

Global Europe Results Framework Indicator Methodology Note

1. Indicator name
<p>GERF 2.30: Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU</p>
2. Technical details
<p><i>Please use the information provided in OPSYS or the SWD.</i></p> <p><u>Results Dashboard code(s)</u>: 65246.</p> <p><u>Unit of measure</u>: Number of (#).</p> <p><u>Type of indicator</u>: Quantitative (not qualitative) – Numeric (not percentage); Actual ex-post (not estimated or ex-ante); Cumulative (not annual); Flow (not stock).</p> <p><u>Level(s) of measurement</u>: Overall Objective – Impact; Specific Objective – Outcome; Direct Output; Output.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation(s)</u>: Sex (Female; Male; Intersex); Gender (Woman/girl; Man/boy; Non-binary; Prefer not to say); Age group – Results Framework for Migration (<5; 6-18; 19+); Victims of human rights violations (Human rights defenders at risk; Other).</p> <p><u>DAC sector code(s)</u>: 15160 – Human rights.</p> <p><u>Main associated SDG</u>: 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p> <p><u>Other associated SDGs</u>: 16.3 rule of law and justice; 16.6 accountable institutions; 16.7 participatory decision-making; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms.</p> <p><u>Associated GERF Level 1 indicator</u>: 1.19 Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) Global Peace Index.</p> <p><u>Associated GERF Level 3 indicators</u>:</p> <p>3.3 Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance contributing to strengthening investment climate</p> <p>3.13 Number and share of EU- funded external interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>3.14 Number and share of EU-funded external interventions promoting disability inclusion</p> <p>3.16 Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance qualifying as ODA</p>
3. Policy context and rationale
<p>This indicator is aligned with the new European Consensus on Development (2017) priority to promote the universal values of democracy, good governance, the rule of law and human rights for all, because they are preconditions for sustainable development and stability.</p> <p>Human rights principles and standards are also strongly reflected in the 2030 Agenda for</p>

Sustainable Development, particularly under SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

In 2020, the EU adopted the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy (2020-2024), which is a key tool with which to protect human rights and support democracy in the EU's external actions.

(https://www.eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/eu_action_plan_on_human_rights_and_democracy_2020-2024.pdf)

The section of the EU Human Rights Guidelines dealing with specific human rights offers pragmatic guidance on, and practical tools for advancing, EU Human Rights policy in the field.

(https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/8441/human-rights-guidelines_en)

4. Logframe inclusion

If an intervention generates the result measured by this indicator, then it must be reported in OPSYS. Corporate targets have been set for the indicators used to monitor the Strategic Plan and the Multiannual Financial Framework (see Section 9). Progress towards these targets is reported annually in the Annual Activity Plan (for the Strategic Plan) and the Programme Performance Statements (for the Multiannual Financial Framework). These values are calculated by aggregating the results reported in OPSYS. These reports ultimately contribute to the Annual Management Performance Report submitted by the European Commission to the Council and Parliament during the annual budgetary discharge procedure. If targets are not met, explanations must be provided. Therefore, it is crucial that all results are recorded in OPSYS.

There are two ways of doing this:

1. Include the indicator directly in the logframe (recommended approach);
2. Match the indicator to the closest logframe indicator (only if the indicator was not originally included in the logframe and modification is not possible).

Why? The matching functionality in OPSYS only accommodates reporting current values and does not yet support encoding baselines and targets. This is a significant drawback because targets are a valuable piece of information, especially at the beginning of a Multiannual Financial Framework. Indeed, results take time to materialise as they are the last step in the chain, appearing only after programming, commitments, contracting, and spending have occurred. Targets allow to see what results are expected long before they materialise, which is reassuring to the different stakeholders concerned with accountability. **Therefore, include all corporate indicators directly in the logframe whenever possible, and reserve the matching functionality only for cases when this is not feasible.**

5. Values to report

The following values must be determined in line with the definitions provided in Section 6.

Baseline value: the value measured for the indicator in the baseline year. The baseline value is the value against which progress will be assessed. For GERF indicators, this value is usually zero. This is because the results being measured must be directly attributable to EU support;

prior to the start of implementation, the specific intervention has not yet occurred and therefore cannot have generated a result. A non-zero baseline may only occur if the intervention is following up on work achieved by another intervention financed by the same instrument.

Current value:

- **For logframe indicators:** the most recent value for the indicator at the time of reporting. The current value includes the baseline value which is reported separately for logframe indicators in OPSYS.
- **For matched indicators:** the most recent value for the results achieved at the time of reporting since the start of implementation of the intervention. This value is obtained by taking the most recent value for the indicator at the time of reporting and subtracting off the baseline value which is not reported separately for matched indicators in OPSYS.

Current values will be collected at least once a year and reported cumulatively throughout the implementation period.

Final target value: the expected value for the indicator in the target year.

Intermediate target values (milestones). A tool has been developed in OPSYS to generate intermediate targets automatically¹.

- **For outputs:** 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).
- **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

¹ This has been done in the context of the Primary Intervention Questionnaire (PIQ) for the EAMR. Three new KPIs provide an overall assessment of ongoing interventions (current performance and future performance) and 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 of ongoing interventions. 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 either by the logframe data, if sufficient data is 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 that can be achieved by ongoing interventions 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 of completed interventions. 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 sufficient data is available, or the response to a question in a survey, if not.

² a. *steady progress*: The outcomes are achieved continuously throughout implementation; b. *accelerating progress*: The outcomes are achieved towards the end of implementation; c. *no progress until end*: The outcomes are mostly achieved at the end of implementation; d. *none of the above*.

modified by the Operational Manager or the Implementing Partner with the approval of the Operational Manager.
6. Calculation of values
<p><i>Specify all assumptions made, list definitions for all technical terms, provide any relevant guidance on (double) counting, and include checklist for quality control.</i></p> <p>The value for this indicator is calculated by counting the number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU, using the technical definitions and counting guidance provided below. Please double check your calculations using the quality control checklist below.</p> <p>Technical definitions</p> <p>A victim is a person whose nationally or internationally recognised human rights or fundamental freedoms have been violated as a consequence of governmental acts or omissions. In addition to the immediate victim, a victim (or survivor) can also include the family members or dependants of the direct victim, or a person who has suffered harm in intervening to assist³. For the purposes of this indicator, victims also include human rights defenders at risk and their family members.</p> <p>Human rights defenders⁴ are individuals, groups or organs of society that promote and protect universally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms, seek the promotion and protection of civil and political rights and the promotion, protection and realisation of economic, social and cultural rights. The definition of human rights defenders does not include individuals and groups who commit or propagate violence.</p> <p>Human rights defenders at risk comprise those human rights defenders who are victims of human rights violations or are at high risk of human rights violations, e.g. facing attacks, imminent threats and risk because of their human rights activities.</p> <p>The definition of family members should match the eligibility criteria for EU protection programmes which take a flexible approach in the operational context. Family members may include spouses and domestic partners; children (biological, adopted, foster or stepchildren, children under legal guardianship, etc.); parents and legal guardians (or the parents of a spouse), as well as siblings (brothers, sisters). An even broader understanding may be applied to protect a person with a personal affinity or close association with a human rights defender when they are targeted because of this affinity or association with the defender. Consequently, support may also be extended to cousins or other relatives, or even to close friends.</p> <p>For this indicator, violations of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights are included. Examples of human rights abuses and violations include torture, slavery, unfair trials,</p>

³ Professional Training Series no. 9, Human Rights in the Administration of Justice: A Manual on Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers, OHCHR 2003; and Professional Training Series no. 9/add.1 - Addendum Major recent developments (2003-07), OHCHR 2008.

⁴ Ensuring protection – European Union Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-16332-2008-REV-1/en/pdf>

extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, restrictions on freedom of expression and association, restrictions on freedom of movement, detention, violations of land and property rights, human trafficking, etc.

Acts constituting human rights violations are often committed by entities or people in the name of or on behalf of the State, e.g. by the government, parliament, the courts, prosecutors, police officers and other law enforcement officials. However, they may also be committed by non-State perpetrators or contracted/affiliated parties (such as militias, gangs, mafia etc.).

Examples of assistance provided include medical/psychosocial, legal or financial/material support, temporary relocation, protection against intimidation or risk of retaliation, online and offline security measures, coaching/training, advocacy regarding abuses and violations, etc.

Direct assistance refers to immediate and tangible support delivered without intermediaries and addressing specific needs and challenges such as threats, attacks or immediate needs. It comes in various forms, including:

- direct financial support: this type of assistance involves providing emergency grants and protection grants to cover a wide range of protective measures. These measures can include legal support, medical assistance, support for families of defenders, humanitarian aid, physical protection or relocation costs - or a combination of the above;
- direct material support: this type of support includes the provision of essential equipment, such as computers, software and communication devices (phones), to help defenders carry out their work effectively and securely. It also includes physical protection equipment like vests and helmets to ensure their safety;
- protection guidance and advice: human rights defenders often require guidance and advice to ensure their safety and security. This includes urgent advice (for example, via our 24/7 helpline) for those facing imminent threats. In some cases, this guidance is complemented by urgent advocacy efforts to raise awareness and mobilise support to protect these defenders.

Counting guidance

1. Victims include the immediate victims of human rights violations and human rights defenders who are at risk (but are not immediate victims) and family members and dependants (possibly even including extended family and close friends) of both the immediate victims and the human rights defenders at risk.
2. Only victims who have survived the human rights violation may be counted.
3. Only victims directly assisted by EU interventions should be counted.
4. The Gender Action Plan III (GAP III) requires the reporting of gender-diasaggregated values if possible and sex-disaggregated values if not. Use intervention data to provide the disaggregation.
5. Double counting is not allowed: a victim can be counted only once in the same reporting period. This means that if the same victim benefits from one or more forms of support, over one or more years of the same reporting period, from the same intervention or different interventions, that victim should only be counted once. To avoid the double counting of victims over time, two approaches are possible. If it is

possible to reliably estimate the number of victims supported in the first year, and the number of new victims supported in the following years (i.e. not yet supported during the reporting period in question), these numbers can be added up without the risk of double counting. However, if this information is not available, the maximum result of the reporting period should be used instead. Record the calculations in the calculation method field to facilitate quality control of the values reported. Report the geographic location of the victims in the comment field to facilitate quality control of double counting.

6. However, there are exceptions to the double-counting rule: people counted under GERF 2.30 can also be counted under the following GERF indicators if the relevant conditions are met:
 - GERF 2.20 *Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support;*
 - GERF 2.39 *Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality.*

Quality control checklist

1. Did the victims benefit *directly* from EU assistance? For example, if support is provided to protecting whole territories against the threat of human rights abuses, then the individuals should be considered for possible counting under GERF 2.24 *Number of people directly benefiting from EU-supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention* and not under GERF 2.30.
2. Has double counting been avoided with GERF 2.25 *Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU*? Individuals can only be counted under one of these two indicators.
3. Has the indicator been included directly in the logframe? Reserve the OPSYS matching functionality only for cases when this is not feasible.
4. If the indicator has been included directly in the logframe, does the current value *include* the baseline value? If the indicator has been matched to a logframe indicator, does the current value *exclude* the baseline value?
5. Does the GERF value include human rights defenders at risk? For the purposes of this indicator, they are considered to be victims.
6. Does the GERF value count only victims of human rights violations, human rights defenders at risk of becoming victims, and their family members and dependents? Civil society organisation staff supported through capacity building, and youth supported through awareness-raising activities should not be counted, unless they are victims themselves.
7. Is the GERF value a whole number? The number of victims cannot be a decimal number.
8. Have gender (or sex) disaggregated values been reported? Gender (or sex) disaggregation is mandatory.
9. Does the intervention focus on migration? If so, this result should also be reported under GERF 2.20 *Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support*, if all

conditions are verified. Double counting with GERF 2.20 is allowed.

10. Does the intervention focus on inequalities? If so, this result should also be reported under GERF 2.39 *Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality*, if all conditions are verified. Double counting with GERF 2.39 is allowed.
11. Has any other double counting been avoided? Victims should be counted only once, except for the cases mentioned above.
12. Have all calculations been recorded in the calculation method field? Has all relevant information, including the geographic location of results, been reported in the comment field?

7. Examples of calculations

Example 1

An EU-supported intervention is working in country X to actively identify victims of torture and cruel inhuman degrading treatment (CIDT) and enable their access to rehabilitation, particularly in order to prevent serious psychological disorders through medico-psychological assistance. In addition, the intervention aims to raise public awareness of these issues and provide capacity-building to local institutions and health facilities to enable improved identification and protection of victims.

Over the last two years, the intervention provided medico-psychological assistance to 1 000 victims of torture and CIDT, and conducted 30 public awareness-raising events (e.g. meetings, media items, etc.).

Based on this information, the number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU can be reported as 1 000.

Example 2

An EU-supported intervention is providing emergency grants (to cover subsistence allowance, medical costs, legal costs, travel costs, etc.) to human rights defenders facing pressing threats or imminent danger due to their human rights activities. When necessary, the intervention also provides for the temporary relocation of human rights defenders under threat. In addition, the intervention assists groups of human rights defenders under threat to implement necessary digital security measures and provides training on these security measures.

Over the past year, the intervention provided 150 small grants to support 250 people (human rights defenders and their dependents), relocated 25 people and installed digital security tools accompanied by digital security training for all 25 people relocated. We know from intervention reports that the 25 people relocated are different from the 250 people who received small grants.

Based on this information, the number of human rights defenders at risk directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU is 275 (250+25) people. Therefore, the number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU can be reported as 275.

8. Data sources and issues

Please use the data source categories specified in OPSYS.

EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: Progress and final reports for the EU-funded intervention; ROM reviews; Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention.

Include any issues relating to the availability and quality of the data.

9. Reporting process & Corporate reporting

The data collected on this indicator will be reported in OPSYS by the Implementing Partner. The values encoded in OPSYS will be verified, possibly modified and ultimately validated by the Operational Manager. Once a year the results reported will be frozen for corporate reporting. The methodological services in HQ that are responsible for GERF corporate reporting will perform quality control on the frozen data and aggregate as needed to meet the different corporate reporting requirements.

Please replace ○ with ● for the relevant items below.

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

- *NDICI via the Annual Report*
- *NDICI via the 2021-27 Programme Performance Statements*
- *INTPA Strategic Plan 2020-24 via the Annual Activity Report*
- *INTPA Strategic Plan 2025-29 via the Annual Activity Report*
- *NEAR Strategic Plan 2020-24 via the Annual Activity Report*
- *ENEST Strategic Plan 2025-29 via the Annual Activity Report*
- *MENA Strategic Plan 2025-29 via the Annual Activity Report*
- *FPI Strategic Plan 2020-24 via the Annual Activity Report*
- *FPI Strategic Plan 2025-29 via the Annual Activity Report*

This indicator has been included in the following other Results Measurement Frameworks:

- *EFSD+*
- *GAP III*
- *IPA III*
- *TEI-MORE*

10. Baseline alignment & Annualisation

Corporate reports most often cover different timeframes. Only rarely does the 7-year Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) start in the same year as the 5-year Strategic Plans. Because the MFF drives the funding for these interventions, it serves as the primary baseline for data collection. To report against other cycles with different start dates, results must first be annualised and then re-cumulated starting from the required baseline year.

The annualisation method depends on the type of indicator, which can be found in Section 2:

- **Flow Indicators** (discrete achievements): These measure "one-off" events or new beneficiaries reached within a specific timeframe (e.g., Number of people trained). To find the annual result, we calculate the variation (the difference between the

cumulative total at the end of the year and the beginning of the year).

Example: If a project reached 500 total people by 2024 and 800 by 2025, the 2025 annual result is 300 (the new results generated that year).

- **Stock Indicators** (continuous support): These measure an ongoing state or sustained support (e.g., Number of countries supported). To find the annual result, we take the total cumulative value at the end of the year, as this represents the full extent of the EU's active footprint.

Example: If the EU supports 10 countries in 2024 and continues supporting those same 10 in 2025, the 2025 annual result remains 10 (the total "stock" of support active that year).

In this case, the result is often achieved at the onset of the intervention and remains ongoing throughout implementation. When re-baselining for a new corporate cycle, these results are maintained rather than recalculated as variations. The annual value is the total number of entities under active support at the end of the reporting year, regardless of whether that support commenced before or after the new baseline year.

11. Other uses

GERF 2.30 can be found in the following thematic results chains:

- [Equal participation and leadership](#)
- [Human Rights](#)
- [Resilience, Conflict sensitivity and Peace](#)

GERF 2.30 can be found in the following groups of EU predefined indicators available in OPSYS, along with other related indicators:

- Human Rights
- Resilience, Conflict sensitivity and Peace

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

12. Other issues