

1. Good governance

Dimension	Subdimension	Subdimension description / explanation	Judgement criteria	Suggested indicators		
				A. Output indicators	B.1 Outcome indicators (qual.)	B.2 Outcome indicators (quant.)
<p>1. PARTICIPATION</p> <p>Increasing citizen participation in local governance.</p>	<p>1.1 Stakeholder engagement and participation.</p> <p>Increased capacity of government organizations to engage stakeholders in local/national gov't planning and decision-making.</p> <p>Increased capacity of stakeholders to participate in meaningful consultations and advocacy.</p> <p>Increased understanding on the side of both government authorities and civil society stakeholders of the meaning and role of civil society and civic engagement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaningful stakeholder engagement and participation increases quality of interventions, policies, regulations and other outputs, gains stakeholders' support and ensures sustainability of any adopted measures. Stakeholder engagement and participation can be enhanced/ensured through several strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in agenda setting, policy dialogue and decision-making (e.g., multi-stakeholders policy dialogues). Capacity building (e.g. support and targeted assistance to stakeholders on a selected issue). Outreach and awareness raising (e.g., outreach through social media, internet and web based communication material; awareness raising workshops and meetings on selected issues; training and capacity building workshops on selected topics). Support of pilot projects engaging government and civil society representatives in the support of "learning by doing approach" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local/national governments invite input from civil society, business, trade unions, and other groups on important policy issues before decisions are made and implemented. Local/national governments initiate committees, focus groups, or other partnerships with civil society to address common concerns and needs. Individuals and civil society groups are free and have the capacity to submit petitions, organize demonstrations, or initiate other activities that influence local decision-making. Women, ethnic groups, and other minorities participate in local government/have the capacity to do so. Mainstream media regularly report the views of local civic groups, the private business sector, and other nongovernmental entities about local government policy and performance. Effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms, including the protection of the freedoms of opinion and expression, and assembly and association, and the right to petition the government, voice concerns with officials etc. 	<p>A. Output indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGO1: Number and type of consultation mechanisms established. GGO2: Number and type of advocacy/outreach products created. GGO3: Number and type of advocacy/outreach coalitions established. GGO4: Number and format of consultations carried out by project recipient with other project key stakeholders. GGO5: Evidence of provision of sufficient information to project partners, beneficiaries and other key stakeholders to facilitate their meaningful participation. GGO6: Evidence of meaningful participation of female staff or female community members in project activities and consultations. GGO7: Evidence of meaningful participation of marginalized groups in project activities and consultations. GGO8: Evidence of meaningful participation of all groups in conflict in project activities. GGO9: Number of events organized to strengthen local groups' participation in community-based decision making. GGO10: Participation mechanisms introduced by local/national government. 	<p>B.1 Outcome indicators (qual.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRL1: Evidence of citizen and other stakeholder groups' ability to present their opinion (empowerment). GGRL2: Evidence of integration of target groups' concerns and/or suggestions to the final version of policy products. GGRL3: Evidence of interest/follow-up from project stakeholders on project results and their sustainability. GGRL4: Evidence of continuous cooperation of key stakeholders with project recipient after project end. GGRL5: Evidence of government entities' increased activity in consultation processes. GGRL6: Evidence of increased political tolerance to opposing views expressed by civil society or opposition groups. GGRL7: Evidence of advocacy and outreach activities undertaken by supported groups. GGRL8: Evidence of changes achieved as a consequence of advocacy/outreach activities by supported groups. GGRL9: Evidence of target groups' influence on decision making. GGRL10: Evidence of increased capacity (effectiveness) of CSOs to engage in policy dialogues. GGRL11: Occasions of consensus or concerted efforts in village(s). 	<p>B.2 Outcome indicators (quant.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRN1: Percentage and type of civil society recommendations and reports accepted in decision making. GGRN2: Number and type of consultation mechanisms that are functioning after the end of the intervention. GGRN3: Number and type of stakeholder coalitions that are functioning after the end of the intervention. GGRN4: Number and type of media products covering causes pursued by supported stakeholder groups. GGRN5: Number of (joint) petitions and/or voiced concerns presented by supported groups. GGRN6: Number of public bodies or mechanisms that regularly invite input from non-governmental stakeholders.
<p>2. TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY</p> <p>Increasing transparency and accountability of national or local government, or other important actors.</p>	<p>2.1 Transparency and accountability of government and other actors.</p> <p>Increased transparency of government and government organizations' actions and decisions.</p> <p>Government organizations and other relevant actors are subject to oversight and offers citizens mechanisms to demand its accountability.</p> <p>Increased capacity of civil society to hold their government accountable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparent local government is such, which is open to public scrutiny; demonstrating openness, communication, and accountability. Transparency of government and government organizations or of other actors (such as powerful corporations, monopolies) can be increased by other actors, such as civil society or media, who demand their local government institutions to disclose and regularly publish relevant information, and who are capable of advocating for access to information at all level and in all areas of public life. Accountability refers to the acceptance and recognition of a government organization's responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies. In the context of activities to advocate for increased accountability, this may refer to civil society or other stakeholders seeking to monitor or strengthen public institutions' responsibility for delivery of services, effectiveness of use of public resources, or quality of policies and regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens and the media have regular access to public records and information. Media are free to investigate and report on local politics and government without fear of victimization. Citizens and media are interested and actively engaged in monitoring their government actions and holding it accountable. Government entities have established mechanisms to proactively disseminate information to the public. Government entities have introduced/invested into open digital government and open government data Public authorities are subject to clear and consistent standards of disclosure, oversight, and accountability. Mechanisms of complaint and oversight are in place for citizens to bring specific complaints to the government about the provision of public services or the performance of government officers/civil servants in carrying out their legal duties in practice. As well, a duty of government officials to respond to such complaints has been established. 	<p>A. Output indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGO20: Target groups are equipped with necessary knowledge to act transparently and accountably (awareness-raising). GGO21: Number of civil society groups formed and/or strengthened through project assistance to demand accountability from their government. GGO22: Number and type of technical resources/mechanisms developed to strengthen transparency and accountability. GGO23: Number of resources developed that support evidence-based policy decisions. GGO24: Number and type of mechanisms to improve operations in the concerned sector. GGO25: Completeness and quality of local partner/government records in their operations. GGO26: Existence and characteristics of an information campaign (internal and external) related to a project or its thematic focus initiated by local government or other local players. GGO27: Number of public forums for dissemination of information, increased public awareness, and public discussion established. GGO28: Number of journalists trained with project support on reporting related to transparency or accountability (investigative journalism). 	<p>B.1 Outcome indicators (qual.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRL20: Evidence of improved information content on official websites or in key documents of participating government entities (open government). GGRL21: Evidence of continuous provision of information on project thematic area(s) by target groups to relevant stakeholders, incl. citizens. GGRL22: Evidence of increased freedom of media. GGRL23: Evidence of a greater responsiveness of government to citizen requests. GGRL24: Government entities and/or other players continue to actively seek feedback from stakeholders on policies or previously agreed commitments. GGRL25: Budgeting practice in a target sector utilizes evidence. GGRL26: Draft budgets in target sectors are published for stakeholder consultations. GGRL27: Evidence of legislative changes aiming at strengthening accountability mechanisms taking place as a consequence of a project. GGRL28: Evidence of government entities holding regular public meetings. GGRL29: Evidence of more efficient operations of government entities participating in a project. 	<p>B.2 Outcome indicators (quant.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRN20: Number and type of public forums or policy dialogues that are regularly convened by project participants. GGRN21: Number of public service and/or public servant directories released publicly by participating government. GGRN22: Percentage of information requests responded by government entities. GGRN23: Number of project-assisted civil society organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions. GGRN24: Number and type of issues and suggestions raised by civil society groups to government entities. GGRN25: Proportion and type of government transaction services that may be made online. GGRN26: Percentage of regional/district organizations that make publicly available their annual budget each year. GGRN27: Number of policies or amendments institutionalized as a result of project support. GGRN28: Number and type of citizen grievances and complaints resolved through newly established mechanisms of complaint. GGRN29: Improved performance on KPIs developed. GGRN30: Number of reports, audits and

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meetings are mandated by law and held at regular intervals. Public authorities are free from domination by power groups (economic oligarchies, organized crime, etc.) that prevent them from representing the views and needs of the citizens who elected them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGO29: Proportion of target population that has gained regular access to the internet. GGO30: Number of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) established or revised. GGO31: Number and type of mechanisms of complaint established. GGO32: Number and type of open data policies, programmes and initiatives. GGO33: Number and type of policy dialogues established at a national or local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRL30: Public accessibility of all major audits, evaluations and other performance reviews has improved. GGRL31: The government has released a digital government strategy. GGRL32: The government has adopted steps to increase secure public data sharing and access. GGRL33: Increased access and use of open government data. GGRL34: Policy dialogues established with project support contribute to evidence-based programming and policy-making. GGRL35: Increased activity of investigative journalists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inspections carried out/commissioned by government-oversight bodies after project end. GGRN31: Number, type and frequency of reports published by government entities on their own activities. GGRN32: Number and type of cases where government entities were called to accountability by civil society supported from a project (non-governmental oversight). GGRN33: Change in incidences of corrupting decision-makers and civil servants. GGRN34: Number and type of government open data sources. GGRN35: Media coverage of government actions (non-governmental oversight)
<p>3. RULE OF LAW</p> <p>Rule of law is a system in which the government and its officials and agents as well as individuals and private entities are accountable under the law, the laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just. (World Justice Project)</p>	<p>3.1 Open government and corruption</p> <p>Government powers are constrained by law, government officials do not use office for private gain, citizens have access to all public information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constraints on Government Powers: the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law. It also includes non-governmental checks on the government's power, such as a free and independent press. Corruption can take the form of a bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of public funds or other resources, including no show for work by public officials and other public employees. Open government is such that shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government powers are defined in the fundamental law Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature and by the judiciary and by independent auditing and review Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct Transition of power is subject to the law Government officials in all branches (executive, legislative, judiciary, police and military) do not use public office for private gain Basic laws and information on legal rights are publicly available, presented in plain language, and are made accessible in all languages used by significant segments of the population. Requests for information held by a government agency are granted within a reasonable time period, information provided is pertinent and complete, and requests for information are granted at a reasonable cost and without having to pay a bribe. People are aware of their right to information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGO40: Project has equipped relevant stakeholders with necessary knowledge to act in accord with rule of law principles (awareness-raising). GGO41: Number and type of institutional checks on government power by the legislature, the judiciary, and independent auditing introduced or strengthened. GGO42: Number and type of whistle blowing procedures established GGO43: Information requests filed by project beneficiaries or partners. GGO44: Number and type of tools of mechanisms introduced to strengthen lawful transitions of power in region / country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRL40: Evidence of the intervention facilitating free public access to applicable laws. GGRL41: Extent to which project recipient continues to provide public information-related services after the intervention ends GGRL42: Perceived quality, effectiveness and timeliness of on-request provision of public records / information. GGRL43: Extent to which project recipient continues to adhere to good practices in fostering citizen participation after the intervention ends GGRL44: Degree of observance of international laws and accepted standards by national stakeholders after the intervention ends. GGRL45: Perceived degree of favoritism and domination of the public sector by power groups. GGRL46: Change in reported trust in government / judiciary / police by citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRN40: Shift in country ranking on internationally recognized measures/indices of rule of law – open government and corruption. GGRN41: Demonstrable improvements in timelines and quality of (open) government services. GGRN42: Change in number of government officials sanctioned for misconduct. GGRN43: Number of formal information requests / complaints filed by civil society groups after receiving project support. GGRN44: Number of cases of lawful transitions of power at regional/national level within five years after project support. GGRN45: Number of reported fraudulent elections at regional/national level within the past five years.
	<p>3.2 Regulatory enforcement</p> <p>Process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced should be accessible, fair, and efficient.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations, both legal and administrative, structure behaviors within and outside of the government. Strong rule of law requires that these regulations and administrative provisions are enforced effectively and are applied and enforced without improper influence by public officials or private interests. Additionally, strong rule of law requires that administrative proceedings are conducted timely, without unreasonable delays, that due process is respected in administrative proceedings, and that there is no expropriation of private property without adequate compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government regulations are effectively enforced Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay Due process is respected in administrative proceedings The Government does not expropriate without adequate compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGO50: Number of regulators trained. GGO51: Number of civil society actors trained to advocate for good regulations. GGO52: Number and type of capacity-building trainings, courses and informal sessions in regulatory processes. GGO53: Number and type of tools or mechanisms introduced or strengthened to improve effectiveness and timeliness of country's regulatory processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRL50: Evidence of project contribution to developing / enacting regulations that comply with internationally accepted standards. GGRL51: Evidence of project contribution to greater independence of regulatory process(es) GGRL52: Reported increased capacity of regulators GGRL53: Reported increased capacity of civil society to oversee/advocate for good regulatory processes GGRL54: Reported increased capacity of civil society to expose cases of insufficient or bad regulations and their enforcement and hold regulators accountable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRN50: Number and type of regulations presented and/or adopted GGRN51: Shift in country ranking on internationally recognized measures/indices of rule of law – regulatory processes
	<p>3.3 Justice</p> <p>Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rule of law is a system in which justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People can access and afford civil justice Civil justice is free of discrimination, corruption and of improper government influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGO60: Number and type of capacity-building trainings, courses and informal sessions delivered to judges and other justice system stakeholders. GGO61: Number of justice system stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRL60: Evidence of increased and equal access to justice for all population groups to resolve their grievances. GGRL61: Evidence of increased administrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRN60: Shift in country ranking on internationally recognized measures/indices of rule of law-justice. GGRN61: Change in court case processing times

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	representatives and neutrals who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.	<p>communities they serve.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a system ruled by law, ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. An effective criminal justice system constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances and bring action against individuals for offenses against society. Customary and 'informal' systems of justice – including traditional, tribal, and religious courts, and community-based systems – play a role in resolving disputes in many countries. These systems often play a large role in cultures in which formal legal institutions fail to provide effective remedies for large segments of the population, or when formal institutions are perceived as remote, corrupt, or ineffective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delays Civil justice is effectively enforced Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms (ADRs) are accessible, impartial, and effective Criminal investigation and criminal adjudication systems are timely and effective Criminal justice system is impartial, free of corruption and of improper government influence Due process of law and rights of the accused Informal justice is timely and effective, impartial and free of improper influence Informal justice respects and protects fundamental rights 	<p>educated on fundamental rights, judicial best practices, treatment of vulnerable groups and other pertinent topics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGO62: Number and type of tools or mechanisms introduced or strengthened to streamline judicial processes. GGO63: Number and type of civil society actors trained at justice system oversight. GGO64: Number and type of alternative dispute resolutions (ADRs) established or improved. 	<p>capacity of justice system organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRL62: Evidence of greater integrity and independence of the justice system. GGRL63: Evidence of the intervention contributing to passing a judicial reform(s) to streamline judicial processes and investigations. GGRL64: Evidence of increased respect for the rights and a due processing of the accused. GGRL65: Change in living conditions of prisoners and convicted persons in psychiatric facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGRN62: Change in number of reported cases of fundamental rights violations by the justice system actors. GGRN63: Change in number of reported cases of bribe requests made by justice system organizations' staff. GGRN64: Change in number of cases processed by justice system organizations on an annual basis GGRN65: Change in proportion of persons held in custody/prisons without due judicial processing of their case GGRN66: Change in crime rates (by type of crime)

GGO – Good Governance Output indicator; **GGRL** – Good Governance Result (Outcome) Qualitative indicator, **GGRN** – Good Governance Result (Outcome) Quantitative indicator.

2. Environment and sustainable development

Impact dimension	Impact subdimension	Subdimension description / explanation	Judgement criteria	Suggested indicators		
				A. Output indicators	B.1 Outcome indicators (qual.)	B.2 Outcome indicators (quant.)
<p>1. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS</p> <p>Effects that a project had on the local environment.</p>	<p>1.1 Biodiversity, land, soils and forests. Preserving and increasing biodiversity in project-impacted area. Prevention of soil erosion and soil degradation. Rehabilitation of polluted soil.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world's biodiversity continues to decline at alarming rates. Main concerns relate to the impacts of development interventions and human activities initiated with development project support on biodiversity. Pressures can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>physical</i> (habitat alteration and fragmentation through changes in land use and cover), <i>chemical</i> (toxic contamination, acidification, oil spills, other pollution), or <i>biological</i> alteration of population dynamics and species structure through the release of exotic species or the commercial use of wildlife resources). The main challenge is to maintain or restore the diversity and integrity of ecosystems, species and genetic material and to ensure a sustainable use of biodiversity. This implies strengthening the actual degree of protection of habitats and species, eliminating illegal exploitation and trade, integrating biodiversity concerns into economic and sectoral policies, and raising public awareness. Agriculture remains the major land use in the majority of countries around the world. Agriculture's environmental effects depend on the scale, type and intensity of farming as well as on agro-ecological and physical factors, and on climate and weather. Farming can lead to deterioration in soil, water and air quality, and to loss of natural habitats and biodiversity. Quality of land and soils are further affected by industrial operations, urban development and waste management. Impacts of human activities on forest diversity and health, on natural forest growth and regeneration, and to their consequences for the provision of economic, environmental and social forest services. The main pressures from human activities include agriculture expansion, transport infrastructure development, unsustainable forestry, air pollution and intentional burning of forests. Many forest resources are threatened by degradation, fragmentation and conversion to other types of land uses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species extinction rates and threatened species. Human-evoked changes in habitats Ecological footprint (land use and CO² emissions). Land use change. Wetland surface change. Land degradation: Net Primary production and rain use efficiency. Soil pollution. Intensity of use of forest resources Forest area transformations and forest degradation Changed habitats of tropical forest species populations 	<p>A. Output indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEO1: Measures put in place to ensure protection (or restoration) of populations of threatened species. EEO2: Percentage of land accorded various degrees of protection with project support EEO3: Land converted to other uses with project support. EEO4: Polluted soil rehabilitated with project support. EEO5: Soil polluted by activities associated with the project. EEO6: Number and type of tools developed to ensure efficient use of forest and land resources and stem deforestation. EEO7: Number and type of trees planted. EEO8: Land afforested and its carbon sequestration capacity. EEO9: Area of rehabilitated or protected forests. EEO10: Quantity and origin of wood used in project activities. EEO11: Area of land converted to forests. EEO12: Number of occasions when local knowledge about forests and land management has been sought and integrated into the project. EEO13: Project used local resources and technologies. 	<p>B.1 Outcome indicators (qual.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EERL1: Degree, to which a project may have modified environmental parameters of the intervention area. EERL2: Degree and direction to which a project may have influenced climate change and climate change mitigation actions. EERL3: Degree, to which the project may have disturbed local ecosystem stability and/or decreased the ecosystem's ability to maintain biodiversity or provide other ecosystem services. EERL4: Evidence of increased awareness and consideration of environmental aspects by project partners and beneficiaries. EERL5: Evidence of changed behaviour patterns of local inhabitants in relation to their natural resources. EERL6: Evidence of development of alternative livelihoods opportunities that decrease the pressure on forest and land resources. EERL7: Existence of community groups or a program that monitor local natural resources, their preservation or sustainable exploitation. EERL8: Perceived increased control over local resources by local community/project participants. EERL9: Evidence of decreasing deforestation rates. 	<p>B.2 Outcome indicators (quant.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EERN1: Long-term increase/decrease in forested areas as a direct or indirect consequence of a project. EERN2: Percentage of policy-makers, farmers and other stakeholders who take environmental aspects into consideration in their daily activities. EERN3: Number and type of measures aimed at decreasing use of forest resources and deforestation. EERN4: Change in species diversity in project area after the intervention. EERN5: Improved quality of soil in area of project intervention as per local or international standards. EERN6: Expansion of agricultural land at the expense of specially protected areas as a direct or indirect result of a project. EERN7: Change in soil erosion rates. EERN8: Number of persons acting as citizen scientists after project end.
	<p>1.2 Atmosphere and clean air</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations have severe effects on global temperatures and the earth's climate, and consequences for ecosystems, human settlements, agriculture and other socio-economic activities. Special attention should be paid to strategies aimed at decoupling CO₂ emissions from GDP growth, e.g. green growth. Stratospheric ozone depletion (e.g. over the Antarctic and the Arctic oceans) remains a source of concern due to the impacts of increased ultraviolet B radiation on human health, crop yields and the natural environment. This is because of the long time lag between the release of ozone depleting substances (ODS) and their arrival in the stratosphere and despite a considerable decrease in CFC and halon production and consumption as a result of international agreements. Air pollution affects negatively human health, ecosystems, and buildings, and results in a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ozone depletion GHG emissions Earth's temperature Air pollution/quality Carbon sequestration 	<p>A. Output indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEO20: Project has used the least polluting means of transportation. EEO21: Number/percentage of old vehicles replaced for less polluting units. EEO22: Number and type of carbon sequestration technologies installed. EEO23: Number and type of measures adopted to support green growth. 	<p>B.1 Outcome indicators (qual.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EERL20: Degree, to which a project has contributed to the increase/decrease of concentrations of major air pollutants. EERL21: Evidence of use of products or technologies purchased/installed that lower emissions. EERL22: Perceived improved quality of air EERL23: Perceived improved quality of health as a result of improved air quality EERL24: Evidence of changed behaviour patterns of local inhabitants with respect to high-emission-producing behaviour. 	<p>B.2 Outcome indicators (quant.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EERN20: Levels of air pollutants in the intervention area. EERN21: Ambient concentrations of air pollutants in urban areas. EERN22: Total and proportion of greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector. EERN23: Total and proportion of greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector. EERN24: Total and proportion of greenhouse gas emissions from households. EERN25: Total and proportion of greenhouse gas emissions from any or all supported sector(s). EERN26: Emissions of air pollutants from project-supported products or facilities. EERN27: Emissions of air pollutants from disposal and treatment of waste generated by project-supported products or facilities. EERN28: Emissions of air pollutants from

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		number of adverse economic and social consequences. Human exposure is particularly high in urban areas where economic activities and road traffic are concentrated.				energy-producing plants and processes. • EERN29: CO ² sequestration capacity.
	1.3 Water and sanitation Fresh water, incl. safe drinkable water, improved hygienic standards and sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pollution (eutrophication, acidification, toxic contamination) has negative effects on human health, on the cost of drinking water treatment and on aquatic ecosystems. While installation of appropriate waste water treatment plants can lead to significant progress in reducing pollution loads, improvements in freshwater quality are not always easy to discern, except for organic pollution. Pollution loads from diffuse agricultural sources are an issue in many countries, as is the supply of permanently safe drinking water to the entire population. Inefficient use of water may lead to environmental and socio-economic consequences such as low river flows, water shortages, salinization of freshwater bodies in coastal areas, human health problems, loss of wetlands, desertification and reduced food production. Many countries face at least seasonal or local water quantity problems and several have extensive arid or semi-arid regions where water is a constraint to sustainable development and to the sustainability of agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensity of use of water resources Water Footprint (green, blue and grey) Rivers altered Rivers running dry Water pollution Freshwater species decline Environmental water scarcity Access to safe drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEO30: Number of water treatment facilities installed or upgraded. EEO31: Number and type of sources of safe drinking water provided EEO32: Incidences of water pollution associated with the project. EEO33: Number of measures aimed at protecting and restoring bodies of surface and ground water implemented. EEO34: Volume of polluted freshwater cleaned. EEO35: Number and type of water sources (ground & surface) cleaned. EEO36: Share of population connected to waste water treatment plants. EEO37: Number of people with access to clean/safe drinking water. EEO38: Number and type of actions aimed at efficient use of water and stable water supply. EEO39: Number and type of actions aimed at an integrated approach to the management of freshwater resources and/or at water recycling adopted. EEO40: Evidence of measures put in place to ensure efficient use of water in all project-related activities. EEO41: Local knowledge about water management has been integrated into the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EERL30: Degree, to which the project influenced the demand/supply ratio for water. EERL31: Effects of project on water use patterns in project-affected communities/facilities. EERL32: Perceived improved quality of water EERL33: Evidence of decreased water pollution from agricultural activities. EERL34: Evidence of decreased water pollution from industrial activities. EERL35: Evidence of decreased water pollution from households. EERL36: Evidence of decreased water pollution from any or all supported sector(s). EERL37: Evidence of changed behaviour patterns of local inhabitants in relation to water resources protection. EERL38: Evidence of increased use of rain water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EERN30: Ratio of inhabitants per source of safe drinking water. EERN31: Percentage of inhabitants that regularly use newly provided sources of safe drinking water EERN32: Percentage of inhabitants that regularly use newly installed or upgraded sanitation facilities EERN33: Water footprint of products/services produced with project support. EERN34: Water quality of the watercourse. EERN35: Number of cases of waterborne disease and malaria. EERN36: Wastewater treatment coverage. EERN37: Groundwater quality. EERN38: Sanitation coverage. EERN39: Water use intensity of households. EERN40: Percentage of households using rain water. EERN41: Increase in water fee collections rates. EERN42: Annual freshwater withdrawals for project-supported activities after project end.
	1.4 Waste and waste management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate waste management has potential effects on human health and on ecosystems (soil and water contamination, air quality, land use and landscape). Development strategies should focus on waste recycling and relative decoupling of municipal waste generation from economic growth. Consideration should be given to capacities of existing facilities for final treatment and disposal, the location and social acceptance of new facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality (pollution) of ground water Waste generation volume Waste separation rate Recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEO50: Evidence of measures put in place to ensure that all subjects involved in a project separate waste. EEO51: Evidence of measures put in place to prevent potential chemical spills from facilities involved in carrying out project activities. EEO52: Number of people trained in handling, collection and treatment of hazardous waste. EEO53: Number and type of sustainable waste management measures designed/adopted with project support. EEO54: Life cycle assessment has been conducted for project products. EEO55: Number and type of strategies for reduction of waste production adopted. EEO56: System of waste management adopted with project support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EERL50: Evidence of changed behaviour patterns of local inhabitants in relation to waste generation. EERL51: Evidence of changed waste generation, separation, collection and recycling patterns in project-affected communities/facilities. EERL52: Evidence of introduction of (financial) incentive schemes to encourage recycling. EERL53: Evidence of appropriate handling of hazardous waste. EERL54: Measures have been taken to adequately dispose of all project products at the end of their life cycle. EERL55: Evidence of application of proper waste management in target area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EERN50: Waste collection rate. EERN51: Waste separation volume. EERN52: Percentage change in the use of different waste treatment methods. EERN53: Generation and disposal of municipal waste per capita. EERN54: Generation and disposal of industrial waste before and after project. EERN55: Recycling and reuse of waste per capita. EERN56: Number of people exposed to nuisances, e.g. noise or odour. EERN57: Hazardous waste generated by project-supported products or facilities. EERN58: Special treatment of hazardous waste. EERN59: Volume of waste turned into energy.
	1.5 Energy efficiency and renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency can be achieved when less energy is used to produce the same services, the same energy is used to produce more services, energy-intensive means are replaced for less intensive ones while producing less services (e.g. provide bikes rather than buses resulting in less energy consumption and also slower transfers between places) or less energy is consumed due to change in services (e.g. transitioning to electronic services). Benefits of renewable energy must be carefully 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy intensity/efficiency of a project Energy efficiency of supported sector/community Stimulation of higher production and use of energy from renewable sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEO70: Degree, to which a project supported the production and use of energy from renewable sources. EEO71: Extent, to which a project relied on renewable sources of energy. EEO72: Examples of strategies for energy savings applied during the project realization. EEO73: Number and type of more efficient technologies purchased/installed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EERL70: Evidence of introduction of (financial) incentive schemes for households and businesses to engage in a more energy efficient behaviour. EERL71: Evidence of changed behaviour patterns of local inhabitants in relation to energy use EERL72: Evidence of introduction of (financial) incentive schemes to enhance production and use of renewable energy. EERL73: Change in energy use patterns in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EERN70: Reduced energy consumption in project-affected communities/facilities. EERN71: Use of renewable energy before and after.

Impact dimension	Impact subdimension	Subdimension description / explanation	Judgement criteria	Suggested indicators		
				A. Output indicators	B.1 Outcome indicators (qual.)	B.2 Outcome indicators (quant.)
		weighted against potential drawbacks in other areas of human life (e.g. a construction of a hydro power station may lead to a further limiting of a drinking water supply in the area, or increased emissions from construction, higher strains on environment caused by migration to the area due to new employment opportunities etc.).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEO74: Evidence of measures put in place to ensure energy savings in all project-related activities. 	project-affected communities / facilities.	
2. ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE	2.1 Government commitments to environment and climate change. Policies, regulations and incentives to meet domestic and international environmental and climate change commitments, incl. influencing citizen and corporate behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental governance (EG) comprises the rules, practices, policies, incentives, knowledge, institutions, decision-making, and behaviours that shape how humans interact with the environment. Good environmental governance takes into account the role of all actors that impact the environment, including government, NGOs, private sector, civil society. EG advocates sustainability (sustainable development) as the supreme consideration for managing all human activities—political, social and economic. In the light of most recent development in the field, particular attention should be paid to decentralized environmental governance; issues such as the degree of decentralization and efficiency and effectiveness of governing at a subnational level compared to the national level are of particular interest. The level of harmonisation of local environmental governance with national and international standards and conventions should also be considered. Almost half the jobs worldwide depend on fisheries, forests or agriculture. Non-sustainable use of natural resources, including land, water, and these forests and fisheries, threaten individual livelihoods as well as local, national and international economies. Therefore, special attention should also be paid to the relation of natural resource depletion and poverty, both in rural and urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrated commitments to climate actions on local level (incl. those from global agreements ratified by respective partner country) Local environmental legislation in any of the above areas. Incentives and voluntary instruments for a more environmentally sustainable behaviour. Measures to enforce environmentally sustainable and climate change mitigation behaviour Efficiency and effectiveness of behavioural incentives. Level of decentralization of environmental governance. Alternative livelihoods options / strategies for the rural and urban poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGO1: Project has equipped project participants, partners and other stakeholders with necessary knowledge to act in accordance with good environmental governance (environment-responsibly). EGO2: Number and type of capacity-building tools and/or services delivered by the project to strengthen local environmental governance capacity. EGO3: Number and type of environmental educational and awareness-raising events organized. EGO4: Number and type of environmental innovation projects supported. EGO5: Number and type of supported environmental projects prepared by the target community. EGO6: Incidences of participatory environmental decision and policy/regulation-making. EGO7: Number and type of environmentally-focused voluntary instruments launched. EGO8: Number and type of environmentally-focused economic instruments introduced. EGO9: Number and type of information-based instruments and education introduced/delivered. EGO10: Environmental considerations were integrated into education, awareness and capacity building delivered to project target groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGRL1: Evidence of increased capacity of local authorities to effectively and efficiently govern over natural resources and their use. EGRL2: Satisfaction of community members/target groups with environmental protection. EGRL3: Degree of uptake and type of environmentally-focused financial incentives. EGRL4: Evidence of new laws, bylaws, policies, regulations or strategies in the area of safe manipulation and disposing of potentially hazardous waste. EGRL5: Evidence of effective enforcement of environmental rules, regulations and policies. EGRL6: Evidence of positive effect/impact of new measures on the state of environment. EGRL7: Evidence of civil society participation in environmental governance. EGRL8: Evidence of changes in citizens' more environmentally-friendly behaviour. EGRL9: Evidence of change in media reflections of environmental topics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGRN1: Number of environmental or environment-related measures that have been developed. EGRN2: Number/percentage and type of environmental regulations, policies and bylaws, which were informed by scientific evidence. EGRN3: Increased frequency of environmental policy dialogues. EGRN4: Number/volume of alternative livelihoods options provided by the project and pursued by beneficiaries. EGRN5: Number of environment-related mechanisms and tools for which public input has been sought. EGRN6: Number of active citizens engaged in local environmental observer networks or similar initiatives. EGRN7: Number of jobs created in environmental sector. EGRN8: Number of active CSOs in environmental sector. EGRN9: Frequency and tone of reporting on environmental topics in media. EGRN10: Change in budget envelope dedicated to environment in local or national budget. EGRN11: Public income generated from environmentally-focused economic instruments.

EEO – Environmental Effects Output indicator; EERL - Environmental Effects Result (Outcome) Qualitative indicator; EERN - Environmental Effects Result (Outcome) Quantitative indicator; EGO – Environmental Governance Output indicator, EGRL – Environmental Governance Result (Outcome) Qualitative indicator; EGRN – Environmental Governance Result (Outcome) Quantitative indicator

3. Human rights

Dimension	Subdimension	Subdimension description / explanation	Judgement criteria	Suggested indicators		
				A. Output indicators	B.1 Outcome indicators (qual.)	B.2 Outcome indicators (quant.)
<p>1. HUMAN RIGHTS Promoting human rights and increasing the probability of full respect for human rights.</p>	<p>1.1 Basic human rights. Increased awareness and capacity to promote/respect human rights among right holders and duty bearers. Improved human rights situation of right holders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights define certain minimum standards and rules of procedure to which those in power should or must adhere in their treatment of people. This primarily concerns state authorities such as governments, police or armed forces, but increasingly also those wielding non-governmental power, such as international organisations, business enterprises and/or the private sector in general as well as religious communities or individuals that exert power over other people. The human rights based approach contributes to the emancipation of people who have been traditionally underprivileged and discriminated against. The integration of a human rights-based approach (i.e. human-rights perspective) in development should be geared both to the <i>results</i> of development cooperation programmes as well as the <i>process</i> leading to these. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of human rights has improved among target populations (excluded and disadvantaged people, responsible local government bodies). Capacity of citizens, civil society / NGOs to advocate for (their) human rights has increased. Capacity of government (local and national) to respect and ensure respect for human rights of its citizens has increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRO1: Number of members of the community educated on (their) basic human rights. HRO2: Number of civil society organizations trained in human rights advocacy skills. HRO3: Number of civil servants educated on human rights and human rights mainstreaming in policy and decision-making. HRO4: Proportion of staff of the implementing organization and its partners who have been trained in human rights. HRO5: Project initiated or enhanced collaboration between public sector and civil society on the question of human rights. HRO6: Project provided support to local human rights groups. HRO7: Project provided support to vulnerable groups to demand their rights. HRO8: Number and type of educational tools or mechanisms aimed at human rights education of the public developed/deployed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRRL1: Increased awareness and knowledge of basic human rights among project target groups. HRRL2: Evidence of a more rights-based conceptual approach of authorities. HRRL3: Project enhanced respect for rights of traditionally disadvantaged groups. HRRL4: Examples of strategies, projects, programs, budgets lines or policies that favour members of traditionally underprivileged groups adopted. HRRL5: Evidence of increased emphasis on human rights education in country curriculum. HRRL6: Evidence of project contribution to opening channels through which citizens may demand respect for their human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRRN1: Number of organizations with increased capacity for advocacy and promotion of human rights. HRRN2: Number of advocacy initiatives on human rights issues undertaken by civil society organizations. HRRN3: Number and type of policy documents adopted by government authorities that considered human rights or include human rights analysis. HRRN4: Proportion of public officials, community leaders and high managers who belong to underprivileged groups. HRRN5: Number of human rights courses or programs regularly taught in/by participating organizations. HRRN6: Increase in civil society denouncements of human rights abuses and violations.
	<p>1.2 Inclusion of most disadvantaged groups. Inclusion of people/groups traditionally excluded from the society due to poverty and inequality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty combined with inequality leads to serious social exclusion that fundamentally impedes participation in otherwise potentially functional market economies. This subarea of human rights dimension aims to assess to what extent the project addressed an issue of poverty and/or inequality of a certain segment of population and through its intervention contributed to their greater inclusion into the society. The level of social exclusion/inclusion is seen as a determining factor for economic transformation. It refers to structural exclusion and not to the output strength of a country's economy as reflected in macroeconomic data like unemployment or GDP growth. Factors to be taken into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the overall level of socioeconomic development the poverty rate the level of inequality with regard to – income – education the level of exclusion, based on – gender – religion – ethnicity the scope of subsistence economy (as an indicator for exclusion) (BTI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty and inequality of parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society has been reduced, which reduced their exclusion. Inequity in learning outcomes has decreased. Access to health services by gender, level of income, ethnicity has improved (rural and urban areas). Access to safe drinking water and adequate food of the poorest has improved. Minorities are free to practise their cultural traditions and religion and speak their language without discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRO20: Evidence of equal opportunity for all minority groups to participate in project activities. HRO21: The poorest members of the intervention community (e.g. landless etc.) had equal opportunity to participate in project. HRO22: Evidence of balanced representation of all ethnic or religious groups in decision-making roles in relation to the intervention. HRO23: Number and type of project activities that favoured participation of disadvantaged groups. HRO24: Evidence of equal treatment of representatives of all ethnic or religious groups by project implementer and partner organizations. HRO25: Evidence of additional barriers to participation in the intervention on the side of ethnic or religious groups. HRO26: Evidence of measures taken by the project implementers to reduce potential barriers to participation of all ethnic or religious groups in the intervention community. HRO27: School enrollment rates of members of underprivileged groups are proportionate to the national average. HRO28: Members of underprivileged groups have equal benefits from project-supported infrastructure, services and training as members of other groups. HRO29: Proportion of the most vulnerable members of the community provided with safe drinking water. HRO30: Proportion of the most vulnerable members of the community provided with stable food supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRRL20: All members of the community regardless of income level, ethnicity, religion etc. have had equal benefits from project / equal access to project-generated goods and services. HRRL21: Evidence of the project improving the standard of living of the poorest/most vulnerable members of the community. HRRL22: Reported increase in tolerance of community members and public officials towards minority cultural traditions and religions. HRRL23: Reported increased access / improved quality of health services for members of underprivileged groups. HRRL24: Reported increased access/improved quality of education for children belonging to underprivileged groups. HRRL25: Reported increased economic opportunities for members of underprivileged groups. HRRL26: Reported increased sense of personal safety among minority group members. HRRL27: Evidence of the project promoting cooperation between rival groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRRN20: Number of members of underprivileged groups supported by the project whose average monthly income has increased. HRRN21: Change in proportion of population belonging to underprivileged groups whose food consumption patterns have improved. HRRN22: Proportion of children from underprivileged groups with improved educational achievements. HRRN23: Proportion of public officials, community leaders and high-rank managers who belong to underprivileged groups. HRRN24: Number of reported attacks on minority communities motivated by religious, ethnical or cultural differences and/or hate has decreased. HRRN25: Proportion of the most vulnerable people who enjoy the benefits of the project of the total that could have been served.
	<p>1.3 Minors in armed conflict and emergency situations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian crises, including armed conflicts and natural disasters compromise children's rights to survival, development, protection and participation (UNICEF). Children in such 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The safety situation of vulnerable children has improved. Unaccompanied children have been reunited with family members or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRO40: Number of children provided with <i>safe</i> shelter. HRO41: Number of children provided with access to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRRL40: Evidence of project improving safety of children. HRRL41: Evidence of project improving the hygiene, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRRN40: School enrollment rates for boys and girls of different age groups. HRRN41: Malnutrition rates, particularly in children

Dimension	Subdimension	Subdimension description / explanation	Judgement criteria	Suggested indicators		
				A. Output indicators	B.1 Outcome indicators (qual.)	B.2 Outcome indicators (quant.)
		<p>situations require special attention to ensure their protection and wellbeing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child stipulates that children have the right to adequate food, water, shelter and education. They ought to be free from abuse, neglect, sexual exploitation or trafficking, and should be able to grow up in a safe and supportive environment. Yet, during humanitarian crises, their education may be interrupted, they may be separated from their families, they could be kidnapped and trafficked or recruited as child soldiers, raped, physically attacked or otherwise traumatized (Humanitarian Coalition CA). 	<p>provided with a guardian.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnutrition rates in children have decreased. Access of children to safe drinking water and adequate, gender-sensitive sanitation facilities has improved/has been provided. School enrollment and quality of education (out of which % girls) Illness and death prevention among children has improved Available vaccination, particularly for young children Prevention or decrease of child labour Prevention or decrease of child marriages Prevention of recruitment of child soldiers and successful re-integration of former child soldiers 	<p>clean drinking water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRO42: Number of children provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities. HRO43: Number of gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate toilets provided. HRO44: Number, type and purpose of child-friendly spaces established. HRO45: Number of children provided with regular nutritious meals. HRO46: Number of children provided with sleeping mats. HRO47: Number of children sleeping under mosquito nets. HRO48: Number of unaccompanied children provided with legal assistance. HRO49: Number of children provided with psychosocial assistance. HRO50: Number of refugee children attending school. HRO51: Number of refugees enrolled in tertiary education. HRO52: Number of 15-24 years old refugees enrolled in professional training. HRO53: Number of girls aged 10-17 attending school. HRO54: Number of children attending after-school programmes. HRO55: Number of children educated on their rights. HRO56: Number of children, victims of sexual violence attended. HRO57: Number of children, victims of labour exploitation assisted. HRO58: Number of children who obtained access to health services. HRO59: Number of children provided with preventive health treatment. HRO60: Number of children provided with life-saving health treatment. HRO61: Number of former child soldiers provided with reintegration assistance. HRO62: Number of personnel working with children trained in WASH. HRO63: Number and type of advocacy and/or information campaigns on child protection in emergencies. 	<p>sanitation, nutrition and health of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRRL42: Evidence of project improving psychosocial wellbeing of children. HRRL43: Evidence of project improving access of children to education. HRRL44: Evidence of project improving access of children to health services. 	<p>under five.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRRN42: Disease rates among children in the intervention area. HRRN43: Number of qualified teachers in supported schools. HRRN44: Number of qualified health personnel in supported health facilities. HRRN45: Vaccination rates among children in the intervention area. HRRN46: Death rates among children in the intervention area and death causes. HRRN47: Percentage of girls aged 10-17 married. HRRN48: Percentage of children abandoning schooling (drop-outs). HRRN49: Percentage of children who fall victims to sexual violence, exploitation or other maltreatment. HRRN50: Percentage of children reunited with family members. HRRN51: Percentage of recruited child soldiers. HRRN52: Percentage of former child soldiers reintegrated. HRRN53: Percentage of children benefiting from economic opportunities created for their family members. HRRN54: Literacy rate of refugees aged 15-24 HRRN55: Number of missed school days by gender.

HRO – Human Rights Output indicator; HRRL – Human Rights Result (Outcome) Qualitative indicator; HRRN – Human Rights Result (Outcome) Quantitative indicator

4. Gender equality

Dimension	Subdimension	Subdimension description / explanation	Judgement criteria	Suggested indicators		
				A. Output indicators	B.1 Outcome indicators (qual.)	B.2 Outcome indicators (quant.)
<p>1. DECISION-MAKING</p> <p>More equal participation of women with men as decision makers in shaping the sustainable development of their societies.</p>	<p>1.1 Capacity for public participation.</p> <p>Increased capacity of women and women's organizations and/or LGBT people and LGBT organizations for advocacy and for participation in public life and decision making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the traditional roles and gender stereotypes assigned to roles being ascribed to women, women had generally had much less opportunity to develop leadership, public speaking, advocacy and managerial skills than their male counterparts. In order to empower more women and women's groups to advocate for their rights, issues and interests, building capacity to do so in the first place may prove to be a necessity. In some contexts, entry of women to the public domain and decision-making bodies/positions is blocked by men holding stereotypes about gender roles. Their education and involvement in interventions may be deemed necessary in such cases. Where relevant, not only men and women, but also members of sexual minorities (LGBT) need to be considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened women's knowledge of their rights Increased capacity of women's groups and women's organizations to advocate for women's rights and women's issues Strengthened capacity of LGBT organizations to advocate for LGBT rights. Training and capacity-building of women and men in gender planning, gender mainstreaming, gender-sensitive policy-making Strengthened dialogue between women's organizations and government authorities More supportive environment for women's participation in public life and decision making in communities or institutions and among male colleagues Increased influence of women, women's organizations in community and public decision making Men joining feminist and women-empowering initiatives to support gender-equality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEO1: Women and men had equal opportunity to participate in project and all its activities. GEO2: Number and focus of women-led organizations/co-operatives established. GEO3: Number of women trained in public speaking/leadership skills. GEO4: Number of women or women's organizations trained/supported in gender advocacy. GEO5: Percentage of male participants in gender-equality training activities. GEO6: Proportion of male participants in gender advocacy or other gender-related project activities. GEO7: Members of the LGBT community had equal opportunity to participate in project and all its activities. GEO8: Number and type of organizations established that support the LGBT community. GEO9: Number of persons or organizations trained in LGBT advocacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERL1: Evidence of strengthened position of women and/or women's organizations after project intervention. GERL2: Incidences in which supported women or women's organizations used newly acquired knowledge and skills in their advocacy work. GERL3: Evidence of supported women's organizations forming/engaging in coalitions, networks and other platforms. GERL4: Evidence of effectiveness and results achieved through advocacy initiatives initiated with project support. GERL5: Self-reported increase in women's knowledge of their rights. GERL6: Change in perceived chances of women to hold senior decision-making posts. GERL7: Members of LGBT community have had equal benefits from project / equal access to project-generated goods and services. GERL8: Evidence of a strengthened position/increased presence of LGBT people or organizations serving LGBT. GERL9: Evidence of supported LGBT groups/organizations influencing decision-making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERN1: Number of women's organizations or groups that report increased capacity to advocate for women rights GERN2: Number of public dialogue spaces in which supported women and women's organizations participate after project end. GERN3: Proportional change in attitudes of men and women towards women in leadership positions. GERN4: Change in proportion of women feeling empowered to participate in public affairs. GERN5: Number of initiatives aimed at improving conditions for LGBT people initiated by persons supported from project. GERN6: Number of public dialogue spaces in which supported LGBT persons and LGBT organizations participate after project end.
	<p>1.2 Participation in decision-making.</p> <p>Increased representation of women in democratic processes and in decision making positions in the partner institutions, target sector, partner community.</p> <p>More equal power relations between women and men at the household level, increased decision making capacity of individual women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender norms traditionally ascribe certain spaces to men and women in a given society. In a number of societies women are still perceived as unfit for office. Despite increasing emphasis on female political representation, women may feel discouraged by perceived gender role stereotypes and discrimination as well as by realistic challenges in trying to reconcile domestic duties with their public life and ambition. In a number of cases where women were elected into public offices based on quota system where a certain proportion of spaces were reserved for female candidates, these women acted under a critical influence of their male spouses or other male family members, resulting in zero improvements of women's issues or gender equality. Hence, matter-of-fact or substantial participation of women in decision-making must be distinguished from a pure representative participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal participation of women and men in the intervention Impact of gender stereotypes and gendered cultural and social norms and values on men's and women's participation (and/or implementation) in the intervention Matter-of-fact/substantial representation Women empowered to play an increased decision-making role in their households Increase in independent decision-making by women on matters such as voting, mobility Increase in shared decision-making at the household level on matters such as expenditure, activities, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEO20: Women and men had equal opportunity to hold senior and decision-making posts in the project and related activities. GEO21: Male:female ratio of project participants in (depending on the project objectives): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the partner organization (not the project itself); the target sector; the partner community; and as candidates for public office other as appropriate GEO22: Number of women provided mentoring. GEO23: Number of women provided leadership and managerial skills training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERL20: Women have had equal benefits from project / equal access to project-generated goods and services. GERL21: Instances in which women supported from a project exercised influence on decision-making and its result. GERL22: Evidence of women in public functions promoting women's rights and services for women. GERL23: Evidence of lingering factors that hinder women's public participation. GERL24: Incidences of positive feedback on decision-making roles of women supported from project. GERL25: Self-reported effectiveness/success of supported women in their decision-making roles. GERL26: Reported instances of men or men-led organizations' changing their opinions or attitudes towards women's public participation. GERL27: Reported change in tolerance of male household members towards women's activities outside the household. GERL28: Evidence of beneficiaries in public functions promoting LGBT's rights and services for LGBT people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERN20: Proportion of women in institutional governance bodies. GERN21: Proportion of women in political candidate lists. GERN22: Number of pieces of gender equality-related legislation proposed by women representatives. GERN23: Proportion of women in management positions. GERN24: Proportion of women reporting increase of independent decision-making at personal level. GERN25: Proportion of women reporting increase of independent decision-making in voting and/or as public representatives. GERN26: Proportion of women with increased control over their personal finances. GERN27: Proportion of women reporting increase of shared decision-making at a household level (incl. budget & children). GERN28: Proportion of women with increased control over their sexual and reproductive health. GERN29: Proportion of women who reported participating in a political or community discussion, forum or group in the last year.
	<p>1.3 Institutional capacity and policy change.</p> <p>Increased capacity of partner institutions,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many public institutions, policies and regulations as well as some traditional non-governmental organizations may operate in a completely gender-blind manner. In order for societal and political changes to occur, these organizations and their staff must first be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened implementer/partner capacity to consult with female and male stakeholders on their priorities Strengthened analytical skills, knowledge of gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEO40: Number of female-led institutions or female leaders who received training. GEO41: Women had equal opportunity as men to learn about, discuss and comment on policies, directives, strategies or other measures adopted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERL40: Local government has an explicit policy commitment on gender equality. GERL41: Gender analyses carried out by public authorities prior designing or adjusting policies and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERN40: Number and type of tools adopted by public institutions to promote gender equality. GERN41: Sex-disaggregated data being collected for every major line of public programming. GERN42: Increase in use of gender-specific

Dimension	Subdimension	Subdimension description / explanation	Judgement criteria	Suggested indicators		
				A. Output indicators	B.1 Outcome indicators (qual.)	B.2 Outcome indicators (quant.)
	governments and civil society organizations to design and implement policies, programs and projects that reflect the priorities and interest of both women and men, as well as of LGBT persons. Adoption of policies supporting gender equality by institutions that manage development resources and benefits (i.e., policies responding to the different priorities and interest of women/men, girls/boys, LGBT).	educated and trained on gender-related issues, equal rights of women and men, common explicit and subtle forms of discrimination against women in public and private life and finally on gender mainstreaming, i.e. techniques of including and considering gender in all institutional activities, processes and politics.	<p>issues, capacity to do gender analysis in a particular sector or public organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened implementer/partner capacity to ensure that women and men benefit equitably from infrastructure investments Support for the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data and use of gender-specific indicators in country statistical, monitoring and evaluation systems Information about gender equality and women's empowerment outcomes shared and disseminated in appropriate formats to help influence policies and budgets Changes in the level of gender equality – positive and negative – monitored and used to support political and policy dialogue National/local and sectoral commitments to reduce gender inequalities Economic policies: gender-equitable macro-economic policies (e.g. fiscal policies, trade, budgets) Poverty reduction strategies: inclusion of measures directing resources to poor women or measures to address the gender-specific constraints faced by poor women. Social policies: policies in health, education, social services and other sectors that incorporate elements to reduce gender inequality or address women-specific issues. Sectoral reforms: establishment of clear sectoral gender equality objectives, sector-wide implementation mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEO42: Proportion of public officials educated on gender equality issues. GEO43: Proportion of public officials trained in gender mainstreaming strategies for policy making. GEO44: Proportion of recipients or partner organizations' representatives educated/trained on gender equality and gender mainstreaming issues. GEO45: Proportion of newly hired staff with expertise in gender issues. GEO46: Number and type of gender-related programs or policies developed. GEO47: Number of staff trained in applying a sensitive approach towards the LGBT individuals. GEO48: Number and type of organizational and/or public programming strategies for LGBT developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERL42: Gender-sensitive reporting on progress and results of major lines of public programming. GERL43: Sectoral gender equality objectives clearly defined and pursued. GERL44: Evidence of effective gender mainstreaming in supported sectors/institutions. GERL45: Perceptions of marginalized women of institutional support to women's issues. GERL46: Increased knowledge and analytical skills related to gender issues reported by public officials. GERL47: Target public officials use acquired gender-specific skills and knowledge in an everyday practice. GERL48: Evidence of improved gender-responsive consultation processes. GERL49: Evidence of lingering factors marginalizing (poor) women despite adopted policies or legislation. GERL50: Perceptions of LGBT community of institutional support to LGBT issues. GERL51: Evidence of lingering factors that limit access of LGBT persons to basic services despite legislative or other systemic changes. GERL52: Evidence of eliminating gender inequality from the country's laws. 	<p>indicators in country statistical, monitoring and evaluation systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERN43: Number and type of policies or strategies aimed at reducing poverty of women. GERN44: Number and type of policies or strategies aimed at improving access of women to services and opportunities. GERN45: Number and type of public institutions' reports that provide information on the status of women and gender equality. GERN46: Proportion of budget dedicated to gender equality. GERN47: Number and type of policies or strategies aimed at eliminating discrimination against LGBT people. GERN48: Increase in the rate of gay marriage or registered partnerships. GERN49: Increase in LGBT health and community centers.
<p>2. RIGHTS AND SECURITY</p> <p>Women and girls are more able fully realize their human rights.</p>	<p>2.1 Public awareness. Increased knowledge and recognition by the general public (women and men) and decision makers of the basic rights of women and girls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite a major focus on women in gendered development initiatives, societal changes may only occur if both men and women are well aware of the rights of each group and are able to analyze their realities through a gender lens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness of rights violations, such as trafficking of women and girls, forced marriage, dowry, early marriage, female genital mutilation. Greater understanding of women's rights among men and boys Change in attitudes on women's and girls' rights (including attitudes on violence against women) Women empowered to claim their rights in public and private spheres Changed attitudes about women's right to vote, to run for parliament, make decisions and hold leadership positions Better media coverage of gender equality and women's rights changes in public attitudes about roles and entitlements of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEO60: Number of members of the general public educated on common violations of women's and girls' basic rights and gender inequality. GEO61: Number of workshops, seminars and other activities on gender equality carried out with project support. GEO62: Number of decision makers trained in women's and girls' basic rights and gender equality. GEO63: Proportion of school-aged girls and boys educated on gender roles and human rights for all GEO64: Number of men actively involved in project activities aimed at campaigning for gender equality. GEO65: Educational and awareness activities aimed at media/journalists. GEO66: Number and type of public awareness campaigns on gender-specific topics. GEO67: Number of members of the general public educated on LGBT rights. GEO68: Number of medical staff educated on LGBT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERL60: Men and women report better understanding of gender equality issues. GERL61: Examples of more equal treatment of women in organizations and areas related to the project. GERL62: Examples of local government or sectorial gender equality policies/strategies developed as a consequence of intervention. GERL63: Evidence of the project challenging gender stereotypes and gender-relations status quo. GERL64: Evidence of the project stimulating action on gender equality on local level. GERL65: Evidence of the project contributing to changes in media reporting on gender roles and gender equality issues. GERL66: The general public report greater tolerance towards LGBT people/support for their rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERN60: Proportional change in attitudes of men and women towards women's and girls' rights. GERN61: Proportional change in attitudes of men and women towards violence against women. GERN62: Proportional change in attitudes of men and women towards women's leadership, political participation and independent decision-making. GERN63: Proportional change in attitudes towards LGBT persons and their rights. GERN64: Change in reported incidences of hate-motivated violence against LGBT people in project-affected community.

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			and men. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater awareness and respect for LGBT rights. 	people's health needs.		
	2.2 Personal security and response to gender-specific rights violations. Prevention of violence and restriction of personal liberties of women, in including in the context of humanitarian emergencies (natural disasters, conflicts etc.) Improved services and mechanisms responding to gender-specific constraints on rights and rights violations (e.g. violence against women/girls, domestic violence, trafficking, sexual violence in conflict zone).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender-motivated violence against women and girls is still a common-place in a number of societies. It can be manifested by restrictions of women's mobility and other liberties, domestic violence, trafficking and other types of abuse, including sexual violence in conflicts, and femicides. Victims of gender-based violence often lack access to proper justice and support services that seem to fail to recognise their basic rights and offer them necessary rehabilitation services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced risk of (sexual) violence against women and girls in the home, at work, in public, in refugee camps and in armed conflicts. Changes to the prevalence of gender-based violence and increased number of reported cases. Combating and preventing trafficking in women and girls. Strengthened policy commitments and programs to respond to gender specific constraints on rights, rights violations. Improved provision/availability and/ or functioning of support services (e.g. shelters) responding to rights violations by government or civil society organizations. Increased access to support services for survivors of gender-based violence, as well as enrollment to rehabilitation programs for perpetrators of violence Safer, ampler, more adequate access to justice for crimes of gender-based violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEO70: Number and type of organizations helping victims of gender-based violence supported. GEO71: Number and type of services and facilities for victims of gender-based violence established. GEO72: Percentage/number of implementing/partner organizations' staff trained at issues of gender-based violence, including domestic violence. GEO73: Number of workshops, seminars and other activities on gender-based violence and its prevention carried out with project support. GEO74: Number of victims of gender-based violence assisted with project support. GEO75: Number of victims of sex trafficking / trafficking in persons assisted with project support. GEO76: Number of persons who committed a gender-motivated violent crime who participated in rehabilitation program supported by project GEO77: Number of public officials educated/trained on gender-based violence and trafficking issues. GEO78: Number of feminist advocacy initiatives against GBV supported by the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERL70: Reported increased access of victims of gender-based violence to social services. GERL71: Evidence of increasingly safer access of women to basic services. GERL72: Evidence of attitudinal change among police and other government bodies vis-à-vis cases of gender-based violence. GERL73: Evidence of project contribution to new policy commitments to eliminate gender-based violence. GERL74: Evidence of project contribution to new policy commitments to care for victims of gender-based violence. GERL75: Evidence of reflecting experience of gender-based violence victims into new policy commitments or programming. GERL76: Reported attitudinal change of rehabilitated violators/aggressors. GERL77: Women reporting feeling overall safer. GERL78: Evidence of project contributing to GBV prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERN70: Change in reported incidences of gender-based violence (# or %). GERN71: Number and type of legal aid services available to victims of gender-based violence. GERN72: Change in reported incidences of gender-based discrimination in the justice system. GERN73: Change in then umber of cases of gender-based violence reported to the police or other bodies. GERN74: Cases of gender-based violence investigated (# and % of total). GERN75: Cases of gender-based violence prosecuted/ where charges have been made (# and % of total). GERN76: Conviction rates in gender-based violence cases (%). GERN77: Change in time lapse between violence occurs and responsible organization's adequate response (response speed, days).
3. DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES AND BENEFITS. Reduced inequalities between women and men in access to and control over the resources and benefits of development.	3.1 Basic needs, livelihoods and productive assets. Access by women to basic and appropriate services that support wellbeing and quality of life. Increased control by women over productive assets (land, capital/credit, technology, skills) and increased access to decent work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women produce the majority of the world wealth but own only about 1 % of assets (such as land). Girls are more likely to <i>not</i> attend school or drop out earlier than their male peers. Women are more likely to work in less secure jobs and have to endure more precarious working conditions, facing discrimination, among others. Female-led businesses tend to face more challenges and have lower survival and low growth rates compared to male-led businesses. Besides difficulties in accessing capital, women also face gender-stereotype and discrimination-driven challenges, in addition to their need to reconcile family duties with their entrepreneurial occupation. Some women lack access to appropriate health services due to a number of reasons, among them being restriction on mobility of women, distance and cost of health services. In result, women suffer from poorer health than their male peers in comparable conditions. Women worldwide are more affected by poverty and negative effects of climate change than men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased safety, food security, access to water, shelter, transport, literacy, health, education etc. by women. Increased access to social services; social service delivery that responds to the different priorities and interests of women/men, boys/girls. Increased proportions of girls/women at all levels of education, decreased drop-out rates. Women and girls empowered to use their education to make choices, generate income and pursue employment opportunities. Increased appropriateness and use of health care; improved health status of women or reduced gender gaps in health status among population served/reached. Impact of gender stereotypes and gendered cultural and social norms and values on women's and men's ability to enjoy the benefits of the project. Increase in women's or girls' access to health, education, information, training, or other services. Women's or girls' access to health, education, information, training, or 	<p>Group A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEO80: Number of vulnerable or marginalized girls and women provided with skills training. GEO81: Incidence of consultations of women and men on the design of services. GEO82: Proportional change in school enrollment of girls compared to boys. GEO83: Number of female beneficiaries of health services/facilities established. GEO84: Number of educational staff hired and/or trained, including gender equality, disaggregated by sex. GEO85: Number of health staff trained and/or hired with project support, disaggregated by sex. GEO86: Number of women and girls provided with access to/possession of more energy-efficient or health-friendly assets. GEO87: Number of women and girls benefitting from measures taken to improve access to safe drinking water. GEO88: Number of women and girls benefitting from measures aimed at increasing food security. GEO89: Number of women and girls benefitting from measures taken to improve housing situation of beneficiaries. <p>Group B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEO90: Number of formal employment opportunities created that are occupied by women. 	<p>Group A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERL80: Reported improvements and increased safety of access of women and girls to health services. GERL81: Perceived improvement in gender-responsiveness of health services. GERL82: Reported improvements and increased safety of access of girls to education. GERL83: Reported improvements and increased safety of access of women to employment opportunities. GERL84: Reported improvements and increased access of women to job-related training. GERL85: Reported improvements and increased safety of access of women and girls to safe drinking water/water sources. GERL86: Reported improvements and increased safety of access of women to assets and/or benefits provided by the project. GERL87: Evidence of regular inclusion of women's and men's interests, suggestions and concerns to the final design of programs/services and ways these are being delivered. <p>Group B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERL90: Reported change in women's access to decent work following a project training/support. GERL91: Proportional change in representation of women in professional technical fields. 	<p>Group A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERN80: Increase in school achievements of girls. GERN81: Change in education completion rates for girls and boys. GERN82: Proportion of women and girls dying from preventable causes compared to that of men and boys. GERN83: Hours of non-remunerated (household and community) work per week performed by women and men, girls and boys. GERN84: Proportion of women and men in project-affected community/target group who have adequate livelihoods (income). GERN85: Proportion of women and men living in adequate housing. GERN86: Proportion of women and men with regular access to safe food. GERN87: Proportion of women and men with regular access to health care for themselves and their children. GERN88: Proportion of women with access to family planning counselling and services. GERN89: Percentage of school-aged girls and boys not attending school. GERN180: Change in early marriage and/or pregnancies rates for girls aged 10-18. GERN181: Proportion of women with access to climate-friendly / climate-resilient technologies. GERN182: Proportion of women with improved

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			<p>other services compared to men's and boys' access. (Has the gap narrowed? Is it equitable?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in women's access to or control over productive resources, services, or assets, including resources provided by the program/project Women's access to or control over productive resources, services, or assets, including resources provided by the program/project compared to men's and boys' access (Has the gap narrowed? Is it equitable?) Difference between female-headed and male-headed households in access to or control over productive resources, services, or assets, including resources provided by the program/project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEO91: Number/proportion of women-owned businesses, including farms, supported. GEO92: Number of women assisted in acquiring ownership of natural and/or economic assets. GEO93: Number of women assisted in accessing basic financial services. GEO94: Volume of loans and investments taken/made by women. GEO95: Number of jobs created by women-owned businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERL92: Increased number or competitiveness or sustainability of women-owned businesses. GERL93: Increased purchasing power of women compared to men. GERL94: Increased access of female business owners to markets. GERL95: More equitable inheritance customs or laws adopted. GERL96: Reported improvements and increased access of women to more climate-resilient or climate-friendly productive assets and strategies. GERL97: Evidence of project contributing to innovative, climate-friendly economic activities benefitting target groups, including women. 	<p>access to safe and reliable energy sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERN183: Number of hours a day women spend on collecting drinking water. <p>Group B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERN90: Change in women's formal employment compared to change in formal employment of men in the same period. GERN91: Proportion of women among formally employed with low income. GERN92: Proportional change in average income of female-headed households compared to male-headed households. GERN93: Proportional change in business income of women-owned businesses compared to male counterparts. GERN94: Proportion of businesses owned by women with increased climate resilience. GERN95: Percentage of women and girls living below the poverty line. GERN96: Proportional change in women's access to capital for their businesses.

GEO – Gender Equality Output indicator; GERL – Gender Equality Result (Outcome) Qualitative Indicator, GERN - Gender Equality Result (Outcome) Quantitative Indicator