### EU Results Framework Indicator Methodology Note

<table>
<thead>
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<th>1. Indicator name</th>
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<td>Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU</td>
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<th>2. Associated EU Results Framework statement and primary SDG</th>
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<td>SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions</td>
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<td>EU RF statement - continued promotion of the universal values of human rights for all, including support enabling space for civil society.</td>
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<th>3. Technical Definition</th>
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| A “victim” is a person whose nationally or internationally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms have been violated as a consequence of governmental acts or omissions. In addition to the immediate victim, a victim/survivor can also include the family members or dependants of the direct victim/survivor or a person who has suffered harm in intervening to assist.

Acts constituting human rights violations are often committed by organs or persons 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. They may also be committed by non-state perpetrators and contracted/affiliated parties (such as militias, gangs, mafia etc.).

Only victims/survivors directly supported by EU interventions should be included for this indicator.

For the purposes of this indicator, human right defenders supported directly by EU interventions may also be included if they are victims of human right violations or at high risk of human right violations, e.g. who face pressing threats or imminent danger due to their human rights engagement. "Human rights defenders" are those individuals, groups and organs of society that promote and protect universally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms, seek the promotion and protection of civil and political rights as well as the promotion, protection and realisation of economic, social and cultural rights. The definition of HRDs does not include those individuals and groups who commit or propagate violence.

For this indicator, violations of all rights, encompassing civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights are included. Examples of human rights abuses and violations include torture, slavery, unfair trials, extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, restricted freedoms of expression and association, restricted freedom of movement and detention, violations of land and property rights, human trafficking, etc.

Examples of support provided include medical/ psychosocial support, legal support, financial/ material support, temporary relocation, protection against intimidation or risk of retaliation, online and offline.

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security measures, coaching/training, advocacy regarding abuses and violations, etc.

4. Rationale (including policy priorities and links to this indicator)

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.

Human rights principles and standards are also strongly reflected in an ambitious new global development framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In particular association with SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.


5. Level of disaggregation and other reporting requirements

Disaggregate by sex and where possible, by age and disability

6. Data Sources (including issues on different definitions by source and level of availability of the data)

EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: (i) interim and final reports from implementing organisations, including governments, international organisations, non-state actors, etc (ii) ROM reviews and (iii) evaluations

7. Data calculation (including any assumptions made)

Only unique individuals who have received EU support as per above guidance should be counted for this indicator. This means that if the same individual benefits from more than one form of support in the same reporting period, that individual should only be counted once under this indicator.

In general, an individual supported with a given service from the EU can only be counted once across the EU RF indicators to avoid double counting.

8. Worked examples

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, in particular with the aim of preventing serious psychological disorders through medico-psychological assistance. In addition, another component of the intervention is raising public awareness of these issues, as well as providing capacity building of local institutions and health facilities on improved identification and protection of victims.

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

2. Based on above intervention information, the number of victims/survivors of human rights violations directly benefiting from support interventions funded by the EU can be reported as 1,000 over the last two years. An EU supported intervention is providing emergency grants (to cover subsistence allowance, medical costs, legal costs, travel costs, etc.) to human rights defenders who face pressing threats or imminent danger due to their human rights engagement. When necessary, the intervention also provides temporary relocation of affected 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 in these security measures.

In the course of the last year, the intervention provided 150 small grants in support of 250 persons (HRDs and their dependents), relocated 25 people and installed digital security tools accompanied by digital security training to all 25 people relocated. We know from intervention reports, that the 25 people relocated are different to 250 people who received small grants.

The number of human rights defenders at risk directly benefiting from support interventions funded by the EU can be reported as 275 (250+25) people in the last year. So the reporting against the EU RF indicator on victims of human right violations is 275.

9. Is it used by another organisation or in the framework of international initiatives, conventions, etc? If so, which?

This exact indicator is not used by other organisations/in international frameworks, but other similar or related indicators are found, e.g. USAID - individuals or groups from low income or marginalized communities received legal aid or victim's assistance.

10. Other issues

One critical aspect is the confidentiality of the name of victims of human right violations supported by the EU. Therefore, only aggregated data can be published, not giving any details concerning individual cases.