

## Instruction Note on the Use of the New FPI Results Framework

### 1. Overall Approach

The FPI Results Framework includes all the indicators that can be used in FPI interventions. All FPI indicators are pre-defined indicators in OPSYS. It combines both GERF and FPI-specific indicators that can be used under any instrument. The disaggregation of data for each indicator offers the possibility of providing granularity to the data based on the particularities of the intervention and the reporting needs (see section 4). FPI interventions cannot use “customised indicators”<sup>1</sup>.

### 2. FPI Compulsory Indicators

To comply with NDICI Annex VI reporting obligations, three indicators are **compulsory** depending on the type of intervention:

1. **For crisis response actions: Indicator 65241 (GERF 2.24)** “Number of people directly benefiting from EU-supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peacebuilding and/or conflict prevention”.
2. **For all other interventions (non-crisis response): Indicator 65205** “Number of persons directly benefiting from the intervention”.
3. **For FPN-specific actions: Indicator 65226 (GERF 2.15)** “Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interests, which have been influenced”.

### 3. Understanding and Using the FPI Results Framework (Excel Table)

The [Excel tool](#) includes filters and search tips that help users identify the most appropriate indicators for their interventions. **Step-by-step filtering guidance** is provided at the top of the file:

- **Step 1:** Use [column E](#) to filter for **compulsory indicators (mentioned above)**
- **Step 2:** Filter [column B](#) using the term “GERF” to see those indicators aligned with the Global Europe Results Framework.
- **Steps 3 and 4:** Use keywords in [column G](#) to filter by **thematic focus** relevant to your intervention (e.g. justice, trade, human rights).

Each indicator entry includes key metadata such as: Indicator description and indicative result level (Impact, Outcome, Output); Disaggregation options (e.g. gender, age, topic); Thematic focus covered; etc. Multiple filters in the Excel can be used at once to narrow down and select the most relevant indicators for each result.

### 4. Disaggregation

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<sup>1</sup> In the OPSYS framework, a *customised indicator* refers to an indicator created by users when no predefined indicator adequately captures the expected result of an intervention (for more information: [EXACT External Wiki](#)).

### *What is a disaggregation?*

Disaggregation breaks down data of one single indicator by variables/types, such as sex, age, topic, geographic location, or disability status, among others. Disaggregation reveals which specific thematic areas or groups are impacted, highlighting gaps or successes that aggregate figures might obscure. For example, the indicator "number of policies influenced" becomes far more meaningful when analysed through variables like sector (with categories: health, education, etc.) or geographic scope (e.g., national, regional). By systematically applying the disaggregation variables across projects, data can later be aggregated by category (e.g., totalling health-sector policies across interventions) to show cumulative results while preserving detailed insights.

Examples of disaggregation		
Variable/Type		Categories
1	Sex	Women, Men, Intersex
2	Gender	Woman/girl; Man/boy; Non-binary; Prefer not to say
3	Age	0-15; 16-25;26-35; 36-55; 56+
4	Levels of Satisfaction	Low; Indifferent; High
5	Type of target group	Government, Non-profit CSOs, Private, Others

### *How should the disaggregations be used?*

There are some important features: 1. Categories within a disaggregation variable must not overlap (for instance, one person accounted for can be at the same time woman, man, or intersex); 2. Disaggregation selected for a given indicator must be used in the baseline, target and current values of the indicator; 3. in the case of quantitative indicators with units expressed in absolute numbers (number of people, number of stakeholders, Euros, hectares, etc) the sum of the break down values of each disaggregation criteria must be equal or lower than the total value reported for the indicator. In the case of quantitative indicators in % or for qualitative indicators, this rule may not apply; 4. In OPSYS, it is not possible to process data across disaggregation variables of a same indicator (if one indicator is reported following sex and country disaggregation variables, it is not possible to report the number of women, men and intersex by country but the number of women, men and intersex persons and the number of persons per country).

Since all FPI indicators are predefined indicators (already pre-encoded in OPSYS), specific disaggregation variables and their corresponding categories are already attributed to each indicator. However, there is room for adapting the indicators to the specific context of each intervention. While certain disaggregation variables are mandatory (i.e. sex for all indicators counting persons), others are optional. OMs can choose during the design phase and when encoding the Logframes in OPSYS which optional variables to apply to a given indicator. In addition, for all disaggregation variables (mandatory and optional), the user can also select the categories within. In OSPYS, there are two ways of doing this:

1) For disaggregation variables with more than 6 categories, the user can choose which categories apply from a dropdown menu displayed when adding the indicator to the Logframe. The categories will automatically apply to baselines, targets and current values (in the example box all the items in white have not been selected). 2) For disaggregation variables with less than 6 categories, the variables that are not relevant to the intervention, should be given a “zero” value.

**Number of countries that submit national reports to the oversight body of an international treaty, by:**

- International Treaties, Regulations and Mechanisms (Mandatory): **Weapons of Mass Destruction**; Ottawa Convention Anti-Personnel Landmines; Arms Trade Treaty (ATT); Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT); Chemical Weapons Convention; **Biological Weapons Convention**; Budapest Convention; Anti Torture Regulation; Kimberly process; Other Treaties; Other Regulations; **Other mechanisms**
- Country (Optional)

There is no option to add new disaggregation categories to FPI indicators in OPSYS, but there is a mechanism in place to identify needs and update the disaggregation if needed.

The information on **disaggregation requirements for all FPI indicators** can be found in the **FPI RF indicators table** (column "Disaggregation Type") and in Section 2 ("Technical Details") of the **corresponding methodology note**.

Disaggregation must be included at both the design (of the logframe), and reporting phases (in progress reports and OPSYS). At the design stage, mandatory and relevant optional disaggregation variables and criteria should be identified for each indicator. Later, when [encoding the Logframe](#), and [reporting](#) in OPSYS, please encode only the relevant disaggregation variables and a value of zero for the criteria that are not needed in the context of your intervention.

**For example**, let’s think about a regional intervention for which the indicator “**Number of a) individuals engaging, cooperating or collaborating with others for the promotion or implementation of actions that are strategic for the EU**” is relevant to measure progress of the result “Increased stakeholders’ cooperation in support of human rights protection in selected Countries”. The target groups of the intervention in this example are Human Rights defenders, Human Rights duty bearers, Security/Armed Forces personnel, the Regional Human Rights mechanism and communities.

In this case, the mandatory disaggregation variables are Sex, Target Group, while Age, Country are optional. The indicator could read in the Logframe as “Number of a) individuals engaging, cooperating or collaborating with others for the promotion or implementation of actions that are strategic for the EU, **disaggregated by Sex** (Women, Men, Intersex), **Target group** (Human Rights defenders, Human Rights duty bearers, Security/Armed Forces personnel, International bodies/mechanism, Communities), **by Country** (X, Y, Z )”. In OPSYS, only the above disaggregation criteria will have positive figures for baseline, targets and current values. The others must always remain zero or, when possible, not be selected from the drop-down menu of the disaggregation variable.

## 5. Support

- The Meldea Team is available to assist Operational Managers in designing logframes and integrating the new indicators. Contact: [design-results-support@meldea.eu](mailto:design-results-support@meldea.eu) + [Help Desk short calls](#).
- **Methodological notes** are available for most of the FPI indicators to provide further guidance on definitions, calculation methods, and data sources.
- A [checklist to assess the quality of logframes](#) and identify potential flaws / weakness.
- The up to date full list of indicators, along with relevant templates and guidance, is available on the [FPI website](#) and in [Capacity4Dev](#).