



European
Commission

Results and
Indicators for
Development

Social Protection

International
Cooperation and
Development



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Results and Indicators for Development

General Introduction

This **guidance for action design** has been developed by INTPA Unit D4 “Performance, Results and Evaluation; Internal Communication, Knowledge Management and Collaborative Methods” jointly with INTPA Thematic Units.

It is **addressed** to all colleagues involved in the preparation of action documents and project documents and offers a handy tool to develop solid logical framework matrices. It identifies clear and measurable results statements that are in line with INTPA policy priorities, as well as with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), along with a range of good indicators to monitor progress. It will be updated regularly to reflect evolving priorities.

Its **main objective** is to enhance the quality of INTPA interventions – both in terms of design as well as of monitoring and reporting in the course of implementation.

The **need for this type of guidance** was identified in the framework of the results-reporting process led by INTPA D4, as well as through its systematic review of all action documents presented to Quality Review Group meetings.

The present guidance covers INTPA strategies in various sectors, and presents for each sector:



1. EU policy priorities: a short narrative explaining EU policy priorities and commitments as articulated in key policy and strategic documents.



2. Results Chain: a diagram showing the main results (impact, outcomes, outputs) that EU development interventions are expected to achieve in the sector, reflecting EU policy priorities and commitments.



3. List of Sector Indicators: examples of measurable indicators associated to each result statement are provided, that may be used in Logframe Matrices at project/ programme level.



You can access the online Sector Indicator Guidance at <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/results-and-indicators>. For further information and/or to provide feedback please contact INTPA Unit D4 at INTPA-AD-RESULTS@ec.europa.eu



1. EU Policy Priorities



Social Protection refers to **nationally defined systems** of policies that provide income security and access to health services for all people, and equip and protect them throughout their lives to protect them against poverty and risks to their livelihoods.

Significant gaps in social protection coverage and inadequacy of benefits still persist. Only 45% of the world's population have access to at least one type of social protection benefit, while the remaining **55% – 4 billion people – are left unprotected** ([ILO 2017](#)). This limited coverage is first of all a result of **lack of adequate spending on social protection schemes**. While the share of social protection expenditure in partner countries differs considerably across and within regions, the level of spending is highly correlated to the level of income of the countries ([ILO 2020](#)).

Faced with the need to create **fiscal space** to ensure scaled up delivery of social protection, including contingency measures to respond to crisis situations, governments are challenged in mobilising adequate funding. Furthermore, partner countries **have to plan their pathway to achieving universal social protection for all members of society**. As a first step, they determine the design of the **[national social protection floor](#) to guarantee income security and access to health services across the life cycle**. The process requires a **policy dialogue and country-based diagnostic** on priorities and social protection programmes, and how to fund them without placing excessive strains on national budgets.

An extensive body of evaluations shows that social protection can play a key role in reducing poverty and inequality. As such, it is a key driver for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, and has a significant contribution to make to the achievement of goal 1, to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, and goal 10 to reduce inequalities. The SDG target 1.3 specifically calls for the implementation of nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, and for the achievement of substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable by 2030. Social protection is also instrumental in making progress towards other SDGs.

The New European Consensus on Development aligns the Union's development policy with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and **strongly reaffirms the EU commitment to social protection.**

Already in **2012**, the [Communication on “Social Protection in European Union Development Cooperation” \(COM\(2012\)446\)](#) highlighted the importance of nationally owned social protection systems to contribute to poverty reduction, enhance people's resilience in the face of shocks and structural transformation, and contribute to peace, stabilisation and economic growth. It also confirms the EU recognition of **social protection as a human right.**

Social protection instruments, typically being included in national comprehensive social protection systems, encompass a range of **non-contributory** schemes to individuals or households in need, as well as **contributory schemes**, where only those who financially contribute into a scheme's fund can receive a benefit. As explained in INTPA's [Tools & Methods Reference Document](#), they consist of:

- **Social assistance** (non-contributory transfers in cash, vouchers, or in-kind; public works programmes; fee waivers (i.e. for basic health care or education) and subsidies (i.e. for food, etc.).
- **Social insurance**, which is made of contributory schemes providing support in the event of contingencies (illness, injury, maternity/paternity, unemployment, old age, disability, death, survivor).
- **Social care services** for those facing risks of discrimination and social exclusion.
- **Labour market programmes** which can be 'active' to strengthen skills and competencies to promote labour market participation or 'passive' to ensure minimum employment standards.

During the last decade, there has also been a growing focus on bringing together humanitarian, risk-reduction, resilience-building and developmental approaches to generate more predictable, organised, effective, efficient and flexible responses. This is highlighted in the [Communication on Forced Displacement and Development \(COM\(2016\) 234\)](#) and in the conclusions of the Council of the European Union (EU) on [operationalising the humanitarian-development nexus \(9383/17\)](#). It has led to a commitment to connect humanitarian assistance to social protection systems, recognising the potential for significant efficiency, impact and sustainability gains and in this context, interest in 'shock-responsive' or 'adaptive' social protection has emerged. This new field focusses on boosting the **role of social protection in building household resilience before shocks occur; and at the same time on increasing the capability of social protection systems and programmes to respond to shocks after they occur** (World Bank [2018](#) and [2020](#)).

With the COVID19 outbreak in 2020, besides the immediate health response, **social protection has quickly emerged as an effective crisis response mechanism to the socio-economic impact of the pandemic and thus gained considerable importance in international cooperation.**

EU Strategic Priorities

In order to contribute to the desired impact of reducing poverty and inequality, EU-funded interventions aim to deliver towards a variety of outcomes, depending on their focus and local context:

1. Nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures implemented for all
2. Increasingly efficient, effective and fair social protection financing and spending
3. Legal and policy frameworks for social protection based on pro-poor and gender- and disability-sensitive development strategies designed and enforced
4. Adequate social protection benefits (in cash, in kind, as service) provided
5. Harmonisation and standardisation of social protection provision, moving from selective, short-term safety nets to comprehensive systems (Social Protection Floors)
6. Enhanced effectiveness of social protection systems and provision through adoption of digital technologies
7. Increased participation of civil society and social partners with the state to develop social protection systems and monitor performance
8. Adaptive/shock responsive social protection systems (ASP/SRSP) developed that can be rapidly scaled up to address recurrent natural disasters and/or can function in fragile states and post-conflict situations
9. Social protection is extended to difficult to reach target groups, including people in urban settings, those in the informal economy, migrants and displaced people and other specific target groups
10. Social protection promotes structural transformation towards greener economies and societies, actively addressing climate change
11. Social protection policies and instruments are nutrition-sensitive.

As of December 2020, the EU is implementing Social Protection programmes in 29 partner countries. Almost half of this EUR 1.75 billion investment in Social Protection is implemented through budget support. About 75% of these programmes is spent to support social transfers to individuals.

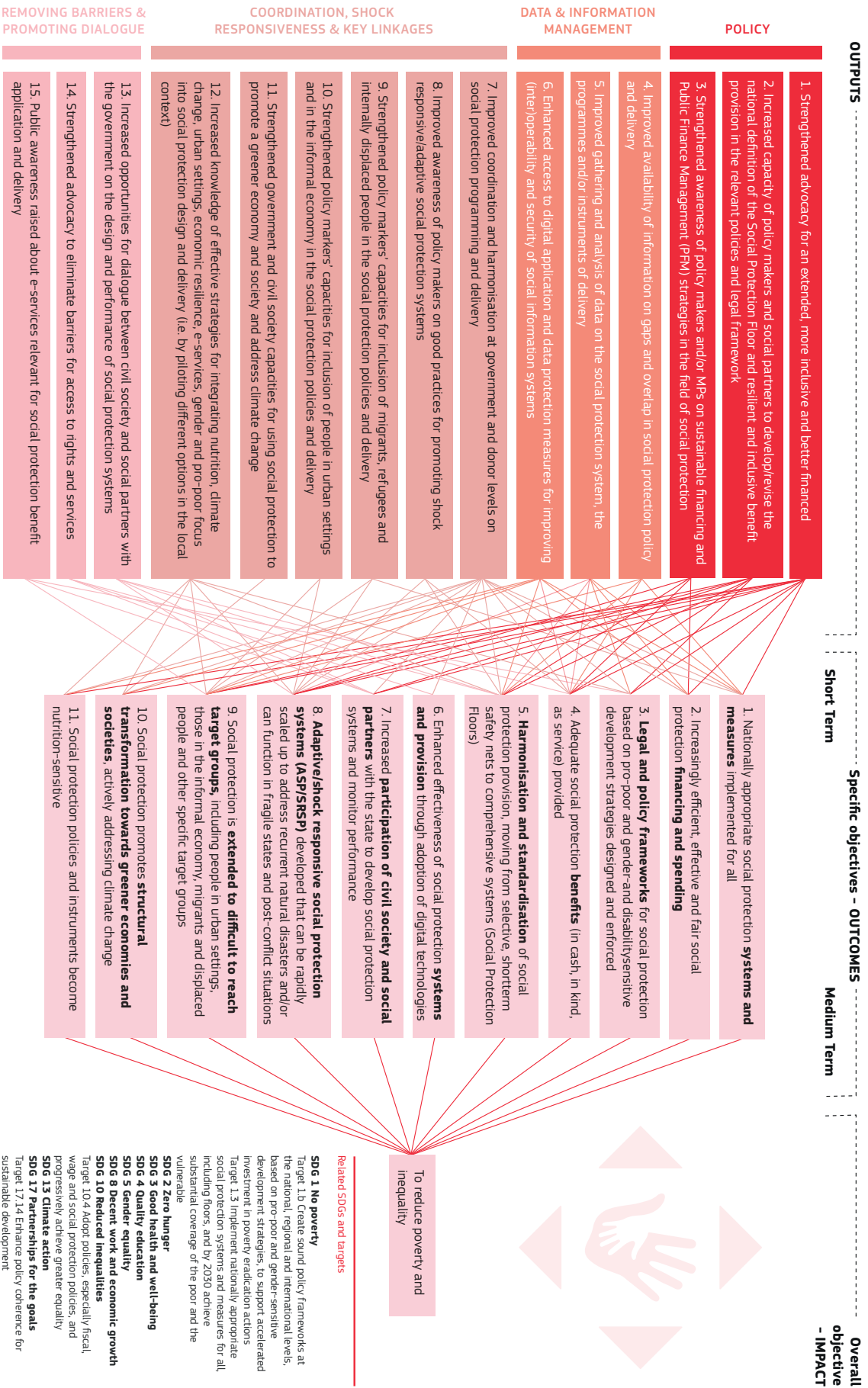
In 2020, **COVID-19 has revealed the structural weaknesses of social protection systems**, one could say that the pandemic is like a stress test revealing the strengths and weaknesses of our societies and social systems and mercilessly exposing existing structural flaws. The European Union, its Member States and the European financial institutions, **acting together as 'Team Europe'**, have taken comprehensive and decisive action to tackle the destructive impact of COVID-19 with a special focus on attenuating social, health, and economic consequences. The European Commission has adapted its priorities and programmes with partner countries to address the crisis. The action and solution implemented in these difficult times promote an equitable, sustainable and inclusive recovery and **aim at building back better**.

Regarding the **main priorities of INTPA** (Africa-EU Partnership; Green Deal; Digital Partnerships; Resilience, Peace & Security; Migration and Forced Displacement), it is obvious that more comprehensive and sustainable social protection systems are likely to contribute to achieving these priorities.

Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) also play a key part in the future programming. They consist of broader political and cross-sectoral approaches and **bring together the collective European experiences and capacities with the aim of better supporting our partner countries' priorities**, thus reinforcing shared values and interests. They will be complementary to the countries' priority sectors.





2. Results Chain





3. List of Sector Indicators

Result	Indicators
 Impact To reduce poverty and inequality	<p>✔ SDG 1.2.1. Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line <i>data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>
	<p>✔ SDG 1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions <i>data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>
	<p>✔ National Gini index <i>data source</i> World Bank Open Data portal, https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/</p>
	<p>✔ Impact of social assistance/social insurance on poverty - Percentage reduction in national Gini inequality index resulting from social assistance or social insurance transfers <i>data source</i> World Bank, ASPIRE Database, https://www.worldbank.org/en/data/datatopics/aspire</p>
	<p>✔ Impact of social assistance/social insurance on poverty headcount - percentage reduction in the poverty headcount at national level resulting from social assistance or social insurance transfers <i>data source</i> World Bank, ASPIRE Database, https://www.worldbank.org/en/data/datatopics/aspire</p>
	<p>✔ Impact of social assistance/social insurance on depth of poverty - percentage reduction in the poverty gap resulting from social assistance or social insurance transfers <i>data source</i> World Bank, ASPIRE Database, https://www.worldbank.org/en/data/datatopics/aspire</p>

Result	Indicators
 Outcome 1 Nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures implemented for all	<p>✔ SDG 1.3.1. Coverage by social protection floors/systems - Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit (using ILO methodology) <i>data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>
	<p>✔ SDG 1.3.1. Coverage by social protection floors/systems - Proportion of children/households receiving child/family cash benefit (using ILO methodology) <i>data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/. The main data source is the Social Security Inquiry (SSI)</p>
	<p>✔ SDG 1.3.1. Coverage by social protection floors/systems -Proportion of women giving birth covered by maternity benefits (using ILO methodology) <i>data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/. The main data source is the Social Security Inquiry (SSI)</p>
	<p>✔ SDG 1.3.1. Coverage by social protection floors/systems -Proportion of persons with disabilities receiving benefits (using ILO methodology) <i>data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/. The main data source is the Social Security Inquiry (SSI)</p>
	<p>✔ SDG 1.3.1. Coverage by social protection floors/systems -Proportion of unemployed receiving benefits (using ILO methodology) <i>data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/. The main data source is the Social Security Inquiry (SSI)</p>
	<p>✔ SDG 1.3.1. Coverage by social protection floors/systems -Proportion of workers covered in case of employment injury (using ILO methodology) <i>data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/. The main data source is the Social Security Inquiry (SSI)</p>
	<p>✔ SDG 1.3.1. Coverage by social protection floors/systems -Proportion of older persons receiving a pension (using ILO methodology) <i>data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/. The main data source is the Social Security Inquiry (SSI)</p>
	<p>✔ SDG 1.3.1. Coverage by social protection floors/systems -Proportion of vulnerable persons receiving benefits (using ILO methodology) <i>data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/. The main data source is the Social Security Inquiry (SSI)</p>

- ✔ SDG 1.3.1. Coverage by social protection floors/systems -Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (using WB methodology)

data source Global SDG Indicators Database, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>.
The main data source is the Social Security Inquiry (SSI)

- ✔ SDG 1.3.1. Coverage by social protection floors/systems -Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (using WB methodology)

data source Global SDG Indicators Database, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>.
The main data source is the Social Security Inquiry (SSI)

Result

Indicators



Outcome 2

Increasingly efficient, effective and fair social protection financing and spending

- ✔ SDG 10.4.2. The redistributive impact of fiscal policy

data source Global SDG Indicators Database <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

- ✔ SDG 1.a.2. Annual government social protection expenditure as a percentage of total government expenditure on all sectors

data source Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

- ✔ Social protection expenditure as % of GDP

data source ILO, World Social Protection Data Dashboards, <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=40>. Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention.

- ✔ Expenditure on health care as % of GDP

data source ILO, World Social Protection Data Dashboards, <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=40>. Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention.

- ✔ Annual social assistance spending as a percentage of GDP

data source World Bank, ASPIRE Database, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/data/datatopics/aspire>

- ✔ Annual actual social protection expenditure as percentage of social protection budget (excluding health)

data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

- ✔ Ratio of domestic resources (disaggregated by social protection contributions and state budget) and external funding for social protection

data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

- ✔ Social assistance (non-contributory) expenditure as a percentage of social protection expenditure

data source Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

- ✔ Total cost of transfer ratio (TCTR): Percentage of delivery costs to overall transfer costs within social protection programmes

data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

Result

Indicators



Outcome 3

Legal and policy frameworks for social protection based on pro-poor and gender- and disability-sensitive development strategies designed and adopted

- ✔ Extent to which the national social protection strategy and policy in place is accompanied by associated institutional structures

data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

- ✔ Extent to which social protection provision has legislative basis

data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

- ✔ Extent to which social protection legal, policy and strategic frameworks are implemented

data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

- ✔ Extent to which national social protection sector policy is based on pro-poor and gender- and disability-sensitive principles

data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

- ✔ Extent to which national social protection sector policy is based on pro-poor and gender-and disability-sensitive principles
data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ SDG 1.b.1. Pro-poor social spending - Percentage of pro-poor public social assistance spending by government
data source Global SDG Indicators Database, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>
- ✔ Extent to which sex-disaggregated data and qualitative information on gender and disability sensitivity are publicly available for national social protection programmes
data source Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

Result

Indicators

**Outcome 4**

Adequate of social protection benefits (in cash, in kind, as service) provided

- ✔ Impact of receipt of social assistance and social insurance transfers (excluding contributory pensions) on headcount poverty among recipients
data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ Impact of receipt of social assistance and social insurance transfers (excluding contributory pensions) on depth of poverty among recipients
data source Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ Impact of receipt of social assistance and social insurance transfers (excluding contributory pensions) on the severity of poverty among recipients
data source National education ministry (EMIS)
- ✔ Percentage change in benefit generosity
data source Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ Average value of benefit in cash per recipient as a proportion of the national poverty line by programme
data source Government administrative data
- ✔ Proportion of transfers delivered within timeline set out in operational manual
data source Government administrative data

Result

Indicators

**Outcome 5**

Harmonisation and standardisation of social protection provision, moving from selective, short-term safety nets to comprehensive systems (Social Protection Floors)

- ✔ Extent to which the total number of discrete donor and government social protection programmes is reducing while overall coverage increases
data source Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ Extent to which mechanisms are in place to enhance policy coherence of interventions in social protection
data source Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ Extent to which the government national registry and Management Information System (MIS) results in harmonised provision of social protection
data source Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ Extent to which the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system for social protection is results-based, gender- and nutrition-sensitive
data source Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

Result

Indicators

**Outcome 6**

Enhanced effectiveness of social protection systems and provision through adoption of digital technologies

- ✔ Percentage of individuals with processable data records registered in the national registry for social benefits
data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ Percentage of benefits managed and monitored through digital systems (disaggregated by type of benefit: social assistance and social insurance)
data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention

- ✔ Percentage of beneficiaries' meta-data shared with at least one other social sector database (i.e. health, education)

data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ Percentage of benefits delivered through non-cash channels (ATMs, mobile money, banks)


data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ Extent to which complaints and appeals are registered in the Management Information System


data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ Extent to which the sector-specific privacy and data protection policies and instruments are based on national, regional, global legal frameworks


data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ Percentage of social protection beneficiaries that have explicitly given consent to the processing of their personal data

data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention
- ✔ Extent to which personal data breaks are notified and registered


data source Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention


Result	Indicators
<p> Outcome 7</p> <p>Increased participation of civil society and social partners with the state to develop social protection systems and monitor performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>✔ Extent to which civil society and other partners participate in the planning of social protection provision</p> <p><i>data source</i> Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>✔ Extent to which civil society and other partners participate in monitoring the implementation of social protection provision</p> <p><i>data source</i> Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p>


Result	Indicators
<p> Outcome 8</p> <p>Adaptive / Shock responsive social protection systems (ASP/SRSP) developed that can be rapidly scaled up to address recurrent natural disasters and/or can function in fragile states and post-conflict situations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>✔ Extent to which a mechanism is in place for rapid resource mobilisation/release of contingency funds to scale up provision at time of shock</p> <p><i>data source</i> Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>✔ Extent of use of social protection systems and instruments to prepare for and deliver shock responses</p> <p><i>data source</i> Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p>


Result	Indicators
<p> Outcome 9</p> <p>Social protection extended to difficult to reach target groups, including people in urban settings, those in the informal economy, migrants and displaced people, and other specific target groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>✔ Percentage of migrants and forcibly displaced persons (refugees and IDPs) receiving at least one social protection benefit, disaggregated by sex and migration status</p> <p><i>data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>✔ Percentage of workers in the informal economy receiving at least one social protection benefit, disaggregated by sex</p> <p><i>data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>✔ Extent to which social insurance programmes offer flexible terms and conditions for informal workers</p> <p><i>data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p>
<p> Outcome 10</p> <p>Social protection promotes structural transformation towards greener economies and societies, actively addressing climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>✔ Extent of collaboration between the ministries responsible for social protection, for environment and for finance on design and implementation of social protection that contributes to the national climate change strategy</p> <p><i>data source</i> Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>✔ Extent to which public works programmes directly mitigate the effects of climate change and shocks</p> <p><i>data source</i> Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>✔ Extent to which social protection monitoring and evaluation activity provide evidence of climate change mitigation/green economy impact</p> <p><i>data source</i> Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p>
<p> Outcome 11</p> <p>Social protection policies and instruments are nutrition-sensitive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>✔ Extent to which social protection policies and instruments show explicit links to nutrition and food security</p> <p><i>data source</i> Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>✔ Extent to which social protection interventions contribute to the achievement of nutrition and food security objectives</p> <p><i>data source</i> Baseline and endline studies to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p>
<p> Output</p> <p>1. Advocacy for an extended, more inclusive and better financed social protection system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention contributed to the formulation and implementation of advocacy plan for social protection system development, in coordination with other development partners</p> <p><i>data source</i> Progress reports</p> <p>✔ Number of government and civil society participants trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their understanding of the potential benefit of an extended, more inclusive and better financed social protection system, disaggregated by sex and sector</p> <p><i>data source</i> Database of training participants, pre and post-training tests</p> <p>✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported effective civil society advocacy promoting the expansion of the social protection system</p> <p><i>data source</i> Progress reports</p>

Result	Indicators
<p> Output</p> <p>2. Increased capacity of policy makers and social partners to develop/revise the national definition of the Social Protection Floor and resilient and inclusive benefit provision in the relevant policies and legal framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Number of policy makers trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge and/or skills for developing/revising the national definition of the Social Protection Floor and resilient and inclusive benefit provision <i>data source</i> Project's database of training participants, pre and post-training tests ✔ Number of social partners trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge and skills for developing/revising the national definition of the Social Protection Floor and resilient and inclusive benefit provision <i>data source</i> Project's database of training participants, pre and post-training tests ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the inclusion of a nationally defined Social Protection Floor in the public policy framework <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention contributed to the development of policies, legal frameworks and the design of the national SP Floor, which guarantee income support and access to health services across the life cycle <i>data source</i> Progress reports
<p> Output</p> <p>3. Strengthened awareness of policy makers and/or MPs on sustainable financing and Public Finance Management (PFM) strategies in the field of social protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Number of government representatives trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge of sustainable financing and Public Finance Management (PFM) strategies in the field of social protection <i>data source</i> Database of training participants, pre and post-training survey ✔ Extent to which policy makers' activities for improving fiscal space/budget allocation spending efficiency and/or multi-annual budgeting in social protection, are supported by the EU-funded intervention <i>data source</i> Progress reports
<p> Output</p> <p>4. Improved availability of information on gaps and overlap in social protection policy and delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Extent to which data on the distribution and depth of poverty and vulnerability is collected, updated and made available, with support of the EU-funded intervention <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which government coordination mechanisms for social protection provision are able to provide complete and recent information data on legal and effective policy and programme coverage and overlaps, with support of the EU-funded intervention <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the integration of data on donor activities in the social protection sector into government planning <i>data source</i> Progress reports
<p> Output</p> <p>5. Improved gathering and analysis of data on the social protection system, the programmes and/or instruments of delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention maintained/improved the social protection sector registry (e.g. scale of coverage, quality and completeness of data records, frequency of updating) <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention maintained/improved the completeness and quality of data of the Management and Information System(s) <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the government systems for providing timely, robust and integrated data on social protection sector performance (across multiple programmes) <i>data source</i> Progress reports

Result	Indicators
 Output 6. Enhanced access to digital application and data protection measures for improving (inter)operability and security of social information systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Extent to which EU supported pilots explore options for digital applications relating to enrolment, payments and monitoring <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention proposes digital solutions for improving the interoperability of key social protection programmes, processes and information systems and the convergence with the other social sectors' digital frameworks <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the integration of privacy and data protection rules of applicable regulatory frameworks for social protection registration and delivery <i>data source</i> Progress reports

Result	Indicators
 Output 7. Improved coordination and harmonisation at government and donor levels on social protection programming and delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Frequency of coordination meetings on social protection programming and delivery between the government and donor community including EU <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention strengthened mechanisms for donor-government coordination in the social protection <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention strengthened mechanisms for intra-government coordination in the social protection sector <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Number of joint activities, including evaluations of social protection programming and delivery and sector reviews, with bilateral partners and international organisations, conducted with support from the EU-funded intervention <i>data source</i> Progress reports

Result	Indicators
 Output 8. Improved awareness of policy makers on good practices for promoting shock responsive/adaptive social protection systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Number of policy makers trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge of good practices for promoting shock sensitive and/or adaptive social protection systems, disaggregated by sex <i>data source</i> Database of training participants, pre and post-training tests ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention provided inputs for the incorporation of shock sensitive and/or adaptive social protection into the national strategy <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention established/reinforced coordination mechanisms between development and humanitarian actors in both humanitarian and development interventions <i>data source</i> Progress reports

Result	Indicators
 Output 9. Strengthened policy makers' capacities for inclusion of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people in the social protection policies and delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the integration of migrants, refugees and the internally displaced into social protection policy <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which EU-funded pilots promote the integration of/parallel support for migrants, refugees and the internally displaced into the social protection system <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Number of disaster risk reduction and prevention plans developed with the support of the Action for specific schools/communities (Number of) <i>data source</i> Progress reports

Result	Indicators
<p>Output</p> <p>10. Strengthened policy makers' capacities for inclusion of people in urban settings and in the informal economy in the social protection policies and delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Number of policy makers trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge of approaches for including informal workers in social protection policies and implementation practices, disaggregated by sex <i>data source</i> Database of training participants, pre and post-training tests ✔ Number of policy makers trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge of approaches for including urban populations in social protection policies and implementation practices, disaggregated by sex <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention contributed to the development/revision of social protection policy and implementation practices to ensure the inclusion of workers in informal employment <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention contributed to the development/revision of social protection policy and implementation practices to ensure the inclusion of urban populations <i>data source</i> Progress reports
<p>Output</p> <p>11. Strengthened government and civil society capacities for using social protection to promote a greener economy and society and address climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Number of participants trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge of social protection programmes linked to green economy and climate change, disaggregated by sex and age <i>data source</i> Database of training participants, pre- and post-training tests ✔ Number of people benefitting from EU-funded social protection programmes that mitigate risks related to climate change and support a greener economy, disaggregated by sex, age <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Number of civil society organisations participating in the formulation of social protection programmes covering climate-related risk and supporting a greener economy with support from the EU-funded intervention <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the integration of national climate change objectives in the national Social Protection policy <i>data source</i> Progress reports
<p>Output</p> <p>12. Increased knowledge of effective strategies for integrating nutrition, climate change, urban settings, economic resilience, e-services, gender and pro-poor focus into social protection design and delivery (i.e. by piloting different options in the local context)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the piloting of different options to integrate nutrition, climate change, urban settings, economic resilience, e-services, gender and pro-poor focus into social protection design and delivery in the local context <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Number of policy makers trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge and/or skills for integrating nutrition, climate change, urban settings, economic resilience, e-services, gender and pro-poor focus into social protection design and delivery based on local pilots <i>data source</i> Database of training participants, pre and post-training tests

Result	Indicators
<p>Output</p> <p>13. Increased opportunities for dialogue between civil society and social partners with the government on the design and performance of social protection systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Number of agencies/parties participating in multi-stakeholder meetings/conferences/forums organised by the EU-funded intervention on the design and performance of social protection systems, disaggregated by sector (public; social partners, civil society and private sector) <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the development of civil society inputs to revisions to social protection design and implementation <i>data source</i> Progress reports
Result	Indicators
<p>Output</p> <p>14. Strengthened advocacy to eliminate barriers for access to rights and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Number of government officials and civil society participants trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their understanding of multiple barriers to accessing social protection services, disaggregated by sex and sector. <i>data source</i> Database of training participants, pre and post-training tests ✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention contributed to extend/maintain the inclusivity of national social protection strategy and delivery mechanisms <i>data source</i> Progress reports
Result	Indicators
<p>Output</p> <p>15. Public awareness raised about e-services relevant for social protection benefit application and delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Number of people reached through awareness raising campaigns, implemented with support of the EU-funded intervention, about e-services for social protection benefit application and delivery <i>data source</i> Progress reports ✔ Percentage of people from the social protection target groups aware of e-services relevant for benefit application and delivery, disaggregated by sex, age, income quantile, employment status, migration status and disability status <i>data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention ✔ Number of government initiatives funded by the EU to increase public awareness about the advantages and challenges related to the delivery and access to social protection via e-services <i>data source</i> Progress reports

