short-term, 1-3 days maximum, pre-departure in the host country (country of departure). • Beneficiaries are counted in their country of departure. • Beneficiaries are counted <u>once</u> even if they receive multiple VR supports. • Beneficiaries can also be counted in 3.5, Post-arrival assistance and 3.5 bis, Reintegration assistance when suitable, but in the country where such assistance was provided. • Beneficiaries could also be counted under other indicators for services received that were not related to the return. In particular, it is likely that all assisted returnees benefitted from protection services and should be counted in 3.2 as well.		

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[26] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators (e.g. for nutrition, <5 is more relevant etc).

Categories	Action type:
	• Pre-departure assistance
	• Travel support
Disaggregation	**Gender:** male, female
	Age group: youth (approximatively 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+[27]
	Disability: yes/no
	Location: country of departure
	Migration status: migrant in transit, returnee, victim of trafficking, unaccompanied minor
	Country where migrants are returning to / country of origin
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• Where did the activity take place?
	• How do you make sure beneficiaries actually returned to their country of origin?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
Valletta	Contributes to Valletta Domain 5: Return, readmission and reintegration
Sahel Alliance	N/A
EU Results Framework	Contributes to EU RF 2.17: Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support.
	Depending on the type of assistance, can also contribute to EU RF 2.27: Number of people directly benefitting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU.

3.5 Post-arrival assistance

3.5. POST-ARRIVAL ASSISTANCE			
Title	Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance		
Code	3.5	**Pre-2020 code**	N/A
Definition	Number of returnees who have benefitted from post-arrival assistance.		
Clarifications	N/A		
Exclusions	Any other form of assistance provided to returning migrants is excluded, and should be counted either in 3.4 Voluntary return (for pre-departure assistance) or in 3.5 bis (reintegration assistance)		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	• Post-arrival assistance is counted at the **first intervention** with the beneficiary, in the country of return (first "pocket money", first health emergency assistance, temporary assistance upon arrival…).		
	• Returnees benefitting from post-arrival assistance might also benefit from reintegration assistance (counted in 3.5 bis) in the framework of various EUTF projects.		
	• When projects work together and share their list of beneficiaries, they should try and report unique beneficiaries only once across all projects, to avoid double-counting. Projects can inform the MLS team about the number of beneficiaries that have been referred to them/by them. The MLS can then work on avoiding double-counting.		
	• 3.4 (voluntary return) and 3.5 do not necessarily need to report the same figures		
Categories	**Action type:**		
	• Health:		
	○ Medical treatment		
	○ Psycho-social assistance		
	• Legal:		
	○ Counselling		
	○ Documentation		
	○ Family tracing		
	• Housing / shelter		
	• Cash for immediate needs including transportation		
	• In-kind assistance:		
	○ Food		

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[27] Ibid.

	o Clothes
	• Package (if one beneficiary received multiple types of assistance, it is counted in the "Package" category)
Disaggregation	**Gender:** male, female **Age group:** youth (approximatively 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+[28] **Disability:** yes/no **Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) **Migration status:** Returnee, victim of human trafficking, unaccompanied minor
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What type of post-arrival assistance do you provide? • To which beneficiaries? • How do you ensure beneficiaries are recent returnees?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
Valletta	Contributes to Valletta Domain 5: Return, readmission and reintegration
Sahel Alliance	
EU Results Framework	Contributes to EU RF 2.17: Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support. Depending on the type of assistance, can also contribute to EU RF 2.27: Number of people directly benefitting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU.

3.5 bis Reintegration assistance

3.5 BIS. REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE			
Title	Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance		
Code	3.5 bis	**Pre-2020 code**	3.5
Definition	Number of returnees who have benefitted from reintegration assistance. Includes only long-term support to returnees e.g. support to IGA, TVET etc., and excludes post-arrival assistance, which is filed under 3.5. Also includes legal assistance for reintegration.		

Clarifications	• Reintegration assistance can be:
	  o Individual: can be used for the development of income-generating activities, but also, when it seems more relevant, for training, medical, housing or other support needed, based on the migrant's profile, needs and opportunities.
	  o Collective: when several returnees come together to pool their individual reintegration assistance and implement together an income-generating activity or other projects.
	  o Community-based: it associates returnees and community members around a community project.
	• Returnees under 3.5 bis are not counted under 1.3 (IGA) and 1.4 (TVET).
	• Reintegration assistance is counted at the start of the reintegration process (when the beneficiary is enrolled in the process).		

Exclusions	• Assistance consisting only in referral to other mechanisms is excluded. • Post-arrival assistance is counted in 3.5.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	• Reintegration assistance is counted when a project supports returnees through economic, social, resilience assistance, with the aim of improving their reintegration in the long term. It is always counted in the country of return. • Depending on the type of support and success of the action, the same beneficiaries can also be counted under indicator 1.1 (jobs created). • The same returnees benefitting from reintegration assistance might benefit from multiple EUTF projects. When projects work together and share their list of beneficiaries, they should try and report unique beneficiaries only once across all projects, to avoid double-counting. • Although they can target the same beneficiaries, 3.4 (Voluntary return), 3.5 (Post-arrival assistance) and 3.5 bis do not necessarily need to report the same figures.		

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[28] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

Categories	**Type of action:**
	• Individual
	• Collective
	• Community-based
	Support type:
	• Education (education, TVET)
	• Health (medical treatment, psycho-social assistance)
	• Legal (counselling, documentation, family tracing)
	• Housing / shelter
	• Economic (IGA, training, support to find job, support to create a business)
	• Package
	Note: Beneficiaries receiving multiple support types are counted in "Package".
Disaggregation	**Gender:** male, female
	Age group: youth (approximatively 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+[29]+
	Disability: Yes / no
	Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
	Migration status: Returnee, victim of human trafficking, unaccompanied minor
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What types of reintegration assistance do you provide?
	• To which beneficiaries?
	• How long does it typically last?
	• How do you ensure beneficiaries are recent returnees?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities.
Valletta	Contributes to Valletta Domain 5: Return, readmission and reintegration.
Sahel Alliance	
EU Results Framework	Contributes to EU RF 2.17: Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support.
	Depending on the type of assistance, can also contribute to EU RF 2.27: Number of people directly benefitting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU.

3.6 Institutions

3.6. INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED ON MIGRATION MANAGEMENT			
Title	Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management		
Code	3.6	**Pre-2020 code**	3.6
Definition	Number of regional, national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on migration management have been strengthened through training, capacity building or direct operational support (any support that can help the institutions in their daily operations). This includes support to legislation on migration management and other long-term policies on migration management.		
Clarifications	When an institution is supported through training, the institution is counted under this indicator, regardless of the number of people trained. The number of people trained go under 3.7.		
Exclusions	• Training on resilience subjects goes under 2.8 (for individuals only) • Training on governance, conflict prevention and human rights goes under 4.2 (for individuals only) • Individuals (even in these institutions) trained on migration management and protection are counted in 3.7. An institution can be counted in 3.6 and its individual staff members in 3.7.		

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[29] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

TECHNICAL DEFINITION	
Technical details	• In this indicator, we are counting <u>institutions</u>, not the people trained within the institutions. Individual people trained are mapped under indicator 3.7. • If the activity is a recurring activity it should be counted only once, not every quarter. • When categorizing the type of support provided by the activity, operational support includes assistance with equipment, logistics, etc. Technical assistance includes expertise, knowledge, non-material assistance. • There is no unique way of defining what an "institution" is: in some cases, it can be a whole ministry, while in other cases a small unit within a ministry. We try to be more specific than generic, count micro-level institutions rather than their line ministry. This aims to limit double-counting (when two separate implementing partners report training the same institutions through two different programmes).
Categories	**Type of support**: • Training • Workshop • Operational support • Technical assistance **Subject:** • Return and reintegration • Protection (including GBV) • Human trafficking/migrant smuggling • Legal migration • Referral • Cross-border issues • Awareness-raising • Data collection **Type of actor:** • Local security forces • National security forces • Local civilian institutions • National civilian institutions • NGOs / CSOs • Regional institutions
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• Which institutions are you providing support to? • At what administrative level(s)? • What kinds of assistance do you provide them?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 16: Peace, Justice and strong Institutions.
Valletta	Contributes to Valletta Domain 2: Legal migration and mobility.
Sahel Alliance	Can contribute partly to the decentralization and to migration.
EU Results Framework	Can contribute partly to EU RF 2.29: Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights.

3.7 Training on migration management and protection

3.7. TRAINING ON MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION			
Title	Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection		
Code	3.7	**Pre-2020 code**	3.7
Definition	Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection issues. Staff trained includes national and local officials along with relevant non-state actors.		

Clarifications	See list of training topics in the "Subject" category below. Topics related to governance, conflict prevention and human rights fall under indicator 4.2.
Exclusions	This indicator excludes: • Border management, counted under SO4 (4.2). • People supported through equipment or budget: only the institutions should be counted in such cases (under 3.6).

TECHNICAL DEFINITION	
Technical details	
Categories	**Support type:** • Training • Workshop • Mentoring **Subject** • Protection (including GBV) • Human trafficking/migrant smuggling • Legal migration • Referral **Type of actor:** • Community representatives • Community/volunteer • Local civilian institutions • Local security forces • National civilian institutions • National security forces • NGOs / CSOs • Regional institutions • Service providers • Journalists
Disaggregation	**Gender:** Male, female **Location:** Admin 0 (country), admin 1 (e.g. province), admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What institutions do the people trained "belong" to, if any? • How long is the training? • What is the subject of the training? • Are the individuals trained regularly? • How do you assess that the training has been successful?

ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 16: Peace, Justice and strong Institutions.
Valletta	Contributes to Valletta Domain 2: Legal migration and mobility.
Sahel Alliance	Can contribute partly to the decentralization and to migration.
EU Results Framework	Can contribute partly to EU RF 2.29: Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights.

3.8 Evacuation and resettlement

3.8. EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT			
Title	Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees		
Code	3.8	**Pre-2020 code**	3.8
Definition	Number of asylum seekers and refugees benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance in countries of departure, transit and resettlement.		

Clarifications	• For the purpose of this indicator, if an asylum seeker has been evacuated from a country to another, from which he or she will be resettled, this person should only be counted once. This indicator does not count effective number of resettlements (outcome level) but only the number of people benefitting from the evacuation and resettlement *process*. Although having been evacuated, the person counted under this indicator might eventually not benefit from resettlement as such. According to the UNHCR definition, resettlement is the transfer of refugees from an asylum country to another state that has agreed to admit them and ultimately grant them permanent settlement[30]. • Beneficiaries are counted either in their transit or destination country. • As resettlement (i.e. the transfer of *refugees* from a transit country to a destination country) and return & reintegration (i.e. the transfer of *migrants* from a transit/destination country to the origin country) are quite different, there should be no overlap between this indicator and indicators 3.4 and 3.5. Migrants returned to their countries of origin and assisted upon arrival are counted under 3.4 and 3.5, while asylum seekers/refugees evacuated and relocated are counted under 3.8. Special attention should be given not to count twice asylum seekers/refugees that have been evacuated *and* resettled.
Exclusions	• Migrants in transit (that are NOT asylum seekers/refugees) are not counted under this indicator, but rather under indicator 3.2. • Beneficiaries of search and rescue operations are counted under indicator 3.2.
TECHNICAL DEFINITION	
Technical details	An asylum seeker is a person who has left their country and is seeking protection from persecution and serious human rights violations in another country, but who has not yet been legally recognized as a refugee and is waiting to receive a decision on their asylum claim.[31]
Categories	**Type of assistance** • Resettlement • Integration in country of resettlement • Repatriation for evacuees • Other third country solutions
Disaggregation	**Gender:** male, female **Age group:** youth (approximatively 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+[32] **Disability:** Yes/No **Migration status:** evacuee **Country of origin** **Country of transit** **Country of resettlement**
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• Who are the beneficiaries of evacuation/resettlement? • Where do they come from? • Where are they re-located? • What type of post-arrival assistance will they receive?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities.
Valletta	Contributes to Valletta Domain 5: Return, readmission and reintegration.

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[30] https://www.unhcr.org/resettlement.html

[31] A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries. For further information: https://www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/what-is-a-refugee/

The refugee definition is declaratory, i.e. a person is a refugee as soon as s/he fulfils the criteria contained in the definition. This would necessarily occur prior to a formal determination of her/his refugee status. Until such determination is made it must be assumed that those who have crossed an international border to escape a risk of serious harm in their country of origin are refugees and should be treated as such. For further information: https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/55772/refugee-definition

[32] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

Sahel Alliance	N/A
EU Results Framework	Contributes to <u>EU RF 2.17</u>: Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support.

3.10 Legal mobility

3.10. LEGAL MOBILITY			
Title	Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes		
Code	3.10	**Pre-2020 code**	3.10
Definition	Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes.		
Clarifications	A "mobility" can be study or work-related. For example, not only students benefit from "mobilities", but also universities' staff members (who go train abroad).		
Exclusions	N/A		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	The nature of these programmes may vary (education, work, regional and international mobility, legal pathways to family reunification, etc.). Individuals are counted at the <u>beginning</u> of their mobility.		
Categories	**Objective:** • Preparation to placement abroad • Work • Study • Internship / TVET • Supporting measures of post-mobility • Supporting other legal pathways (e.g. to family reunification) **Type of Exchange:** • EU towards Africa • Africa towards EU • Within Africa **Type of assistance:** • Pre-departure preparation • Actual mobility • Post-mobility • Package		
Disaggregation	**Gender:** male, female **Age group:** youth (approximatively 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+[33] **Disability:** Yes/No **Location of origin:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) **Location of mobility**		
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What activities do you perform which promote legal migration or mobility? • What are the objectives of the legal migration / mobility for beneficiaries? • Who are the target beneficiaries? • How long do they migrate / move to other countries for?		
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS			
SDG	Contributes to SDG 11: Reduced Inequalities.		
Valletta	Contributes to Valetta Domain 2: Legal migration and mobility.		
Sahel Alliance	N/A		
EU Results Framework	Possibly contributes to <u>EU RF 2.17</u>: Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support.		

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[33] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

3.11 Awareness raising

3.11. AWARENESS RAISING EVENTS ON MIGRATION			
Title	Number of awareness raising events on migration		
Code	3.11	**Pre-2020 code**	3.11
Definition	Activities addressing the general public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders), such as media campaigns, etc.		
Clarifications	N/A		
Exclusions	• Beneficiaries of information campaigns/sensitisation events on migration are not counted under this indicator, but under indicator 3.3. • Beneficiaries reached by information campaigns/sensitization events on resilience/rights and conflict prevention are not counted under this indicator, but under indicators 2.7 and 4.3, respectively.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	For mass media campaigns (radio, TV, social media, leaflets), we count the number of communication items produced with different messages. In the case of radio messages for example, we would count 2 radio messages if one is about labour migration and the other about counter trafficking. We do not count the number of times the message is aired. Other events such as community meetings, workshops, etc. are counted per event. If there are four events in the same community for the same activity, we count four, not one. Note that in this case, participants should be counted under indicator 3.3.		
Categories	**Subject type:** • Safe and legal migration • Risks of irregular migration • Alternatives to migration **Support type**: • Radio message • TV show • Social media content • Billboard • Leaflet • In person sensitization event • Mixed		
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)		
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• Which type of events are organized? • Are they short-term/long-term? Recurring? • How many persons do they reach? • What is the subject of the events?		
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS			
SDG	N/A		
Valletta	N/A		
Sahel Alliance	N/A		
EU Results Framework	N/A		

Strategic Objective 4

4.1 Governance infrastructures

4.1. INFRASTRUCTURES TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE			
Title	Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance		
Code	4.1	**Pre-2020 code**	N/A
Definition	Number of infrastructures that have been built or renovated with EUTF support to strengthen governance.		
Clarifications	In the first version of methodologies (prior to Q1 2020), only border stations were counted. Since Q1 2020, all governance infrastructure are included, e.g. government buildings, administration offices, community centres, etc.		
Exclusions	Equipment only is not counted here, but support through the provision of equipment goes into 4.1 bis.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	Governance infrastructure directly supports governance actors, as opposed to beneficiaries. See list of categories below for examples of infrastructure that can fit in this indicator.		
Categories	**Subject** • Formal governance infrastructure • Informal governance infrastructure • Security infrastructure **Type of infrastructure** *Formal governance infrastructure* • Government buildings • Administration offices • Town halls • Other formal governance infrastructure may include veterinary checkpoints, etc. *Informal governance infrastructure* • Structures for community representatives, elders, etc. • Community centres *Security infrastructure* • Border stations (actual infrastructure or more informal crossing point) • Any border office that serves as a crossing point but is not on the physical border (e.g. airport & offices that are removed from the actual border because of natural or security reasons) • Police stations and offices • Civil protection stations and offices • Gendarmerie stations and offices • Justice infrastructure (prisons, courts, offices, etc.) • Crisis centres • Armed forces offices and barracks		
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) **Type of support:** Constructed, Rehabilitated **Type of actor:** • Regional institutions • National civilian institutions • Local civilian institutions • National security forces • Local security forces • Justice officials • Journalists • NGOs/CSOs		

	• Community representatives
	Size of infrastructure: (indicative cost of the project activity – **not** necessarily of the infrastructure itself – in EUR, per unit [e.g. per latrine])
	• Less than €1,000
	• €1,000 to €10,000
	• €10,000 to €100,000
	• €100,000 € to €1,000,000
	• over €1,000,000
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What type of infrastructure is being supported?
	• How is the infrastructure linked to governance?
	• Which actor(s) will benefit from the infrastructure support?
	• What type of support is being provided to the infrastructure (must involve construction or rehabilitation)?
	• Where is the infrastructure located?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions.
Valletta	Domains 2 (Legal migration & mobility) and 4 (irregular migration and migrant trafficking)
Sahel Alliance	N/A
EU Results Framework	N/A

4.1 bis Equipment

4.1 BIS. EQUIPMENT TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE		
Title	Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	
Code	4.1 bis	**Pre-2020 code**	4.1 bis
Definition	Number of items of equipment that have been provided to strengthen governance through EUTF support.	
Clarifications	Equipment should be mapped to this indicator if it directly supports governance (including security) infrastructure (see indicator 4.1) or governance (including security) actors, as opposed to service infrastructure (health centres, schools, etc.) and beneficiaries, which belong in SO2.	
	Equipment should only be included insofar as it directly supports governance infrastructures' main operations.	
Exclusions	Excludes small-scale supplies such as stationary, wearables such as hats and T-shirts (except PPE, which is included), etc.	
TECHNICAL DEFINITION		
Technical details	The cost disaggregation serves to indicate the size of the equipment provided. The included cost should be the cost per item.	
Categories	**Type of equipment**	
	• Vehicles (planes, trucks, boats, motorcycles, drones [unmanned aerial vehicles], etc.)	
	• IT equipment (computers, software, etc.)	
	• Technical equipment: Personal protective equipment (PPE), investigation/forensic kits, etc.	
	Type of actor	
	• Regional institutions	
	• National civilian institutions	
	• Local civilian institutions	
	• National security forces	
	• Local security forces	
	• Justice officials	
	• Journalists	
	• NGOs/CSOs	
	• Community representatives	

Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
	Cost (of each item of individual equipment):
	• €0 – €499
	• €500 – €999
	• €1,000 – €2,999
	• €3,000 – €4,999
	• €5,000 – €9,999
	• €10,000 – €19,999
	• €20,000+
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What type of infrastructure, if any, is being supported with equipment?
	• Which actor(s) will benefit from the equipment?
	• What equipment is provided?
	• How many items of equipment?
	• What is the total value of the equipment provided?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions.
Valletta	Contributes to Domains 2: Legal migration & mobility and 4: Irregular migration and migrant trafficking.
Sahel Alliance	N/A
EU Results Framework	N/A

4.2 Staff trained

4.2. STAFF TRAINED ON GOVERNANCE, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS			
Title	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights		
Code	4.2	**Pre-2020 code**	4.2
Definition	Number of staff from governmental institutions and internal security forces trained on governance, conflict prevention, peace building and human rights.		
Clarifications	<u>Governance</u> here refers to activities implemented by government institutions and/or security actors (including integrated border management and protection of civilian populations). <u>Human rights</u> here refers to protection of human rights and prevention of human rights violations.		
Exclusions	Natural Resource Management committees are counted in 4.3.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	Includes staff from national and regional institutions, ministries, judges, actors of the criminal justice system, police, gendarmerie, national guards, other local authorities, NGOs and CSOs, journalists and community representatives.		
Categories	**Subject:**		
	• Border management		
	• Security		
	• Protection		
	• Conflict prevention/peacebuilding		
	• CVE/PVE		
	• Human rights		
	• Gender		
	• Justice		
	• Civil registration		
	• Improved governance		
	Type of actor:		
	• Regional institutions		
	• National civilian institutions		

	• Local civilian institutions • National security forces • Local security forces • Justice officials • Journalists • NGOs/CSOs • Community representatives • Traditional leaders • Female GBV focal points • Journalists • Youth ambassadors • Members of committees on child protection • Other relevant non-state actors
Disaggregation	**Gender:** Male, Female **Location:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• Which actor(s) was/were trained? • What was the subject of the training?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	N/A
Valletta	N/A
Sahel Alliance	N/A
EU Results Framework	N/A

4.3 Conflict prevention and human rights

4.3. PARTICIPATION IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES			
Title	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities		
Code	4.3	**Pre-2020 code**	4.3
Definition	Number of individuals from local communities involved in inter and intra community dialogue and/or activities on human rights, gender, civilian mediation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding as well as awareness raising activities on these topics.		
Clarifications	This indicator refers to sensitisation and mediation activities destined to the general public, rather than improving the professional capacity of governance actors (the latter is counted in 4.2). Includes sensitisation activities and mass media campaigns. Human rights here refers to awareness and/or protection of human rights.		
Exclusions	Excludes governance and security actors (including informal governance actors such as community representatives) who should be mapped onto 4.2. Campaigns on gender with a resilience objective, such as on sexual and reproductive health, are mapped to 2.7.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	Community-based Natural Resource Management committees with a conflict prevention component should be mapped under 4.3 (and excluded from 2.8). Regarding social media campaigns, IPs should provide accurate and detailed reach figures and take care of restricting the figures to people who live in the country of operation. The MLS team should include numbers that reflect engagement from beneficiaries. Examples include the number of likes, number of people who shared and number of views (on videos). Care should be taken not to include numbers that only represent the number of people who saw the content on their screen. For instance, the number of impressions on twitter should be not be included. Moreover, in order to avoid double-counting, the MLS team can ask for the number of likes, shares and views (when relevant) on different posts or types of content. For example, the number of views on a video should be included rather than the number of likes or "shares" for		

	this same video, as the individuals who shared or liked it are extremely likely to have watched it.
Categories	**Action** • Community dialogues • Civil mediation activities • Awareness raising (event, campaign, distribution of information material) • Cross-community groups or activities **Subject**: • Conflict prevention/peacebuilding • CVE/PVE • Human rights and protection • Gender • Natural resource management
Disaggregation	**Gender:** Male, Female **Disability**: yes / no **Age group:** youth (approximatively 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+[34] **Location:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) **Migration status:** Host community, vulnerable people/potential migrant, refugee / asylum seeker, IDP, returnee
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• Who are the beneficiaries of the activity? Are they local community members with no other governance- or security-related role? • What is the aim of the activity? Is it to facilitate community dialogue, raise awareness (if so, see next question), foster inter-community cohesion? • If it is an awareness raising activity, what is the subject?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	TBD
Valletta	TBD
Sahel Alliance	TBD
EU Results Framework	TBD

4.6 Strategies and laws

4.6. STRATEGIES, LAWS, POLICIES AND PLANS			
Title	Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported		
Code	4.6	**Pre-2020 code**	4.6
Definition	Strategies, laws, policies, frameworks, memoranda, development plans, agreements and SOPs that are developed thanks to technical assistance and / or coordination efforts funded by the EUTF.		
Clarifications	• Includes early warning systems on conflict and response plans for health or other emergencies (excluding local ERW plans on natural disasters, epidemics and food crises – 2.5). National plans on the same are included here. • Includes laws and strategies adopted as a result of groups and initiatives launched by EUTF activities (support type tag would be "operational support").		
Exclusions	• Does not include any internal SOP for the IP, regardless of the IP's reach (e.g. IOM's SOPs). • Excludes local development plans (Admin 2 or lower) which should be mapped onto 2.1. Admin0 and Admin1-level (national and regional) development plans are included here.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	N/A		
Categories	**Geographical scope** • Local policy/strategy		

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[34] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

	• National policy/strategy • International policy/strategy • Regional policy/strategy **Action** • Legislation/laws adopted • Long-term policies • SOPs/protocols • Strategies/plans • EWS and response plans for conflict & emergencies **Support** • Advocacy • Operational support/financial support (e.g. renting rooms for discussion etc.) • Technical assistance (for instance accompanying document elaboration, sending staff in an organization to accompany the process) • Package support **Subject** *Sectors* • Agriculture / Veterinary • Border management • Education • Employment • Energy • Health • Housing • Legal • Nutrition and food security • WASH *Conflict prevention and security* • Conflict prevention / peacebuilding • CVE • Protection (including GBV) • Border management • Human rights • Gender *Migration* • Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling • Migration management – legal migration • Migration management – other
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	Contributes to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and strong institutions).
Valletta	Depending on the laws' topic, all domains can be concerned.
Sahel Alliance	Governance
EU Results Framework	N/A

Cross-cutting issues

5.1 Multi-stakeholder groups

5.1. MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUPS			
Title	Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering		
Code	5.1	**Pre-2020 code**	5.1
Definition	Number of coordination and learning platforms, committees and multi-stakeholder groups formed, meeting regularly and resulting in actionable conclusions.		
Clarifications	To be mapped under that indicator, a group must meet regularly (at least once a year). Groups that are supported are also counted here (not only formed).		
Exclusions	Platforms that are solely a repository of information without enabling exchange between its users will be mapped under 5.2.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details			
Categories	**Action:** • Coordination group/platform • Learning group/platform **Support type:** • Operational support • Technical assistance • Advocacy **Subject:** • Agriculture / Veterinary • Energy • Education • Health • WASH • Employment • Nutrition and food security • Housing • Legal • DRR • Border management • Conflict prevention / peacebuilding • CVE/PVE • Security • Protection (including GBV) • Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling • Migration management – legal migration • Migration management – other • Cross-border issues **Type of actor:** • Community representatives • Community/volunteer service providers • Journalists • Local civilian institutions • Local security forces • National civilian institutions • National security forces • NGOs / CSOs		

	• Regional institutions • Service providers • Multi-stakeholders
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• Have you supported the formation of any multi-stakeholder groups or learning mechanism? • If yes, on what topic? • What type of actors are part of the group? • Is the group still meeting regularly? Is the mechanism still being used regularly? • How did you support it?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	TBD
Valletta	TBD
Sahel Alliance	TBD
EU Results Framework	TBD

5.2 Data systems

5.2 PLANNING, MONITORING, LEARNING, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS SYSTEMS			
Title	Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened		
Code	5.2	**Pre-2020 code**	5.2
Definition	Number of information collection, sharing or reporting systems directly supported, shared with the community of practitioners with the aim to improve project design and implementation. This indicators also includes periodic publications and reports.		
Clarifications	• Data collection and analysis systems distinguish from occasional studies and research in that they are intended to be pertinent sources for regular and standardised collection of data, in particular providing time-series of data for longitudinal observation and studies, breakdown by country. • Are counted here only systems generating information shared with the public or the community of development practitioners. • M&E systems are included here.		
Exclusions	All tools that are set up but not shared externally with the public will not be mapped under 5.2, public being any individual, organisation or institution which is not directly involved in project such as donors and IPs.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	Count "1" for the system and not for each issue of the system (such as quarterly reports).		
Categories	**Action:** • Skills assessment • Reporting, statistics and information system • Training manuals/curriculum • Mapping • Periodic publication **Subject:** • Agriculture / Veterinary • Energy • Education • Health • WASH • Employment • Nutrition and food security • Housing • Legal		

	TVET
	DRR
	Border management
	Conflict prevention / peacebuilding
	CVE/PVE
	Security
	Protection (including GBV)
	Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling
	Migration management – legal migration
	Migration management – other
	Cross-border issues
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• Are the monitoring systems collecting data on a regular basis? • Are the tools set up shared externally to the public?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	TBD
Valletta	TBD
Sahel Alliance	TBD
EU Results Framework	TBD

5.3 Studies

5.3. FIELD STUDIES, SURVEYS AND RESEARCH			
Title	Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted		
Code	5.3	**Pre-2020 code**	5.3
Definition	This indicator refers to research activities shared with the public or the community of practitioners with the aim of improving knowledge for project design or implementation, and that are not being conducted on a regular basis.		
Clarifications	Field studies, surveys and other research conducted must be published externally to be mapped under 5.3		
Exclusions	Fields studies, surveys and research not shared externally with the public will not be mapped under 5.3. "Public" refers to any individual, organisation or institution which is not directly involved in project such as donors and IPs.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details			
Categories	**Action:** • Research paper • Survey • Field study aiming at informing policy (e.g., needs assessment, market assessments, labour market study, etc.) **Subject:** • Agriculture / Veterinary • Energy • Education • Health • WASH • Employment • Nutrition and food security • Housing • Legal • DRR • Border management • Conflict prevention / peacebuilding		

	- CVE/PVE - Security - Protection (including GBV) - Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling - Migration management – legal migration - Migration management – other - Cross-border issues
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	- Have you conducted any field studies, surveys and other research that have been shared for public good? - Have they been published? - Are they one-off pieces of research?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	TBD
Valletta	TBD
Sahel Alliance	TBD
EU Results Framework	TBD

5.4 Regional cooperation initiatives

5.4. REGIONAL COOPERATION INITIATIVES			
Title	Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported		
Code	5.4	**Pre-2020 code**	N/A
Definition	Coordination bodies, groups, dialogues, networks and learning mechanisms established between state institutions and/or non-state bodies (e.g. civil society organisations, community leaders) on regional cooperation.		
Clarifications	"Initiative" here refers to coordination bodies and groups (not to other outputs such as agreements, etc. which should be mapped onto 4.6). This indicator refers only to *regional* initiatives (i.e. involving actors from more than one country), on any subject. The actors involved do not necessarily need to be national level (e.g. cross-border cooperation between local civilian institutions).		
Exclusions	Excludes any group that does not involve cooperation between actors in at least two different countries.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	Coordination bodies and groups that do not meet the requirements for 5.4 should be mapped onto 5.1. Formal outputs of any groups mapped here (laws, strategies, plans, etc.) should be mapped onto 4.6.		
Categories	**Support** - Operational support (=financial or material support) - Technical assistance - Advocacy **Subject** - Cross-border cooperation initiative (resource management, conflict prevention/peacebuilding) - Regional cooperation initiative (sectoral, governance, CVE, human rights, security, protection) - Regional migration management initiative (freedom of movement, migrant rights, human trafficking/migrant smuggling, migration-related discrimination, legal migration) **Type of actor**		

	• Community representatives • Local civilian institutions • Local security forces • National civilian institutions • National security forces • NGOs/CSOs • Regional institutions • Multi-stakeholder
Disaggregation	**Location:** countries (divided equally between all countries involved)
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• Does the activity support a regional (=involving actors from more than one country) initiative (=coordination body, group, network)? • What is the objective of the initiative?
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS	
SDG	N/A
Valletta	N/A
Sahel Alliance	N/A
EU Results Framework	N/A

COVID-19 Related indicators

6.1 Supplies provided

6.1. COVID-19-RELATED SUPPLIES			
Title	Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed		
Code	6.1	**Pre-2020 code**	N/A
Definition	Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related medical supplies or personal protection equipment distributed to end users		
Clarifications	Are counted here supplies procured or distributed with EUTF-funds. Recommend requesting the unit cost of the supplies provided or distributed		
Exclusions	Soap and hand sanitisers are **not** mappable to this indicator, unless provided as part of a larger distribution of PPE or medical supplies whereby disaggregation is impossible or impractical.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	When the supplies are procured and distributed through the project, categorise the activity as "Supply". When the project solely distributes supplies that were procured on non-EUTF budget, categorize the activity as "Distribution"		
Categories	**Type of action:** • Personal protection equipment (PPE) • Virus and serological testing supplies • Virus and serological testing equipment • Treatment medications, plasma • Treatment supplies (ventilators, aspirators, etc.) • Hospital beds • ICU beds **Type of support:** • Supply • Distribution **Unit cost of supplies:** • <€5 • €5 – €99 • €100 – €499 • €500 – €999 • €1,000 – €9,999 • €10,000 – €19,999 • €20,000+ **Type of entities** • Health centres • Hospitals • Governmental institutions • CSOs • Local communities		
Disaggregation	**Location:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)		
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What type of supplies did you procure / do you intend to deliver? • Did the project procure the supplies or only distribute them? • How much is the unit cost of the supplies? • What is the total value of what you intend to distribute?		
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS			
SDG	N/A		

Valletta	N/A
Sahel Alliance	N/A
EU Results Framework	N/A

6.2 Direct beneficiaries

6.2. DIRECT BENEFICIARIES OF COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTIVITIES			
Title	Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities		
Code	6.2	**Pre-2020 code**	N/A
Definition	People directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities.		
Clarifications	Are counted here beneficiaries who receive direct support from projects. Whenever possible, beneficiaries should be counted only once, even when they received multiple types of support.		
Exclusions	Beneficiaries of soap and hand sanitiser distributions are mapped under EUTF indicator 2.2 with a COVID-19 tag – **unless** provided as part of a larger distribution of PPE or medical supplies whereby disaggregation is impossible or impractical. Beneficiaries of cash transfers are either mapped under EUTF indicator 2.9 with a COVID-19 tag or another relevant indicator as appropriate (e.g. EUTF indicator 3.5 bis). Indirect beneficiaries, for example people reached through information campaigns about protection against COVID-19, are excluded.		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details	N/A		
Categories	**Type of support:** • Mostly psychosocial support • Mostly medical support (treatment and equipment) • Mostly shelter assistance (for quarantine) • Mostly protection assistance (including or to provide safe shelter/spaces for UASC, GBV survivors etc) • Mostly economic support • Mostly resilience support • Provision of PPEs • Mixed support / all of the above (a bit of everything with no clear, dominating theme)		
Disaggregation	**Gender:** Male, female **Age group:** youth (approximatively 18-35), non youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+[35] **Disability:** yes/no **Location:** Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) **Migration status:** Host community, IDP, migrant in transit, refugee / asylum-seeker, returnee, seasonal migrant, victim of trafficking, vulnerable people/potential migrant, unaccompanied minor		
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What type of support do you mostly provide beneficiaries? • What are the characteristics of the beneficiaries who receive support?		
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS			
SDG	N/A		
Valletta	N/A		
Sahel Alliance	N/A		
EU Results Framework	N/A		

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[35] Note that "youth" is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider "youth". Age brackets in "Age group" are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

6.3 Entities

6.3. ENTITIES BENEFITTING FROM COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTIVITIES			
Title	Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities		
Code	6.3	**Pre-2020 code**	N/A
Definition	Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities		
Clarifications	Type of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities, including through provision and / or distribution of supplies and equipment, capacity building, sensitisation, etc. Entities receiving support for COVID-related activities as well as other activities from the same project will be counted in both relevant indicators in order to ensure to capture as much of the COVID-19-related actions.		
Exclusions	N/A		
TECHNICAL DEFINITION			
Technical details			
Categories	**Type of entities** • Schools and training centres • Health centres • Hospitals • Governmental institutions • CSOs • MSMEs • COVID Labs • Other **Type of support** • Capacity building • Medical equipment (for laboratory, ICU, PHC, drugs) • Sensitisation to hygiene and social distancing rules • Infrastructure rehabilitated (within health facilities, hospitals) per type of infrastructure • Health staff trained • Health staff supported • Surveillance systems strengthened (data, HMIS, etc) • Risk communication campaigns/initiatives • Social cohesion interventions • Initiatives at Port of Entry • Provision of PPEs		
Disaggregation	*For all:* **Location:** Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) *If staff from the above entities is supported:* **Gender:** Male, female		
Indicative mapping exercise questions	• What types of entities received COVID-19 emergency response support? • What type of support is provided? • Were staff directly supported? If yes, how?		
ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS			
SDG	N/A		
Valletta	N/A		
Sahel Alliance	N/A		
EU Results Framework	N/A		