

IPA III Results Framework Indicator Methodology Note

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| 1. Indicator code and name |
| IPA III RF 2.3.1.3: Number of [civil society or public authority] interventions promoting social cohesion and harmony between different groups |
| 2. Technical details |
| <p><u>OPSYS and Results Dashboard code:</u> 260838.</p> <p><u>Unit of measure:</u> Number of (#)</p> <p><u>Type of indicator:</u> <i>Quantitative: Numeric; Actual (ex-post); Cumulative (not annual).</i></p> <p><u>Level of measurement:</u> The indicator is considered an output indicator (see section 6).</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u></p> <p>The following possible disaggregation should be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of entity delivering the intervention • Type (thematic) of cooperation/exchange/action <p>At programme/window level, disaggregation is possible by IPA III beneficiary.</p> <p><u>DAC sector codes:</u></p> <p>16010;16020; 16030; 16040; 16050; 16061; 16062; 16063; 16064; 16070; 16080</p> <p><u>Main associated SDG:</u> SDG 16: Governance, Peace and Security.</p> <p><u>Other associated SDGs:</u> n/a.</p> <p><u>Associated IPA III Level 1 indicator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes on regional cooperation and EU integration (source: Regional Cooperation Council's Balkan Barometer) (Ind. 2.3.1, same indicator presented under Window 5) • Number of goods transporting vehicles crossing the border/ day (Source: Transport Observatory) (Ind. 1.4.4, same indicator presented under Window 1 – TP4, Window 4 - TP2) <p><u>Associated IPA III Level 3 indicators:</u> .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards fragile states • Share of EU-funded external interventions responding to situations of a new and/or emerging crisis |
| 3. Policy context and Rationale |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPA III PF: Window 2 Good governance, EU <i>acquis</i> alignment, good neighbourly relations and strategic communication – Thematic priority 3 (Good neighbourly relations and reconciliation). The indicator may also respond to outputs or outcomes for many interventions falling within the scope of Window 5 (Territorial and Cross Border Cooperation). • Chapter of the Acquis. No direct relationship with any <i>Acquis</i> chapter. |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This output/outcome indicator links to the Window 2 overall objective “Good neighbourly relations and reconciliation” which is considered to be intrinsically linked to rule of law, economic governance and regional cooperation. • TP3’s specific objective is to “Contribute to societal cohesion and resilience by addressing the legacy of the conflicts of the past and bringing justice to all victims of the conflicts”. • In specific terms (p.30 of IPA III programming framework), the indicator links to programme/policy priorities that promote any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Increased political and policy dialogue at political and technical levels and mediation efforts to address outstanding legacy issues;</i> - <i>education and youth, including inter-cultural dialogue, as vectors for social cohesion and peaceful relations as well as drivers of sustainable socio-economic development;</i> - <i>developing local and people-to-people exchanges in various areas, including economic and environmental cooperation, good governance and justice, media, social inclusion, human rights, gender equality, children rights, youth, social services, minorities.</i> |
| <p>4. Values to report</p> |
| <p>All of the following values must be determined according to the definitions provided in Section 5 below.</p> <p>Baseline value: The value measured for the indicator in the baseline year. The baseline value is the value against which progress will be assessed.</p> <p>Current value: The most recent value measured for the indicator by the time of reporting. Current values will be collected at least once a year and reported cumulatively across the whole implementation period.</p> <p>Final target value: The expected value for the indicator in the target year.</p> <p>Intermediate target values (milestones). A tool has been developed in OPSYS to automate the generation of intermediate targets¹.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>For outputs</u>: the intermediate targets are generated using a linear interpolation between the baseline and target values because it is assumed that outputs materialise sooner and more progressively over implementation (than outcomes). |

¹ This has been done in the framework of the Primary Intervention Questionnaire for the EAMR. Three KPIs have been developed to provide an overall assessment of the ongoing interventions’ current implementation and future prospects, and the completed interventions’ final performance. Scores will be calculated for all INTPA and NEAR interventions participating in the annual results data collection exercise.

- KPI 10 reflects the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness already achieved by the ongoing intervention. The information on relevance is provided by the Operational manager’s response to a question in a survey. The information on efficiency and effectiveness is provided by the logframe data, if sufficiently available, or the response to a question in a survey, if not.
- KPI 11 reflects expectations regarding the most probable levels of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability to be achieved by the ongoing intervention in the future. In this case, all the information is provided by the Operational manager’s responses to questions in a survey.
- KPI 12 reflects the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness already achieved by the completed intervention. The information on relevance is provided by the Operational manager’s response to a question in a survey. The information on efficiency and effectiveness is provided by the logframe data, if sufficiently available, or the response to a question in a survey, if not.

- For outcomes: the expected progression over the course of implementation will vary across interventions. During the creation of a logframe, the expected outcome profile must be selected (OPSYS offers four options²) and this selection triggers the generation of intermediate targets for all 30 June and 31 December dates between the baseline and target dates for all output and outcome quantitative indicators. All automatically generated intermediate targets values and dates can be subsequently modified by the Operational Manager or the Implementing Partner with the approval of the Operational Manager.

5. Calculation of values

The value for this indicator is calculated by counting the **Number of Interventions**, using the Technical Definitions and Counting Guidance provided below. Please double check your calculations using the Quality Control Checklist below.

Technical Definitions

- **Social cohesion** is defined as “*the capacity of a society to ensure the well-being of all its members, minimising disparities and avoiding marginalisation.*” (Council of Europe definition)
- **Different groups** are understood to be ethnic, religious or social groups living in geographical proximity to one another. The assumption is that between these groups there has been or is the potential for conflict in some form. The interventions funded by the EU and measured by this indicator aim target this negative phenomenon.
- For purposes of this indicator, “**intervention**” is understood as a project or action (sub-implemented) by an entity that is contracted to do so. In many cases this could be a lead grant recipient in scheme with many such recipients.
- The **entities implementing these interventions** can be any public or non-profit entity. These include central government, regional local government/municipalities, government-established agencies, international non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations, or partnerships of such entities.
- **Intervention**: For purposes of this indicator the number of interventions is taken to be the number of primary interventions, as defined by EU services.
- **EU funded interventions** are interventions financed in full or in part by IPA III
- The **nature of the interventions** can be highly diverse. In an intervention that adopts this indicator, it will be essential to indicate which element of the indicator the (relevant parts of) the intervention addresses and more precisely what exactly is to be undertaken and/or achieved (for example youth exchanges, establishment of Inter-group dialogue forum, business chamber collaborations, intermunicipal cooperation, etc. The list of possible relevant actions is extensive

Counting Guidance

No particular Counting Guidance.

Quality Control Checklist

1. Have all relevant disaggregations been reported?
2. Has the baseline and final target been encoded with the right dates?
3. Did you encode the latest current value available?
4. Did you use the comment box to inform on the values encoded?

² a. Constant: The outcomes are achieved continuously throughout implementation; b. Accelerating: The outcomes are achieved towards the end of implementation; c. At the end: The outcomes are mostly achieved at the end of implementation; d. None of the above.

6. Examples of calculations

- Under TP3 of Window 2, a grant scheme is launched in an IPA III beneficiary. The funding is taken from the country IPA annual national programme for 2023. One of the priorities in the scheme is “supporting social cohesion and encouraging dialogue among different social groups”.
- All the interventions (in this case the grant projects) that receive IPA funding under this priority will be considered as relevant for this indicator.
- The grant scheme is administered by a contracting authority, a civil society development agency of the IPA III beneficiary government.
- If the scheme in question awards 30 grants overall, of which 16 are drawn from the priority “supporting social cohesion and encouraging dialogue among different social groups”, the value for this indicator is 16.
- The contracting authority in its annual reporting states the value of 16 against this indicator.
- This is then aggregated by the relevant unit within the EC and recorded against the planned target value. This value was set at the start of the programming period e.g. for country X, it could look thus:

| | Baseline (2020) | Milestone (2024) | Target (2027) |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| Planned | 0 | 15 | 40 |
| Actual | 0 | 16 | - |

This reporting process occurs every year, with any additional values reported by the Contracting Authority (even if it is 0).

7. Data sources and issues

Data sources in the logframe:

- Data for this indicator must derive directly from the intervention, i.e. intervention internal monitoring and reporting systems from implementing organisations (e.g. governments, international organisations, non-state actors). It is possible that IPA supported actions that produce results signified by this indicator will be supported through different forms of grant scheme which may be implemented by different or the same implementing partner. Other implementation modalities are also possible.
- Other possible sources include studies carried out in the framework of the interventions and external monitoring and/or evaluation reports.

Data source categories specified in OPSYS: n/a

8. Reporting process & Corporate reporting

Who is responsible for collecting and reporting the data?

- The implementing partner (i.e. the entity responsible for delivering the results) will need to ensure the counting starts at the lowest level of intervention and is reported upwards and aggregated for the entire intervention in the framework of regular monitoring and reporting systems.
- Data verification:

- For indirect management by beneficiary countries, the National IPA Coordinator will verify the data.
- For other modes of implementation, the Operational Manager in HQs/EUD will verify the data.
- It is then the responsibility of DG NEAR to centrally receive and verify data for this indicator from all relevant interventions and to eventually ensure aggregation within and across all IPA Beneficiary countries.

This indicator is used for corporate reporting in the following contexts:

- *IPA III via the Annual Report*

9. Other uses

IPA III RF 2.3.1.3 can be found in the following groups of EU predefined indicators available in OPSYS, along with other related indicators:

- IPA III RF Window 2: Good governance, EU acquis alignment, good neighbourly relations and strategic communication (IPA III W2)

For more information, see: [Predefined indicators for design and monitoring of EU-funded interventions | Capacity4dev \(europa.eu\)](#)

10. Other issues

This indicator has a strong communication value especially towards public opinion. It can be used to communicate IPA programming activities to the wider public in an IPA beneficiary.

Example: as part of a press release “In 2024, the EU supported 15 projects helping people from marginalised and conflict-affected communities”.