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Guidelines to CORE INDICATORS of the Second Swiss Contribution

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Introduction

This document provides guidance for **core output and outcome indicators** for the second Swiss Contribution to selected EU Member States to reduce economic and social disparities within the EU.

Purpose of the Core Indicators

The Core Indicators (CI) serve the **purposes** of accountability and communication. They aggregate the results achieved under each thematic area of the Cooperation Programme in particular for enhancing the visibility in the partner states and in Switzerland. The competent Swiss authorities will use the CIs across countries to communicate to the Swiss parliament and general public the progress and results of the second Swiss Contribution.

In accordance with Article 2.2 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Regulations, each Support Measure shall contribute to one or several of the five objectives of the second Swiss Contribution. If feasible, each Support Measure should include a range of CIs in its logframe. The defined CIs focus on selected key fields of observation. Hence, the CIs are not meant to represent a complete picture of the progress in a given thematic area of the Cooperation Programme, nor at the level of the Support Measures.

CIs should be used when they are relevant for a specific Support Measure and only if the level of measurement efforts required is reasonable.

CIs complement other specific indicators that are developed for steering, learning or accountability purposes at country level. CIs do not replace context-relevant indicators aligned to local needs and priorities. The **National Coordination Units (NCU)** and/or the Executing Agencies in each partner state will develop a specific set of indicators at the thematic, sector or programme level. These indicators will contribute to the steering of the Cooperation Programme and of the Support Measure as well as to the reporting of results at output and outcome level more comprehensively.

Aim of these guidelines

The aim of these guidelines is to list and **support the use of the CIs and to ensure consistency** in the methods of collection, aggregation of data and reporting on achievements among all partner states and across all Cooperation Programmes. These guidelines intend to **support the stakeholders** (particularly the NCUs, Intermediate Bodies and Executing Agencies) involved in planning and managing Support Measures. They provide a definition and guidance on data collection for each Core Indicator. Baseline and target values for the CIs are obligatory and need to be set by the partner states during the preparation phase of the Support Measure or, at the latest, at the very beginning of the implementation. These values will be the reference during the entire duration of the Support Measure and will be included in the logframe.

These guidelines do not include definitions and advice on indicators in general. That information is included in the Support Measure Proposal template.

Disaggregation

CIs are often disaggregated and for this case, it is necessary to report on the disaggregated dimensions. In particular, when these refer to people, CIs are disaggregated along gender (at birth)¹ and disadvantaged groups. This is in accordance with Article 2.5 of the Regulations, stating that social inclusion is to be mainstreamed as a cross-cutting theme in each thematic area. Based on their identity and the underlying exclusion factors, disadvantaged groups are to be taken into account in the design and the implementation of the Support Measure. These groups must be specified in the Support Measure Proposal according to each context and based on identity dimensions such as gender, age, ethnicity, religion, language, disability,

¹ Please use the gender which was assigned at birth.

place of residence, etc. Beyond gender, up to two additional dimensions can be chosen to define a disadvantaged group.

Collecting and processing data on special categories, such as disadvantaged people, may be sensitive. It is recommended to use and combine existing information and, where appropriate, collect data in order to monitor Programmes developments. However, data should be collected in line with regulations protecting personal data, such as the General European Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Data should also be collected pragmatically. Assumptions can help to estimate or extrapolate results. For instance, the place of residence or the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries can be used to extrapolate information. In addition, the beneficiaries of a Support Measure implemented in a less-favoured region, as defined in Article 2.7 of the Regulations, could be counted as disadvantaged people.

The use of CIs in practice

Each **NCU** shall report on the progress of the Cooperation Programme in the Annual Cooperation Programme Report, and should use the CIs of the corresponding thematic area(s) to do so. Wherever possible, it is essential that CIs are supplemented by additional qualitative information in the Annual Report(s) at Support Measure level and in the field 'comments' of Results Data Management (RDM). Success stories also facilitate the interpretation of the results achieved.

The indicators in the logframes are a meaningful element and foundation of measurement to report on the achievements of each Support Measure. Generally, a set of indicators is developed during the approval process for Support Measures. However, as tender procedures or studies may not be finalised during the approval process, at the very beginning of the implementation some indicators, their baseline and target values, might be modified. During the planning of the Cooperation Programme the NCU shall ensure that the logframes of the Support Measures include relevant indicators, including CIs at output and outcome levels². The attribution of a CI to an output or an outcome will depend on the theory of change of the intervention and on the context. The decision to include CIs will be taken within the approval process for Support Measures. All indicators measuring the achievement of objectives (including CIs) will be mutually agreed between Switzerland and the partner state in the Support Measure Proposal.

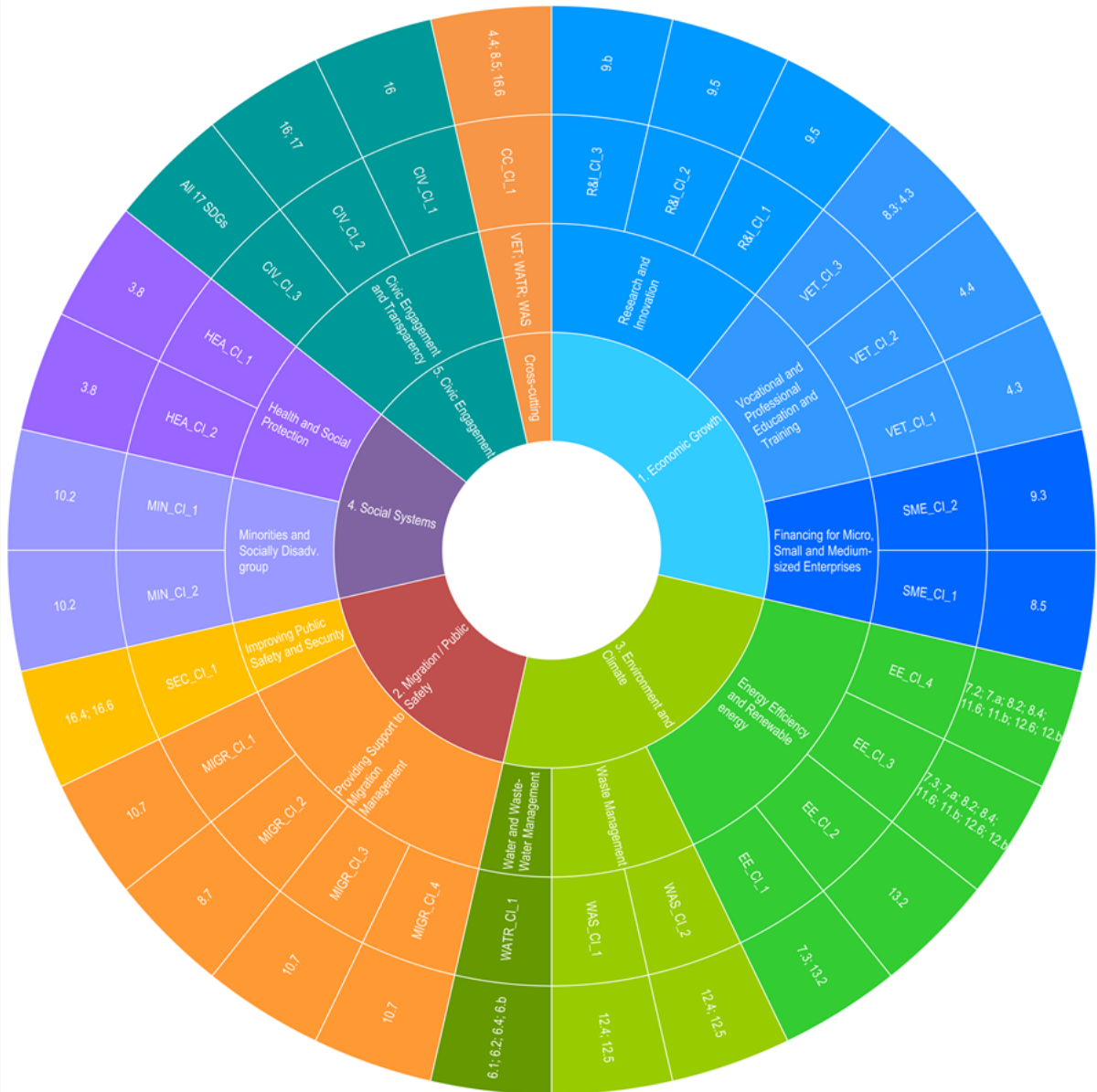
The **Swiss Contribution Office** in each partner state shall collect CIs' results from the Annual Support Measure Reports and register the information (CIs' results, description of the disadvantaged group and additional qualitative information such as success stories) in the RDM, a digital online system allowing for the collection, the management and the sharing of aggregated results data. RDM enhances transparency for reporting and communication purposes in Switzerland. If needed, information available in RDM can be shared with the partner states.

² For the Support Measure Logframe, please use the exact same definition of the Core Indicators as indicated in this guideline. Use the CI Code (e.g. "VET_CI_1") in the logframe.

Chart: Overview of the Core Indicators by objectives, thematic areas and SDGs:

Core Indicators of the Second Swiss Contribution

- 1. Economic Growth
- 2. Migration / Public Safety
- 3. Environment and Climate
- 4. Social Systems
- 5. Civic Engagement
- Cross-cutting



- Objectives of the second Swiss contribution
- Thematic Areas of the second Swiss contribution
- Key results indicators
- Contribution to SDG target

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1. Promoting economic growth and social dialogue, reducing (youth) unemployment

1.1. Vocational and professional education and training

VET_CI_1 Number of persons enrolled in new or better vocational skills development	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 1</u> : Promoting economic growth and social dialogue. Reducing (youth) unemployment.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 4.3</u> : By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Measure the number of persons attending vocational education and training courses, which are new or improved (e.g. through introduction of dual training, curricula reforms, teacher / instructor training, job placement services, etc.).</p> <p>This indicator measures access to VET programmes through enrolment, looking at direct beneficiaries only. However, the success of a project or programme naturally depends not just on enrolment, but on the quality and completion of training and what happens afterwards to persons who complete it and those who drop out. This needs to be measured as well, although through other indicators. The same applies to indirect beneficiaries.</p> <p>'Better training' refers to all training programmes where the support measures contribute to improvements with regard to the process (curriculum improvement, teaching, training and examination methodologies or skills, greater involvement of labour market stakeholders) and/or the results (skills acquisition, employability or future income of the enrolled persons).</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of persons
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation along gender and disadvantaged groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Females in disadvantaged target group b) Females in non-disadvantaged target group c) Males in disadvantaged target group d) Males in non-disadvantaged target group <p>Method of calculation: a+b+c+d</p>
Source of verification	At Programme / project level, programme and project operators
Rationale	<p>If the target groups have access to more or better vocational skills training programmes, then they are more likely to successfully integrate the labour market and earn an income, because improved skills gained during the vocational training are valued and acknowledged by employers.</p> <p>If the target groups integrate the labour market with improved skills gained during vocational training, then their productivity gains may enhance economic growth, because better vocational skills improve the human capital of the respective enterprises or sector productivity.</p>

Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<i>Example:</i> Thanks to the Swiss contribution, in 20XX, xx men and yy women have gained access to new or improved vocational skills training in zz countries.
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VET_C1_2 Number of companies or professional organisations contributing to relevant vocational skills development	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 1:</u> Promoting economic growth and social dialogue. Reducing (youth) unemployment.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 4.4:</u> By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Involvement of the private sector and thus working with companies in Vocational Education and Training (VET) is key to ensure the relevance of skills development and training for the labour market.</p> <p>This is particularly – but not only – relevant if Projects / Programmes are inspired by the Swiss dual vocational education and training system (dual VET) and are characterised by a strong collaboration with the private sector through individual companies and professional organisations.</p> <p>Companies or professional organisations that contribute to the relevance of vocational skills development can be local, international or Swiss. Companies are stakeholders in the governance of VET systems, co-financers and hosts of work-based learning and training processes. They are also clients of VET in the sense that they are employers of skilled workers. Thus, (in kind or own financial) contributions can occur in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provision of space and material and/or - human resources, e.g. trainers, through time and expertise and/or - participation in VET governance and/or - financial resources, etc. <p>If a private company solely delivers a service, i.e. is implementing part of the project/programme without contributing as defined above, it does not count.</p> <p>Relevant vocational skills development is defined as training that provides the competences, skills and attitudes required by the labour market and/or for further (vocational or general) training.</p> <p>Note on qualitative information to be added: Although this indicator is quantified through numbers, it is ultimately a qualitative reflection of how Support Measures involve private sector in VET. It is therefore important to list the actual companies with which the Support Measure actively collaborates, to avoid double counting.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is essential that the indicator is supplemented by additional qualitative information on how the company or companies and/or professional organisation(s) has/have contributed and on what level, e.g. course delivery, curricula development, influencing legislation, etc. This information should be included in the Annual Report(s) at Support Measure level and in the field 'comments' of the RDM.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of companies and/or professional organisations

Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation:</p> <p>a) Number of companies b) Number of professional organisations (e.g. associations, chambers, etc.)</p> <p>Method of calculation: a+b</p>
Source of verification	At Support Measure level, Programme or Project Operator (Annual Reports)
Rationale	<p>The indicator measures the involvement of the private sector in VET, which contributes to the relevance of vocational training for labour market demand.</p> <p><u>Theory of change:</u></p> <p>If companies contribute to vocational skills development systems through engaging in governance, financing and/or implementation,</p> <p>then the system may perform better and the integration of the target group into the labour market is more likely,</p> <p>because vocational skills development meets labour market demand and companies hence have access to a qualified workforce.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>Example:</i></p> <p>Thanks to the Swiss contribution, in 20XX, xx companies and yy professional organisations contributed to the relevance of vocational skills development in yy countries.</p>

VET_CI_3 Number of contributions towards a more inclusive or more labour market relevant Vocational Education and Training (VET) system	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 1</u> : Promoting economic growth and social dialogue. Reducing (youth) unemployment.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<p><u>SDG target 8.3</u>: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.</p> <p><u>SDG target 4.3</u>: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.</p>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>In general and in the long run, VET systems serve both economic and social policy objectives. They are an integral part of national education systems, are linked to the labour market and have an impact on individuals in terms of employment and income and on companies in terms of quality and productivity. Programmes and interventions (projects or project components) are often designed to contribute to increased labour-market relevance (economic motivation) or greater inclusiveness (social motivation) in VET reforms.</p> <p>More labour-market relevant VET system: Economic policy objectives that address existing labour market demand and improve the quality, productivity, competitiveness and innovation capacity of the national economy, of industries, and of individual companies. VET reforms addressing these objectives fall into this category.</p> <p>More inclusive VET system: Social policy objectives that address demand for more inclusive VET, e.g. social demand among young school-leavers or the improved access and inclusion of any group with specific barriers hindering their participation in VET. Such objectives may also address current gender-biased inequalities, ensuring that men and women have equal access to new technologies, skills and opportunities within VET systems. VET reforms addressing these objectives fall into this category.</p> <p>Contributions to a more inclusive or a more labour-market relevant VET system include the following areas of intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal and institutional frameworks and policies - National qualification framework - Financing of VET - Intergovernmental cooperation - Capacities of ministries, public administrations (at national/regional/local level; not at the level of the training providers) - Institutionalised cooperation between the public and the private sector, i.e. systemic and long-term involvement of private-sector actors with respect to VET system governance, financing and/or delivery/implementation - Use of research in VET systems - Quality management of VET (e.g. in VET schools or training institutions) - Occupational standards, curricula, manuals and the establishment of analytic and consultative processes to develop/improve them - Assessment and certification of vocational skills <p>Note on qualitative information to be added:</p>

	<p>Work at VET system level has more qualitative impacts and is difficult to assess quantitatively, which is what this indicator is attempting to do. Behind each figure there thus needs to be a story that explains in qualitative terms how the contribution strengthened and/or reformed the VET system. This information should be included in the Annual Report(s) at Support Measure level and in the RDM field 'comments'.</p> <p>The number of contributions must not be confused with the project/programme activities and/or output working on the VET system level. Contributions concern the outcomes achieved towards a sustainable reform of the VET system by implementing the activities / outputs of the Support Measure.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of contributions.
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation:</p> <p>a) Number of contributions towards a more labour-market relevant VET system b) Number of contributions towards a more inclusive VET system</p> <p>Method of calculation: a+b</p>
Source of verification	<p>At project level, implementing partners</p> <p>At country level, governmental reports</p>
Rationale	<p><u>Theory of change:</u></p> <p>If the VET system responds to the demand of society and the labour market, then target groups will more likely be integrated into the labour market, because the VET system provides an enabling environment for the trainees to acquire relevant competencies, skills and attitudes, which lead to economic growth through increased quality and productivity in the workplace.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	In 20XX Switzerland supported zz countries and made xx contributions towards more inclusive or more labour-market relevant vocational education and training (VET) systems.

1.2. Research and innovation

R&I_CI_1 Number of scientific publications	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 1</u> : Promoting economic growth and social dialogue. Reducing (youth) unemployment.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 9.5</u> : Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	Measure the number of peer reviewed scientific articles published. Each article should be a direct result of the work done with the support of the second Swiss Contribution. If submitted to several journals, the article is to be counted only once.
Unit of measurement	Number of scientific publications
Disaggregation and method of calculation	-
Source of verification	Records of Project- or Programme-Component-Operator
Rationale	<p>If projects supported by Switzerland enable collaboration among researchers from different countries,</p> <p>then these researchers stand a higher chance of publishing articles in peer-reviewed journals, progressing in their careers, and elevating the academic stature of their hosting institutions</p> <p>because international collaboration fosters scientific research and offers accelerated opportunities for obtaining publishable results.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>Example:</i></p> <p>In 20xx, xx scientific articles were published by consortia of researchers funded within programmes of the Swiss contribution. These publications will make scientific researchers and practitioners with similar interests aware of new knowledge in their field and therefore advance knowledge. Also, they will reflect positively on the careers of the participating researchers and on the academic stature of the institutions hosting the publications.</p>

R&I_CI_2 Number of researchers having gained experience abroad in the framework of scientific research or innovation initiatives	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 1</u> : Promoting economic growth and social dialogue. Reducing (youth) unemployment.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 9.5</u> : Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	Measure the number of researchers (principal investigators, postdocs, PhD students, and further staff), who have gained experience abroad in the framework of research activities of the second Swiss Contribution. 'Abroad' refers to any country that is not the country of residence of the beneficiary. The duration of the experience abroad has to be at least 6 months (uninterrupted or cumulated) in order to be considered.
Unit of measurement	Number (quantitative)
Disaggregation and method of calculation	Disaggregation along gender a) Females b) Males Method of calculation: a+b
Source of verification	Survey conducted by the Project or Programme Component Operator at the end of the Programme period.
Rationale	If projects supported by Switzerland allow researchers to work for an extended period abroad, then they will advance in their careers and their hosting institutions will gain in academic stature, because they will have gained new experience and extended their networks.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<i>Example:</i> In the framework of initiatives supported by the Swiss contribution, xx researchers were able to gain new experience and extend their networks through extended stays abroad.

R&I_CI_3 Number of innovations in products, processes or services	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 1</u> : Promoting economic growth and social dialogue. Reducing (youth) unemployment.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 9.b</u> : Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	Quantitative information: Innovations is a significant change, this indicator measures a single product, process or service that is new or significantly improved and that was designed or realised as a direct result of the work done with the support of the second Swiss Contribution. Note on qualitative information to be added: Description of products, processes or services should be included as qualitative information in the Annual Report(s) at the Support Measure level and in the field 'comments' of the RDM.
Unit of measurement	Number (quantitative)
Disaggregation and method of calculation	-
Source of verification	- Records of the Project or Programme Component Operator - Where applicable: proof of patent applications
Rationale	If projects supported by Switzerland enable innovative SMEs to create international consortia and access funding for their ideas, then they will be able to develop new products / processes / services and will be able to grow, because collaboration with international partners allows SMEs to expand beyond national markets, and create opportunities for growth and access to fund allows them to capitalise in these opportunities effectively. they will have been able to develop new products/processes/services.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<i>Example:</i> Thanks to the Swiss contribution, in 20XX, xx new products were developed by innovative SMEs.

1.3. Financing for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises

SME_CI_1 Number of jobs created or retained	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 1</u> : Promoting economic growth and social dialogue. Reducing (youth) unemployment.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 8.5</u> : By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Number of jobs (positions) generated (i.e. created) as well as the number of jobs (positions) safeguarded (i.e. retained) thanks to the Support Measure. This excludes the jobs created to manage the SDC/SECO-financed projects/programmes aiming to achieve this objective.</p> <p>The indicator is measured by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - calculating or estimating all (full-time and part-time, short-term, mid-term and long-term) jobs created directly through or following Support Measures supported by the second Swiss contribution, e.g. in local SMEs; - calculating or estimating all (full-time and part-time, short-term, mid-term and long-term) jobs retained directly through or following Support Measures supported by the second Swiss contribution, e.g. in export-oriented companies. <p>We do not request reporting on the number of indirect or induced jobs.</p> <p><u>Data collection and analysis:</u> Executing Agencies collect data provided by beneficiaries. The data is to be aggregated to the level of the Support Measure. The following aspects are to be taken into consideration for data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Jobs retained: Only positions that would have been lost according to beneficiary estimates and with sufficient probability are to be counted. ii) Durability: Jobs created or retained can be counted irrespective of the duration of the work contract (i.e. permanent and temporary). iii) Jobs created or retained can be full time or part time. The reported numbers are <u>not</u> adjusted to the level of employment: each full-time or part-time job counts as one job. iv) Counting: Each job created or maintained is to be counted only once. v) Support Measure management staff: Persons employed to implement the Support Measure are not to be counted. <p>The numbers shall be reported for the reporting period as well as on an aggregated level.</p>
Unit of measurement	Annual number and total number
Disaggregation and method of calculation	Disaggregation along gender and disadvantaged groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Females in disadvantaged target group b) Females in non-disadvantaged target group c) Males in disadvantaged target group d) Males in non-disadvantaged target group

	<p>Note: if disadvantaged people do not include young people (young people are defined by Eurostat as being between 15 and 29 years old), the number of youth (male and female) should be added to the data collected. The share of youth should be included in the Annual Report(s) and in the field 'comments' of the RDM.</p> <p>Method of calculation: a+b+c+d</p>
Source of verification	<p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of the project or programme component operator - Implementers' own observations - Other entity's records - Survey results - Interviews with stakeholders - Official documents / data - Private-sector data - Payroll records
Rationale	<p>If the second Swiss Contribution contributes to creating adequate and sustainable financial services for the private sector, then companies will create and retain more and better jobs, because they are able to grow.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p>Thanks to the Swiss contribution, in 20XX, xx men and yy women have access to newly created jobs / have maintained their job in zz countries.</p>

SME_CI_2 Number of companies with new access to capital	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 1</u> : Promoting economic growth and social dialogue. Reducing (youth) unemployment.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 9.3</u> : Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>This core indicator measures the number of companies that gain <u>new</u> access to sustainable capital (loan, equity, etc.) for investment, following a support measure supported by the second Swiss contribution.</p> <p>The indicator is measured by calculating or estimating the number of companies (if possible disaggregated by gender) that have gained new access to capital.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of companies, disaggregated by gender (women-led, men-led or gender of the leader unknown/undetermined), with new access to capital
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of female-led companies with new access to capital b) Number of male-led companies with new access to capital c) Number of companies with access to capital where the gender of the leader is unknown/undetermined <p>Method of calculation: a+b+c</p>
Source of verification	<p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of the Project or Programme Component Operator - Other entity's records - Survey results - Official documents
Rationale	<p>If the second Swiss Contribution supports the emergence and development of stable, inclusive, diversified and competitive financial and capital markets, then additional funds will be mobilised to finance enterprises that will have access to adequate financial services for the creation and expansion of businesses, for increasing production and creating jobs</p> <p>because, on the one hand, the private sector can benefit from better framework conditions and, on the other hand, the financial and capital markets are able to respond adequately to the needs of borrowers (e.g. improved access to banking, insurance and financial services for all).</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<i>Example:</i> Thanks to the second Swiss contribution, in 20XX, xx enterprises have gained access to capital in zz countries. Among these enterprises xx% are managed by women, yy % by men, zz% where the gender of the leader is unknown/undetermined.

2. Managing migration and supporting integration. Increasing public safety and security

2.1. Migration management and integration measures

MIGR_CI_1 Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons participating in new or expanded measures for social and economic integration	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 2</u> : Managing migration and supporting integration. Increasing public safety and security.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 10.7</u> : Facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>A forcibly displaced person is a person that has requested asylum or that has been granted an international protection status (such as refugee or provisional admission) in the country of destination.</p> <p>A migrant is a person who has moved from one country to another to settle in the country of destination – without seeking protection – to work, study or reside there.</p> <p>Integration refers to a two-way process of adaptation by migrants and forcibly displaced persons and host societies and implies consideration of the rights and obligations of migrants and host societies, of access to different kinds of services and the labour market, and of identification and respect for a core set of values that bind migrants and host communities in a common purpose.</p> <p>A new or expanded programme is considered to facilitate the social and economic integration of migrants and forcibly displaced persons, if it supports the process by which migrants become accepted by society, both as individuals and as groups. Only special programmes for migrants supported by the second Swiss Contribution will be counted.</p> <p>Programmes at local, subnational and national levels shall receive equal consideration.</p> <p>A child is a person under 18 years of age.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons, disaggregated by gender, benefiting from new or expanded programmes to foster social and economic integration
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation along gender and disadvantaged groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Adult male migrant b) Adult female migrant c) Adult male forcibly displaced person d) Adult female forcibly displaced person e) Child migrant or forcibly displaced person <p>Method of calculation: a+b+c+d+e</p>
Source of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual reports of Project or Programme Component Operators - Reports by NCU and PO - On-the-spot checks

Rationale	Integration of migrants and forcibly displaced persons into the society of the host country is more successful if newly arrived persons have access and participate in meaningful programmes to foster their social, cultural and economic integration.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<i>Example:</i> With the support of the Swiss contribution, in year 20xx, xx men, yy women and zz children participated in measures to foster social and economic integration.

MIGR_CI_2 Number of vulnerable persons reached with trafficking prevention	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 2</u> : Managing migration and supporting integration. Increasing public safety and security.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 8.7</u> : To take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Number of vulnerable persons reached with online and other campaigns to prevent trafficking in human beings. Children are persons under 18 years of age.</p> <p>Trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit human beings for labour or commercial sex acts. Prevention campaigns to raise awareness of the risks and methods of human trafficking may be online or offline. Vulnerable groups are key demographics at risk of trafficking in human beings, as per national statistics, such as young women and girls, trans people, orphans and disadvantaged groups (ethnic or linguistic minorities, Roma). Young people are defined by Eurostat as being between 15 and 29 years old.</p> <p>The measurement of the indicator is achieved by first identifying the type of awareness campaign, which could include social media, printed media, billboards, and so forth. Subsequently, the main target group of the campaign is identified. Once these factors are established, an estimation of the number of people reached is made, which relies on the potential reach of the respective campaign. Consequently, data collection hinges on both the type of awareness campaign and the focus target group. These two elements should be identified at the level of the Support Measure and included as a comment in the RDM.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of vulnerable persons aware of the risks of human trafficking.
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation based on the primary target group of the awareness campaigns and the number of vulnerable people is calculated based on an estimation of the size of this group within the overall population in the region where the campaign is conducted. Please avoid double counting when choosing disaggregation categories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Young women and girls b) Young men and boys c) Ethnic or linguistic minorities d) Other vulnerable groups (The target group that is the focus of the campaign will be identified in a comment in the RDM system) <p>Method of calculation: a+b+c+d</p>
Source of verification	Annual reports of Project or Programme Component Operators
Rationale	The risk of becoming a victim decreases with awareness of risks and methods of trafficking in human beings.
Possible messages of	<i>Example</i> : With the support of the Swiss contribution, xx men and yy women and zz children from vulnerable segments of society were reached with trafficking prevention programmes in 20xx.

aggregation and synthesis	
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2.1.1. Strengthening of the asylum procedure

MIGR_CI_3 Number of measures towards strengthening the asylum and voluntary return and reintegration procedures	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 2</u> : Managing migration and supporting integration.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 10.7</u> : Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>The asylum system refers to the system put in place by the authorities to register asylum seekers and handle their asylum request. The beneficiaries are forcibly displaced persons. A strong asylum system is a system that is fair, efficient, adaptable, has integrity and that produces quality decisions.³ Measures contributing to such a system are considered under this indicator.</p> <p>A voluntary return and reintegration system refers to the system put in place by the national authorities for forcibly displaced persons concerning their voluntary return and reintegration options, and meant to ensure that they are accompanied and supported during the various phases of the return (pre-departure, travel, post-arrival). The beneficiaries are asylum seekers or refugees who are unable or unwilling to remain in host or transit countries and wish to return to their countries of origin. A strong voluntary return system is a system that makes sure that the beneficiaries are properly informed about their return and reintegration process and that enables them to return in a safe and dignified way while promoting sustainable reintegration.⁴ Measures contributing to such a system are considered under this indicator.</p> <p>Possible measures may be carried out in the following areas of intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A more effective legal and institutional frameworks and policies - Intergovernmental cooperation and coordination in the areas of asylum system and/or voluntary return system - Capacities of ministries, public administrations (at national/regional/local level) - Institutionalised cooperation between various stakeholders - Effective return counselling and referral - Ensured quality of support in the areas of asylum system and/or voluntary return system - Funding for voluntary return and reintegration - Quick and clear access to the asylum procedures and/or the return and reintegration procedures. - Quality management of asylum procedures and voluntary return and reintegration procedures - <p>Note on qualitative information to be added: The measures implemented to strengthen the asylum and voluntary return and reintegration procedures have a primarily qualitative impact and it is difficult to assess the impact quantitatively, which is what this indicator is attempting to do.</p>

³ <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-status-determination.html>

⁴ [Return and Reintegration | International Organization for Migration \(iom.int\)](https://iom.int/en/migration-reintegration)

	<p>This indicator shall be accompanied with qualitative stories to illustrate how it contributed to strengthened asylum and voluntary return and reintegration procedures. This information should be included in the Annual Report(s) at Support Measure level and in the field 'comments' of the RDM. In order to be more powerful, the message should also highlight important details, for example the number of beneficiaries who could return voluntarily to their country of origin or whose claim could be treated (compared to the baseline).</p> <p>For this indicator, a refugee is defined as a person who has obtained refugee status or another international protection status (such as provisional admission).</p> <p>An asylum seeker is a person whose asylum claim is in the process of being treated.</p> <p>The measures must not be confused with the project/programme activities and/or outputs. Measures concern the outcomes achieved towards strengthening the asylum and voluntary return and reintegration procedures.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of measures
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation:</p> <p>a) Number of measures towards strengthening the asylum procedure</p> <p>b) Number of measures towards strengthening the voluntary return and reintegration procedure</p> <p>Method of calculation: a+b</p>
Source of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports by NCU and PO - On-the-spot checks - Evaluations - Ongoing monitoring
Rationale	<p>If the asylum and voluntary return and reintegration systems are strengthened, then the migration management structures in the partner state will be strengthened, because the partner state will have the capacity to deal with asylum claims and voluntary return and reintegration cases in a transparent and efficient way while ensuring that the rights of the asylum seekers and refugees are respected.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>Example:</i> Thanks to the Swiss contribution, xxx measures were supported towards strengthening the asylum systems in <i>countries xx</i> and xxx measures were supported toward strengthening the voluntary return and reintegration systems in <i>countries xx</i>.</p> <p><i>As addition, for example:</i> Xxx asylum seekers were positively affected as a result of the strengthening of the asylum procedure and xxx asylum seekers and refugees could voluntarily return to their country of origin in a safe and dignified manner.</p>

2.1.2. Development of infrastructure for accommodation

MIGR_CI_4 Number of new or improved accommodation places for forcibly displaced persons	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 2</u> : Managing migration
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 10.7</u> : Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	Number of accommodation places built/put in place or improved so as to meet the minimal EU standards. Accommodation places refer to a housing solution for one person. A forcibly displaced person is a person that has requested asylum or that has been granted an international protection status (such as refugee or provisional admission) in the country of destination.
Unit of measurement	Number of new/improved accommodation places
Disaggregation and method of calculation	Disaggregation: a) Number of accommodation places improved or created for forcibly displaced families and adults. b) Number of accommodation places improved or created for unaccompanied minor children seeking asylum or who were granted an international protection status. Method of calculation: a+b
Source of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports by NCU and PO - On-the-spot checks - Receipts of material/building supplies - Evaluations - Ongoing monitoring
Rationale	If the number of new or improved accommodation places is increased, then the migration management structures in the partner state will be strengthened, because it enables the partner state to provide a housing solution to asylum seekers during the procedure and to persons granted a protection status.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<i>Example</i> : Thanks to the Swiss contribution, xxx accommodation places for asylum seekers and persons granted an international protection status could be created or improved. Among these, xxx accommodation places for unaccompanied minors were created or improved.

2.2. Public safety and security

SEC_CI_1 Number of staff employees of public security institutions trained in incorporating the institutional change in their daily practice	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 2</u> : Managing migration and supporting integration. Increasing public safety and security.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 16.4</u> : Combat organised crime and illicit financial and arms flows. <u>SDG target 16.6</u> : Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	Institutional strengthening of public security institutions shall be assessed at output level. Specifically, for the institutional changes (new policies, practices, reforms for example to combat trafficking in human beings, organised crime, introducing community policing etc. and to develop accountable and transparent institutions) supported by the second Swiss Contribution, the number of persons trained in their application shall be reported.
Unit of measurement	Number of persons.
Disaggregation and method of calculation	Disaggregation along gender: a) Number of male trained b) Number of female trained Method of calculation: a+b
Source of verification	Annual reports of Project or Programme Component Operators
Rationale	If staff employees of public security institutions are trained in incorporating the institutional change in their daily practice, then public security institutions are strengthened, because training employees of public security organisations is a key requirement in order for newly adopted policies, practices and reforms to be implemented.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<i>Example</i> : In 20xx, public security institutions were strengthened as yy male and zz female staff of public security organisations were trained in incorporating into their daily work new policies, practices or reforms supported by the second Swiss Contribution.

3. Protecting the environment and the climate

3.1. Energy efficiency and renewable energy

EE_CI_1 Estimated annual decrease in greenhouse gas emissions due to energy efficiency measures	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 3</u> : Protecting the environment and the climate.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 7.3</u> : By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. <u>SDG target 13.2</u> : Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Total estimated decrease in greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ and CO₂ equivalents of other greenhouse gases) due to the Swiss Contribution.</p> <p>Calculations of ex-ante emission reductions values according to established reference methods. The total value of the decrease in emissions to be determined encompasses saved emissions. Data should be collected based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementers' own calculations - energy audits - reliable governmental or non-governmental/scientific statistical data - internal and external evaluations <p>The indicator is measured by calculating the metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂eq) saved within the framework of the Support Measure for the reporting period concerned (usually annual).</p> <p>Note on qualitative information to be added: The results report should comprise the following information in the Annual Support Measure Report(s) and in the field 'comments' of the RDM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rating of the results figure/s, based on the following scores: <i>highly satisfactory, satisfactory, unsatisfactory</i> - contextualisation of the results figure/s: relevance and contribution of results figure/s - type and scope of contribution to SDG targets mentioned above <p>The target estimate is based on the expected amount of primary energy saved in a given year as a result of the project. The GHG impact of non-renewable energy is estimated through the partner state's total GHG emissions per unit of non-renewable energy production.</p> <p>All emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) should be converted to CO₂ equivalents. The reductions in CO₂ emissions and the equivalents should be estimated by energy auditors or based on energy audit certificates or other estimates, as applicable, that follow established national methodologies for calculating GHG emissions and reporting them using EU or internationally recognised standards. The methodologies applied should be explained and the source of data should be provided at the Support Measure approval stage as well as in the Support Measure completion report.</p>

Unit of measurement	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO ₂ eq) saved (through energy efficiency measures in existing infrastructure)
Disaggregation and method of calculation	-
Source of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy audit reports; energy certificates - Reliable governmental or non-governmental/scientific statistical data - Records of the Project or Programme Component Operator
Rationale	If anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced, then climate change can be positively influenced, because causes of human-induced climate change are addressed.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<i>Example:</i> The Support Measure XY aims to make new residential and commercial buildings more resource-efficient. Since 20XX, the Support Measure has reduced carbon emissions by nearly XY metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent per year. This is a highly satisfactory result, which is exceeding targets, after a rather difficult process of introducing the new standards and certification. The result contributed to SDG YY by ABC. The contribution was made by providing know-how and technology to the authorities and construction experts concerned.

EE_CI_2 Estimated annual decrease in greenhouse gas emissions due to renewable energy measures	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 3</u> : Protecting the environment and the climate.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 13.2</u> : Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Total estimated decrease in greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ and CO₂ equivalents of other greenhouse gases) due to the Swiss Contribution.</p> <p>Calculations of ex-ante emission reductions values according to established reference methods. The total value of decreases in emissions to be determined encompasses both avoided and saved emissions. Data should be collected based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementers' own calculations - energy audits - reliable governmental or non-governmental/scientific statistical data - internal and external evaluations <p>The indicator is measured by calculating the metric tonnes of CO₂eq avoided within the framework of the Support Measure for the reporting period concerned (usually annual).</p> <p>Note on qualitative information to be added: The results report should comprise the following information in the Annual Support Measure Report(s) and in the field 'comments' of the RDM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rating of the results figure/s, based on the following scores: <i>highly satisfactory, satisfactory, unsatisfactory</i> - contextualisation of the results figure/s: relevance and contribution of results figure/s - the clean/renewable technology infrastructure supported - type and scope of contribution to SDG targets mentioned above <p>The target estimate is based on the expected amount of primary energy produced by supported facilities in an average year of production. Renewable energy production should replace non-renewable energy production. GHG impact of non-renewable energy is estimated through the partner state's total GHG emissions per unit of non-renewable energy production.</p> <p>All emissions of GHG should be converted to CO₂ equivalents. The decreases in CO₂ emissions and equivalents should be estimated by energy auditors or based on energy audit certificates or other estimates, as applicable, that follow established national methodologies for calculating GHG emissions and reporting them using EU or internationally recognised standards. The methodologies applied should be explained and the source of data should be provided at the Support Measure approval stage as well as in the Support Measure completion report.</p>
Unit of measurement	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO ₂ eq) avoided (by realising clean/renewable technology infrastructure instead of traditional, GHG emission intensive infrastructure)

Disaggregation and method of calculation	-
Source of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy audit reports; energy certificates - Reliable governmental or non-governmental/scientific statistical data - Records of the Project or Programme Component Operator
Rationale	If anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced, then climate change can be positively influenced, because causes of human-induced climate change are addressed.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<i>Example:</i> In xx countries, the Swiss Contribution supported the installation of renewable energy systems (biogas and solar power) in wastewater treatment plants, highways, xxx. Since 20xx, xx Mt CO ₂ eq were avoided.

EE_CI_3 Kilowatt hours saved through energy-efficiency measures	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 3</u> : Protecting the environment and the climate.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<p><u>SDG target 7.3</u>: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.</p> <p><u>SDG target 7a</u>: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.</p> <p><u>SDG target 8.4</u>: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developing countries taking the lead.</p> <p>Please specify what exactly your Support Measure result on this Core Indicator is contributing and to which of the SDG targets mentioned, as well as how it is doing so.</p>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>This Core Indicator measures the number of kilowatt hours saved through energy-efficiency measures that are part of support measures supported by the Swiss Contribution.</p> <p>The indicator is measured by calculating or estimating the kilowatt hours during the relevant reporting period which are saved through energy-efficiency measures directly through or following measures carried out in the frame of the support measure.</p> <p>Note on qualitative information to be added: The results report should comprise the following information in the Annual Support Measure Report(s) and in the field 'comments' of the RDM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rating of results figure/s, based on the following scores: <i>highly satisfactory, satisfactory and unsatisfactory</i> - contextualisation of results figure/s: relevance and contribution of results figures/s - type and scope of contribution to SDG targets mentioned above
Unit of measurement	Kilowatt hours saved through energy-efficiency measures
Disaggregation and method of calculation	-
Source of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of the Project or Programme Component Operator - Reliable governmental or non-governmental/scientific statistical data - Evaluations
Rationale	If kilowatt hours are saved through energy-efficient measures, then climate change can be positively influenced, because causes of human-induced climate change are addressed.

Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>Examples:</i></p> <p>Energy efficiency: In 20xx, the Swiss Contribution helped to reduce energy consumption by xx million kWh per year in yy countries. Savings were largely achieved by modernising technology, by changing management practices of relevant authorities and through raising awareness among consumers. Both the implementation process and the results are considered satisfactory, notwithstanding some delays in early implementation.</p>
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EE_CI_4 Kilowatt hours additionally produced from renewable energy	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 3</u> : Protecting the environment and the climate.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<p><u>SDG target 7.2</u>: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.</p> <p><u>SDG target 7a</u>: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.</p> <p><u>SDG target 8.2</u>: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.</p> <p>Please specify what exactly your support measure result on this core indicator is contributing and to which of the SDG targets mentioned, as well as how it is doing so.</p>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>This Core Indicator measures the increase in the number of kilowatt hours generated from renewable energy in support measures supported by the Swiss Contribution.</p> <p>The indicator is measured by calculating or estimating the increase in the number of kilowatt hours during the relevant reporting period from renewable energy directly through or pursuant to the measures carried out within the framework of the support measure.</p> <p>Note on qualitative information to be added: The results report should comprise the following information in the Annual Support Measure Report(s) and in the field 'comments' of the RDM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rating of results figure/s, based on the following scores: <i>highly satisfactory, satisfactory and unsatisfactory</i> - contextualisation of results figure/s: relevance and contribution of results figures/s - renewable energy systems supported - type and scope of contribution to SDG targets mentioned above
Unit of measurement	Kilowatt hours produced from renewable energy
Disaggregation and method of calculation	-
Source of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of the Project or Programme Component Operator - Reliable governmental or non-governmental/scientific statistical data - Evaluations
Rationale	If more kilowatt hours are produced from renewable energy, then climate change can be positively influenced, because causes of human-induced climate change are addressed.
Possible messages of	<i>Examples:</i>

<p>aggregation and synthesis</p>	<p>Clean energy: In xx countries, the Swiss Contribution supported the installation of renewable energy systems (biogas and solar power) in wastewater treatment plants, on highways, xxx. Since 20xx, biogas from the cleaning process and solar energy amounting to xxx,xxx kWh have been produced. The result is highly satisfactory and so is the implementation process of the Support Measure. The Support Measure contributed to SDG target 7a by enhancing international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, through close cooperation with Swiss experts for the conceptualisation of renewable energy systems.</p>
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3.2. Water and wastewater management

WATR_CI_1 Number of persons served by improved water supply and/or wastewater treatment	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 3</u> : Protecting the environment and the climate.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<p><u>SDG target 6.1</u>: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.</p> <p><u>SDG target 6.2</u>: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.</p> <p><u>SDG target 6b</u>: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.</p>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Total number of persons served by improved water supply and/or wastewater treatment due to the Swiss Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Number of persons who were provided with drinking water through a drinking water supply network as a consequence of increased drinking water production / transportation capacity built by the Swiss Contribution and who were previously not connected or whose water supply was sub-standard. ii) Number of persons whose wastewater is transported to wastewater treatment plants through a wastewater transportation network as a result of increased wastewater treatment / transportation capacity built by the Swiss Contribution, and who were previously not connected or whose wastewater treatment was sub-standard. <p>Achievement data is reported as the number of persons in households with an actual (i.e. not potential) connection to the water supply or wastewater treatment system. These persons should be reported only once,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) for persons in households that are newly connected: in the reporting period in which they are connected to the new and functional or improved system; or ii) for persons in households that are already connected: in the reporting period in which the improved water supply or the improved wastewater treatment system obtains its operational permit.
Unit of measurement	Number of persons
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Calculate number of persons by using the average size of households in the specific area.</p> <p>Disaggregation along disadvantaged groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) disadvantaged target group b) non-disadvantaged target group <p>Method of calculation: a+b</p>
Source of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project or Programme Component Operator's records • Other entity's records
Rationale	If the target groups have access to improved water supply and/or wastewater treatment,

	<p>then water resources will be used in a more efficient way and social inequalities will be reduced.</p>
<p>Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis</p>	<p><i>Examples:</i></p> <p>Thanks to the support of the Swiss Contribution, in 20XX, xx people have gained access to improved water supply and/or wastewater treatment in yy countries.</p> <p>From 20xx until 20yy, xxx,xxx people in the cities of YY and ZZ in XX gained access to improved water and sanitation services (from 8 hours to 24 hours; from four days per week to every day; from drinking water that had to be boiled to high-quality drinking water that can be drunk directly from the tap). The project result contributed to SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 by providing access to safe and affordable drinking water and to adequate and equitable sanitation for xx% of the overall population. The government of XX aims to connect all inhabitants to modern, reliable water and sanitation services by 2030.</p>

3.3. Waste management

WAS_CI_1 Number of persons benefitting from an improved waste management system	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 3</u> : Protecting the environment and the climate.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<p><u>SDG target 12.4</u>: By 2030, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p> <p><u>SDG target 12.5</u>: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.</p>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Population of municipalities that improve entirely or partially their waste management system due to the Swiss Contribution:</p> <p>i) Number of persons who were provided with an improved waste management system and who previously not have one or had a sub-standard one.</p> <p>The number of persons benefitting from an improved waste management system shall be estimated by applying a plausible sphere of influence of the improved system. If waste management systems can be attributed to households, the number of persons in the households may be reported. If waste management systems cannot be attributed to households, the number of persons living in the vicinity of the site or the number of persons in the municipalities where the new systems are applied may be reported.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of persons
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation along disadvantaged groups:</p> <p>a) disadvantaged target group b) non-disadvantaged target group</p> <p>Method of calculation: a+b</p>
Source of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project or Programme Component Operator's records - Other entity's records - Operational permits or other municipal records - Remediation, disposal or treatment protocols - Official registers of contaminated sites
Rationale	If the target groups benefit from an improved waste management system, then related risks to people's health and the environment are reduced, because an inadequate waste management system are a recognised cause of public health and environmental issues.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>Examples:</i></p> <p>Thanks to the support of the Swiss Contribution, in 20XX, xx people benefitted from an improved waste management system in yy countries.</p> <p>During the 20xx–yy period, the living conditions of xxx,xxx people in the cities / municipalities of YY and ZZ in XX were improved insofar as their exposure to the consequences resulting from an inadequate waste management system was eliminated.</p>

	<p>The Support Measure contributed to SDG targets 12.4 and 12.5 by providing a more sustainable waste management system which reduces the release of wastes to the soil and thus minimises their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p>
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WAS_C/2 Number of persons with a reduced health risk due to improved environmental conditions	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 3</u> : Protecting the environment and the climate.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<p><u>SDG target 12.4</u>: By 2030, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p> <p><u>SDG target 12.5</u>: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.</p>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Number of persons with a reduced health risk due to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) a remediation of pollution, ii) a lowered risk of air, soil and water (surface and groundwater) pollution, or iii) a lowered risk of direct exposure to pollutants/harmful substances, with these three achievements realised with support from the Swiss Contribution <p>The number of persons less at risk shall be estimated by applying a plausible sphere of influence of the remediated sites. If sites can be attributed to households (as e.g. in the case of asbestos removal), the number of persons in the households may be reported. If sites cannot be attributed to households, the number of persons living in the vicinity of the site or the number of persons in the municipalities where the sites are located may be reported.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of persons
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation along disadvantaged groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) disadvantaged target group b) non-disadvantaged target group <p>Method of calculation: a+b</p>
Source of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project or Programme Component Operator's records - Other entity's records - Operational permits or other municipal records - Remediation, disposal or treatment protocols - Measurements of the concerned substances in air, soil and water in combination with population statistics
Rationale	<p>If the target groups benefit from pollution remediation, a lowered risk of air, soil, and water pollution, or a lowered risk of direct exposure to pollutants, then their health conditions improve, because the direct exposure to pollutants/harmful substances is reduced.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>Examples:</i></p> <p>Thanks to the support of the Swiss Contribution, in 20XX, xx people's living conditions improved thanks to a remediation of pollution, a decrease in pollution, or a lowered risk of direct exposure to pollutants in yy countries.</p>

	<p>During the 20xx–yy period, the exposure of xxx,xxx people in the cities/municipalities of YY and ZZ in XX to the consequences resulting from pollution was lessened.</p> <p>The Support Measure contributed to SDG targets 12.4 and 12.5 by reducing the release of pollutants to air, water and soil and thereby also lessening their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p>
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4. Strengthening of social systems

4.1. Health and social protection

HEA_CI_1 Number of people reached with improved healthcare measures	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 4</u> : Strengthening of social systems.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 3.8</u> : Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	Number of people reached with improved healthcare measures in the intervention area.
Unit of measurement	Number of people
Disaggregation and method of calculation	Disaggregated along gender and disadvantaged groups: a) Number of female patients in disadvantaged target group b) Number of female patients in non-disadvantaged target group c) Number of male patients in disadvantaged target group d) Number of male patients in non-disadvantaged target group Method of calculation: a+b+c+d
Source of verification	Local, regional and national health data and statistics as well as project/programme (component) operator's records
Rationale	If projects supported by Switzerland improve the target groups' access to better healthcare measures, then the target groups will enjoy better health and contribute more to the social and economic development of the society, because readily available healthcare services that effectively address the health challenges and meet the needs of the target groups will result in a healthier society that is more productive.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	Thanks to the contribution of Switzerland, in 20XX, xx men and yy women have gained access to improved healthcare in zz countries.

HEA_CI_2 Patient satisfaction with the provision of services from the health facilities	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 4</u> : Strengthening of social systems.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 3.8</u> : Achieve UHC, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Patient satisfaction is a proxy but an effective qualitative indicator to measure the quality of healthcare. Health facilities are public and private health centres (clinic, referral hospital) where health care and services are provided to the population.</p> <p>Patient satisfaction with health services provided at the health facility should ideally be surveyed in the intervention area before and after the implementation of the programme/project.</p>
Unit of measurement	Percentage of patients surveyed
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregated for gender and disadvantaged target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Female patients in disadvantaged target groups satisfied. b) Female patients in non-disadvantaged target groups satisfied c) Male patients in disadvantaged target groups satisfied d) Male patients in non-disadvantaged target groups satisfied. e) Total number of patients surveyed <p>Method of calculation: $(a+b+c+d) / e * 100$</p>
Source of verification	Targeted surveys carried out at programme/project level in the intervention area before and after the implementation of the programme/project.
Rationale	If health care users are satisfied with the care and services received, then their health is likely to improve , because users' satisfaction is a proxy indicator for the management and quality of health services.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	Thanks to the contribution of Switzerland, in 20XX, patients' satisfaction with the services provided by health facilities (in the intervention in z country) increased from AA% to BB%.

4.2. Minorities and socially disadvantaged

MIN_CI_1 Number of socially disadvantaged people benefitting from Support Measure to reduce economic or social disparities	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 4</u> : Strengthening of social systems.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 10.2</u> : By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>This indicator aggregates the number of persons from socially disadvantaged groups who benefit from Support Measure to reduce economic or social disparities. Support Measures should make the best use of their potential to foster social inclusion.</p> <p>Socially disadvantaged people are those individuals or groups who are disadvantaged based on their identity (see below) and at risk of poverty or social exclusion. 'At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion'⁵ (ARPE) corresponds to the sum of persons who are at risk of poverty, and/or severely materially and socially deprived and/or living in a household with a very low work intensity. The ARPE rate is the main indicator to monitor the EU 2030 target on poverty and social exclusion. Groups that are disadvantaged on the basis of their identity and the underlying exclusion factors shall be identified and taken into account in the identification, design and implementation of Support Measures.</p> <p>'Benefit from' refers to individuals of particular socially disadvantaged groups effectively benefitting from the Support Measure proposed and its related outputs.</p> <p>'Reduce economic and social disparities' refers to the process of improving the ability and opportunity to take part in society and the dignity of people who are disadvantaged based on their identity, including gender, age, ethnicity, religion, language, disability, place of residence, etc. In addition to gender, up to two more dimensions at most can be chosen to define a socially disadvantaged group.</p> <p>Requirements regarding the reporting of achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The achievements should be reported on a yearly basis. - Only the net achievement for the reporting year should be provided. For example, if the beneficiaries in 2018 were 50 people and in 2019 were 25 people, then 50 people should be specified for the calendar year 2018 and 25 for the calendar year 2019. - The target represents the expected cumulative achievement over the entire duration of the programme period. <p>Note on qualitative information to be added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The socially disadvantaged population group must be specified, according to each context, in the Annual Report(s) at Support Measure level and in the field 'comments' of the RDM. Please specify the group included based

⁵ [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:At_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion_\(ARPE\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:At_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion_(ARPE))

	<p>on identity dimensions such as gender, age, ethnicity, religion, language, disability, place of residence, etc.: add the information in the support measure proposal and in the field 'comments' of the RDM. In addition to gender, up to two more dimensions at most can be chosen to define a socially disadvantaged group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If relevant, breakdowns of categories of socially disadvantaged people are needed (add information in the Annual Report(s) at Support Measure level and in the field 'comments' of the RDM).
Unit of measurement	Number of persons
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation along disadvantaged groups:</p> <p>a) Females in disadvantaged target group b) Males in disadvantaged target group</p> <p>Note: The disadvantaged group should be specified in the support measure proposal and/or Annual Report(s). This information should also be provided in the field 'comments' of the RDM. Example: disadvantaged groups are people living in remote areas.</p> <p>Method of calculation: a+b</p>
Source of verification	<p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project- or Programme Component Operator's records/reports - Other entity's records - Survey results - Attendance sheets - Official documents
Rationale	<p>Theory of change:</p> <p>If projects supported by Switzerland improve the access to services and the dignity of people who are socially disadvantaged, then the socially disadvantaged groups will have a chance to catch up in terms of development compared to society as a whole, which would reduce economic and social disparities, because opportunities and services are targeted towards persons from socially disadvantaged groups and will empower them, allowing them to benefit socially, economically and politically.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>Example:</i> Thanks to the contribution of the Swiss contribution, in 20XX, xx men and yy women of socially disadvantaged groups have benefitted from initiatives to reduce economic or social disparities in zz countries.</p> <p><i>The aggregate result brings together diverse groups that are socially disadvantaged in differing contexts. These groups include gender, age, ethnicity, religion, language, disability, place of residence, etc.</i></p>

MIN_CI_2 Number of socially disadvantaged people with improved abilities and/or opportunities	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 4</u> : Strengthening of social systems.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 10.2</u> : By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>This indicator aggregates the number of persons from socially disadvantaged groups with improved abilities and/or opportunities to take part in society.</p> <p>Socially disadvantaged people are those individuals or groups who are disadvantaged based on their identity (see below) and at risk of poverty or social exclusion. 'At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion' (AROPE) corresponds to the sum of persons who are at risk of poverty, and/or severely materially and socially deprived and/or living in a household with a very low work intensity. The AROPE rate is the main indicator to monitor the EU 2030 target on poverty and social exclusion. Groups that are disadvantaged on the basis of their identity and the underlying exclusion factors shall be identified and taken into account in the identification, design and implementation of Support Measures.</p> <p>'Improved abilities and/or opportunities' refers to a change among the people (abilities, behaviour) and/or in the society (opportunity) that allows socially disadvantaged people who are disadvantaged based on their identity, including gender, age, ethnicity, religion, language, disability, place of residence, etc., to take part in the society, economy and political processes on better terms. In addition to gender, up to two more dimensions at most can be chosen to define a socially disadvantaged group.</p> <p>Requirements regarding the reporting of achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The achievements should be reported on a yearly basis. - Only the net achievement for the reporting year should be provided. For example, if the number of people was 50 in 2018 and 25 in 2019, then the 2018 calendar year 2018 should list 50 people and the 2019 one should list 25. - The target represents the expected cumulative achievement over the entire duration of the programme period. - Disaggregation needed: gender (females – males). <p>Note on the qualitative information to be added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The socially disadvantaged population group must be specified, according to each context, in the Annual Report(s) at Support Measure level and in the field 'comments' of the RDM. Please specify the group included based on identity dimensions such as gender, age, ethnicity, religion, language, disability, place of residence, etc.: add the information in the support measure proposal and in the field 'comments' of the RDM. In addition to gender, up to two more dimensions at most can be chosen to define a socially disadvantaged group.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If relevant, breakdowns of categories of socially disadvantaged people are needed (add information in the Annual Report(s) at Support Measure level and in the field 'comments' of the RDM).
Unit of measurement	Number of persons
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation along gender and disadvantaged groups:</p> <p>a) Females in disadvantaged target group b) Males in disadvantaged target group</p> <p>Note: The disadvantaged group should be specified in the support measure proposal and/or in the Annual Reports. This information should also be provided in the field 'comments' of the RDM. Example: disadvantaged groups are people living in remote areas.</p> <p>Method of calculation: a+b</p>
Source of verification	<p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records/reports of the Project or Programme Component Operator - Other entity's records - Survey results - Attendance sheets - Official documents
Rationale	<p>Theory of change:</p> <p>If projects supported by Switzerland improve the ability and opportunity to take part in the society and the dignity of people who are socially disadvantaged, then the socially disadvantaged groups will have a chance to catch up in terms of development compared to society as a whole, which would reduce economic and social disparities, because opportunities and services are targeted towards persons from socially disadvantaged groups and will empower them, allowing them to benefit socially, economically and politically.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>Example:</i> Thanks to the contribution of the Swiss contribution, in 20XX, the abilities and opportunities of xx men and yy women of socially disadvantaged groups were improved in zz countries.</p> <p><i>The aggregate result brings together diverse groups that are socially disadvantaged in differing contexts. These groups include gender, age, ethnicity, religion, language, disability, place of residence, etc.</i></p>

5. Promoting civic engagement and transparency

CIV_CI_1 Number of laws, policies and other public measures enriched by civic engagement	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 5</u> : Civic engagement and transparency. But also to objectives 1–4.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 16</u> : "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels", in particular sub-target 16.7 "Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels."
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>This indicator can be monitored within civic engagement but also under the other twelve themes of the second Swiss Contribution.</p> <p>Laws and policies are the most obvious public measures (definition: a plan or course of action taken to achieve a particular purpose). But monitoring should include other government-led actions such as regulations and reforms. The 'enrichment' may be exerted by working directly with relevant public-sector bodies via input to public or stakeholder consultations, via actively promoting the use of research or evidence, via lobbying or via campaigns and advocacy initiatives. It may be exerted by a single organisation or by a coalition/network of organisations working together.</p> <p>The type of enrichment (political dialogue, participation in law making, CSO contribution etc.) shall be specified, according to each context, in the Annual Report(s) at Support Measure level and in the field 'comments' of the RDM. Please specify the type of enrichment that was used for civic engagement by whom or which institution.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of laws, policies or other public measures (e.g. investments) enriched. Mainstreaming of strengthening civic engagement also to be monitored within other thematic engagement in the framework of the second Swiss Contribution.
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Laws Policies Other <p>Note: The option 'c. Other' should be specified in the Support Measure Proposal and/or in the Annual Report(s) at Support Measure. This information should also be provided in the field 'comments' of the RDM.</p> <p>Method of calculation: a+b+c</p>
Source of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project or Programme Component Operator's records - Official documents
Rationale	Where there is inclusive civic engagement, in which <i>everyone</i> has a place at the table to define, direct and implement public services and amenities, there is greater civic pride and responsibility, which then lead to sustained community wellbeing.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	Thanks to the second Swiss contribution, in 20XX, xx laws/policies/other public measures were enriched through civic engagement in zz countries.

CIV_CI_2 Number of civic actors with improved capacity or better network abilities	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 5</u> : Civic engagement and transparency. But also stakeholders for achieving objectives 1–4.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<p><u>SDG target 16</u>: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p> <p><u>SDG target 17.17</u>: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.</p>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>This indicator aggregates the number of civic actors with improved capacities and/or a better network.</p> <p>'Civic actors' refers to non-governmental organised or informal actors (such as associations, foundations, trade unions, public benefit companies, community-based organisations, mutual benefit groups, NGOs, charities, trusts, online groups, social media communities, social movements) reached by interventions that improve their capacities.</p> <p>'Capacities' refers to the ability of a civic actor to perform, sustain performance over time, and manage change and crisis. Improved capacities could be through participation in relevant capacity building activities, through the development of joint work approaches and visions together with other civil society actors (increasing leverage with regard to duty bearers); investment in infrastructure; new work processes etc.</p> <p>'Better network abilities' refers to the abilities of civic actors to connect citizens with a variety of actors, facilitating civic engagement and participation. It is generally described as the 'third space' where citizens with different interests can address issues on a common platform.</p> <p>Note on qualitative information to be added: It is essential that the 'civic actor' is specified in the Annual Report(s) at Support Measure level and in the field 'comments' of the RDM.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of civic actors.
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation along disadvantaged groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 'Civic actors' working with disadvantaged groups 'Civic actors' not working with disadvantaged groups. <p>Note on qualitative information to be added: The disadvantaged group should be specified in the support measure proposal and/or in the Support Measure reports. This information should also be provided in the field 'comments' of the RDM. Example: Disadvantaged groups are people living in remote areas.</p> <p>Method of calculation: a+b</p>
Source of verification	<p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of Project- or Programme Component Operator

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other entity's records - Survey results - Attendance sheets - Official documents
Rationale	If people active in civic engagement are better organised and connected this leads to more effective and more efficient influencing of public affairs.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	Thanks to the second Swiss contribution, in 20XX, the capacities or network abilities of xx civic actors were improved in zz countries.

CIV_CI_3 Number of volunteers mobilised	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<u>Objective 5</u> : Civic engagement and transparency. But also stakeholders for achieving objectives 1–4.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<p><u>SDG target 16</u>: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p> <p>Beyond this, the 2030 Agenda acknowledges volunteers as stakeholders in achieving all of the 17 SDGs. Volunteers effectively facilitate all SDGs by raising awareness, providing inspiration or engaging in grassroots efforts. To achieve the SDGs, it is essential to engage a range of different people.</p>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>'Volunteers' refers to a person who does something, especially for other people or for an organisation, willingly and without being forced or paid to do it.</p> <p>Acknowledging that traditional means of implementation need to be complemented by participatory mechanisms that genuinely facilitate a people-centred, inclusive approach, the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda explicitly name volunteer groups as key actors in their own right among the means of implementation. Volunteers are in a unique position to reach out to community members who are often marginalised. This outreach raises the communities' awareness of the SDGs and builds their capacity 1) to engage in community action that promotes resilience-building activities and efforts, and 2) to participate in their government's plans for achieving the SDGs.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of persons mobilised in voluntary engagement
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation along gender and disadvantaged groups:</p> <p>a) Females in disadvantaged target group b) Females in non-disadvantaged target group c) Males in disadvantaged target group d) Males in non-disadvantaged target group</p> <p>Method of calculation: a+b+c+d</p>
Source of verification	<p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of Project or Programme Component Operator - Other entity's records - Survey results
Rationale	<p>If people can be mobilised for voluntary individual and collective actions, then it will strengthen social cohesion, solidarity and trust in support of the sustainable development goals, because it will empower them to take charge of their own futures.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	Thanks to the second Swiss contribution, xx men and yy women were mobilised in 20XX to engage in voluntary activities in zz countries.

6. Cross-cutting

CC_CI_1 Number of people benefiting from training to improve institutional and professional capacity	
Contribution to the objectives of the Swiss Contribution	<p><u>Objective 1</u>: Promoting economic growth and social dialogue. Reducing (youth) unemployment.</p> <p><u>Objective 3</u>: Protecting the environment and the climate.</p>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<p><u>SDG target 4.4</u>: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.</p> <p><u>SDG target 8.5</u>: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p><u>SDG target 16.6</u>: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p>Please specify what exactly your project result on this indicator is contributing and to which of the SDG targets mentioned, as well as how it is doing so.</p>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>This indicator measures the number of persons (disaggregated by gender) trained within the framework of Support Measures to improve institutional capacity or professional skills.</p> <p>This indicator is applicable only for the following thematic areas (see Regulations Art 2.4): a (iii), c (vi – x).</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of individuals trained
Disaggregation and method of calculation	<p>Disaggregation along gender and disadvantaged groups:</p> <p>a) Number of female trained in disadvantaged group b) Number of female trained in non-disadvantaged group c) Number of male trained in disadvantaged group d) Number of male trained in non-disadvantaged group</p> <p>Method of calculation: a+b+c+d</p>
Source of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of Project or Programme Component Operator - Interviews with concerned stakeholders - Survey results - Internal and external evaluations
Rationale	<p>Results information on this core indicator should show the scope and effect of activities under the Swiss contribution aimed at promoting institutional capacity and professional skills with a view to enabling institutions to provide better and more sustainable services for individuals and companies and with a view to reducing unemployment.</p> <p>If training tailored to labour market needs and the demands of digital change improves the workforce's skills, then institutions and companies will find skilled staff and become more innovative and competitive, more climate-friendly, and women and men, including young people, will increase their chances of finding work and earning more,</p>

	<p>because in the digital age, the increasing knowledge intensity of economic and environmental friendly processes makes the availability and development of a skilled workforce an absolute necessity, and partner countries can seize the opportunities offered by digital change.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>Example:</i> Thanks to the Swiss contribution, in 20xx, xx men and yy women (of whom zz belong to a disadvantaged group / or: are young people) improved their professional skills and capacities. This helped improve institutional capacities and service provision.</p>