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INDICATORS LIBRARY

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1. OVERVIEW OF INDICATORS

Outcomes/Outputs	Code	Indicator	Disaggregation
Outcome 1: Democratic values and rule of law strengthened	**CIV-001**	Number of national laws or policies developed or revised with civil society participation.	N/A
	CIV-002	Number of local laws or policies developed or revised with civil society participation.	N/A
Output 1.1: CSO participation in democratic processes increased	**CIV-004**	Number of CSOs participating in consultations with a public institution.	Roma-led and Roma-based organisations
	CIV-016	Number of policy advocacy outputs delivered by supported CSOs.	N/A
Output 1.2: Civic engagement increased	**CIV-007a**	Number of people who have completed CSO-led training course focused on civic engagement and/or community building.	Roma
	CIV-010	Number of people engaged in CSO activities as volunteers.	Roma
	CZE-001	Number of politicians and officials of public administration who participated in CSO-led training courses focused on civic engagement and/or community building.	N/A
Output 1.3: Information integrity and media literacy increased	**CIV-007**	Number of people who have completed CSO-led training course.	N/A
	CIV-007b	Number of people who have completed CSO-led training course focused on digital literacy.	N/A
	CIV-015	Number of public advocacy outputs delivered by supported CSOs.	Roma
	LOC-011	Number of local or community-based media outlets supported.	Roma-led and Roma-based organisations
	CZE-002	Number of identified and/or reported SLAPPs against CSOs/media.	N/A
Outcome 2: Human rights strengthened	**CIV-001**	Number of national laws or policies developed or revised with civil society participation.	N/A
	CIV-002	Number of local laws or policies developed or revised with civil society participation.	N/A

Outcomes/Outputs	Code	Indicator	Disaggregation
Output 2.1: Human rights, including anti-discrimination, and social justice supported	CIV-015	Number of public advocacy outputs delivered by supported CSOs	N/A
	CIV-016	Number of policy advocacy outputs delivered by supported CSOs.	N/A
	CIV-018	Number of strategic litigation cases initiated by the supported CSOs.	Roma
	CIV-020	Number of human rights violations documented and reported by supported CSOs.	Roma women
	VAL-010	Number of activities, services, and measures to improve living conditions and access to services for groups in vulnerable situations.	N/A
Output 2.2: Gender equality, including SRHR, and LGBTIQ+ rights supported	CIV-007	Number of people who have completed CSO-led training course.	N/A
	CIV-015	Number of public advocacy outputs delivered by supported CSOs	N/A
	CIV-016	Number of policy advocacy outputs delivered by supported CSOs.	N/A
	CIV-018	Number of strategic litigation cases initiated by the supported CSOs.	N/A
	CIV-021	Number of cases of survivors of human rights violations protected and/or supported.	LGBTIQ+ people
Output 2.3: Climate action, environmental protection, and a just green transition supported	CIV-004	Number of CSOs participating in consultations with a public institution.	N/A
	CIV-007	Number of people who have completed CSO-led training course.	N/A
	CIV-015	Number of public advocacy outputs delivered by supported CSOs	N/A
	CIV-016	Number of policy advocacy outputs delivered by supported CSOs.	N/A
	CIV-018	Number of strategic litigation cases initiated by the supported CSOs.	N/A
Outcome 3: CSOs that promote democracy, the rule of law, and human rights, strengthened	CIV-001	Number of national laws or policies developed or revised with civil society participation.	N/A
	CIV-002	Number of local laws or policies developed or revised with civil society participation.	N/A
	CIV-035	Number of supported CSOs with improved overall organisational strength.	N/A

Outcomes/Outputs	Code	Indicator	Disaggregation
Output 3.1: Organisational development supported	**CIV-036**	Number of supported CSOs with a new or improved organisational policy on sustainability.	Roma
	CIV-037	Number of supported CSOs with upgraded IT systems.	N/A
	CIV-040	Number of CSO staff who have completed a training course.	N/A
Output 3.2 An enabling environment for civil society supported	**CZE-003**	Number of communication initiatives and/or events by supported CSOs presenting data/analysis.	N/A
	CIV-015	Number of public advocacy outputs delivered by supported CSOs	N/A
	CIV-016	Number of policy advocacy outputs delivered by supported CSOs.	N/A
	CZE-004	Number of internal learning and development initiatives by supported CSOs focused on advancing democratic principles.	N/A
Bilateral outcome	**BILA-001**	Number of projects that applied knowledge acquired from a bilateral partnership.	N/A
	BILA-002	Number of bilateral partnerships that plan to continue beyond the project.	N/A
	BIL-005	Number of CSF bilateral initiatives or projects involving a donor project partner implemented.	N/A
	BIL-006	Level of involvement of the project partner in the project.	N/A
	BIL-007	Level of trust between partners.	N/A
	BIL-008	Level of relevance of the partnership.	N/A
	BIL-009	Level of effectiveness of the partnership.	N/A
	BIL-010	Level of efficiency of the partnership.	N/A
	BIL-011	Level of added value of the partnership.	N/A
	BIL-012	Level of sustainability of the partnership.	N/A
	BIL-013	Level of overall satisfaction with the partnership.	N/A

2. INDICATORS LIBRARY

CIV-001 Number of national laws or policies developed or revised with civil society participation.

This indicator reflects greater effectiveness of advocacy / policy impact, civil society influence on policy and legal reforms and enhanced legitimacy /role of CSOs.

Total count of government laws, policies or strategies developed or revised with Civil Society Organisation (CSO) participation through Grants' support. CSOs are defined as all non-State, not-for-profit structures, non-partisan and non-violent, through which people organise to pursue shared objectives and ideals, whether political, cultural, social or economic. The scope of the law/policy/strategy must be national. Developed/revised policies are counted for this indicator once they are endorsed by the Government. Developed/revised laws are counted once adopted by the Parliament. Developed means drafted, introduced, or newly established during the period of the Financial Mechanisms. Revised means modified, updated, or amended from their original form to reflect new priorities, regulations, or contexts during the period of the Financial Mechanisms.

Public participation can be defined as a process through which the government actively seeks the opinions of CSOs (interested and affected groups) for a policy initiative.

Participation of CSOs is defined as including at least one of these elements:

a) A written public consultation has been carried out allowing sufficient time for CSOs to provide comments and comments were made by at least one organisation;
b) CSOs have been part of working groups set up by the public institutions to draft policies;
c) The lead ministry has reported on the outcome of CSO participation;
d) The views of participants in the consultation process have been made public;
e) A report was produced on the outcome of the public consultation including explanations of how comments by CSOs have been taken into account.

CIV-002 Number of local laws or policies developed or revised with civil society participation.

This indicator reflects greater effectiveness of advocacy / policy impact, civil society influence on policy and legal reforms and enhanced legitimacy /role of CSOs.

Total count of local laws, policies and strategies developed with Civil Society Organisation (CSO) participation through EU support. CSOs are defined as all non-State, not-for-profit structures, non-partisan and non-violent, through which people organise to pursue shared objectives and ideals, whether political, cultural, social or economic. The scope of the law/policy/strategy must be local: laws, policies or strategies developed or revised at the local government, municipal, community, or regional level.

Developed/revised policies are counted for this indicator once they are endorsed by the local public entity. Developed/revised laws are counted once adopted by the legislative body. Developed means drafted, introduced, or newly established during the period of the Financial Mechanisms. Revised means modified, updated, or amended from their original form to reflect new priorities, regulations, or contexts during the period of the Financial Mechanisms.

Public participation can be defined as a process through which public authorities actively seek the opinions of CSOs (interested and affected groups) for a policy initiative.

Participation of CSOs is defined as including at least one of these elements:

a) A written public consultation has been carried out allowing sufficient time for CSOs to provide comments and comments were made by at least one organisation;
b) CSOs have been part of working groups set up by the public institutions to draft policies;
c) The public authority leading the policy initiative has reported on the outcome of CSO participation;
d) The views of participants in the consultation process have been made public;
e) A report was produced on the outcome of the public consultation including explanations of how comments by CSOs have been taken into account.

CIV-004 Number of CSOs participating in consultations with a public institution.

This indicator reflects increased involvement of CSOs in shaping public policies, and increased role of CSOs in role in advocacy and collaborative governance.

Total number of CSOs engaging in consultations, dialogues, or discussions with a public institution (such as a government agency, legislative body, or local council) at any level (local or national) on policies, laws, strategies, programmes or other governance matters. The forms of CSO participation can vary in intensity, from one-time contributions to sustained involvement in policy development and monitoring processes. These include:

a) Participation in formal meetings and public hearings organised by the public body where CSOs present their perspectives during scheduled meetings or hearings;
b) Participation of CSOs in expert panels or advisory committees where CSOs with relevant expertise advise or provide recommendations on specific issues;
c) Submission of position papers, reports, or formal recommendations on policies, legislation, or development plans by CSOs;
d) Provision of feedback on draft policies, laws or regulations by CSOs;
e) Workshops / stakeholder roundtables : CSOs collaborate with other stakeholders and public officials to deliberate on specific issues;
f) Online engagement: CSOs contribute their input through online surveys organised by public bodies. CSOs join online discussions hosted by public decision-makers.

CIV-007 Number of people who have completed CSO-led training course focused on [civic engagement and/or community building, or digital literacy].

This indicator reflects CSO engagement in knowledge-sharing and skill-building, and the CSO role in empowering target groups with knowledge. It measures the total count of people who have fully completed at least one training course led or organised by a supported CSO.

The specific schedule of the course is entirely at the discretion of the supported CSO. The recommended total duration is 4–6 hours of net time, which can be delivered either in a single session or split into multiple blocks. People are considered to have "completed" a training course if they have attended and finished all required sessions and met any stipulated requirements set by the supported CSO. Attendance is documented by attendance sheets signed by participants for each day/block of the course and training reports. For webinars, provide a list of registered and actually present participants (screenshot, platform export, etc.). Avoid double counting: the same individual having completed several training courses should not be counted twice. Issuing certificates or diplomas is not mandatory; an attendance sheet confirming completion of attendance is sufficient for verification purposes.

The indicator is specified across selected outputs as follows:

- CIV-007 – Number of people who have completed CSO-led training course;
- CIV-007a – Number of people who have completed CSO-led training course focused on civic engagement and/or community building;
- CIV-007b – Number of people who have completed CSO-led training course focused on digital literacy.

CIV-010 Number of people engaged in CSO activities as volunteers.

This indicator reflects civic participation and community involvement (with insights into gender identity, ethnicity and age diversity among volunteers), level of support for CSOs' work, and level of appeal, credibility and trust of CSOs in their communities.

Total count of individuals offering their time and effort without monetary compensation to support CSO activities. Engagement can include a variety of activities, such as organising events, providing services, advocacy, capacity building, or administrative support (this is a non-exhaustive list).

To track the indicator, maintain sign-up sheets or databases to record all active volunteers and periodically collect information from participants about their involvement (through a survey for instance). It is also advised to track attendance at events or meetings organised by the CSO and to consolidate data on the participation of volunteers on a regular basis.

CIV-015 Number of public advocacy outputs delivered by supported CSOs.

This indicator reflects CSO's engagement in building broad-based support and pressure decision-makers through public mobilisation. Public advocacy targets the general public and broader societal engagement.

This indicator tracks the total count of tangible products produced and disseminated as part of public advocacy efforts led by supported CSOs. Public advocacy outputs include (but are not limited to):

a) Public statement or open letter;
b) Media article, press release or press conference;
c) Public debate, panel discussion, community dialogue or town hall meeting (excluding consultations with public authorities as this is covered under indicator CIV-DEM-004);
d) Petition;
e) TV or radio interviews and discussions.

To count towards this indicator, the public advocacy outputs must have been actively disseminated, presented, or shared with the intended audience(s), such as the media or the general public.

Reports/publications, consultations with public authorities facilitated by supported CSOs as well as awareness-raising/advocacy campaigns do NOT count towards this indicator as other indicators track these.

CIV-016 Number of policy advocacy outputs delivered by supported CSOs.

This indicator reflects CSO's engagement in influencing government policies, laws, and regulations. Policy advocacy targets policymakers, legislators, and government agencies.

This indicator tracks the total count of tangible products produced and disseminated as part of policy advocacy efforts led by supported CSOs.

Policy advocacy outputs include (but are not limited to):

a) Policy briefs;
b) Position papers;
c) Press releases or media coverage;
d) Legislative proposals;
e) Parliamentary submissions (oral or written).

To count towards this indicator, the advocacy outputs must have been actively disseminated, presented, or shared with the intended audience(s), such as government bodies, legislators or policymakers.

Reports/publications, legal actions, consultations with/meetings with public authorities facilitated by supported CSOs as well as awareness-raising/advocacy campaigns do NOT count towards this indicator as other indicators track these.

CIV-018 Number of strategic litigation cases initiated by the supported CSOs.

This indicator reflects CSOs' engagement in legal advocacy to influence policy, set legal precedents, or protect rights.

Total count of legal cases filed by supported CSOs under the Grants on a topic related to the CSF programme. To be counted, a case must be filed in a recognized legal or quasi-legal body (e.g., courts, tribunals, or regulatory bodies). Strategic litigation cases are specifically designed to achieve broader societal impact beyond the immediate interests of the parties involved, often aiming to set legal precedents, influence policy, or promote systemic change. The case can be on any topic (climate inaction, domestic and gender-based violence, violation of freedom of expression, restrictions to NGOs' operations, etc.) relevant to the CSF programme and brought at any level (local, national, regional, international courts).

CIV-020 Number of human rights violations documented and reported by supported CSOs.

This indicator reflects increased capacity of CSOs to monitor, document and raise awareness of human rights issues and increased role in accountability and advocacy for justice.

Total count of human rights violations that have been formally documented and reported by supported CSOs to relevant authorities, institutions, or advocacy platforms at any levels (local, national, regional or international). Documentation includes collecting evidence, recording testimonies, and categorising violations based on legal or human rights frameworks. This indicator intends to help assess the scope and frequency of human rights violations in a given country. Human rights violations can be tracked through:

a) Incident reports from human rights organisations, media sources, or legal bodies;
b) Official complaints filed with national or international institutions;
c) Surveys and interviews with victims, witnesses, or community monitors;
d) Legal case tracking where human rights violations are brought before courts or tribunals.

As much as possible, avoid duplication of reports if multiple organisations document the same incident.

CIV-021 Number of cases of survivors of human rights violations protected and/or supported.

Total number of documented instances where survivors of human rights violations have received protection and/or support from supported CSOs. It helps reflect the effectiveness of interventions aimed at safeguarding individuals from further harm and assisting them in their recovery.

Each case represents one or more survivors who have been provided with protection or support.

Protection includes legal assistance, relocation, shelter, security measures, or other actions taken to ensure the survivor's safety. Support encompasses psychosocial counseling, medical care, livelihood assistance, reintegration services, or other forms of aid that help the survivor recover and rebuild their life.

The Project Promoters should document cases using a case management system while upholding confidentiality and ethical standards. To prevent double counting, they are strongly encouraged to assign a unique identifier—such as a code or case number—to each supported individual. This approach ensures anonymity, safeguards personal data, and enables accurate tracking.

The aim of this programme is not to fund social services as such, but primarily advocacy activities, the empowerment of Roma and arrivals from Ukraine to participate, monitoring of human rights violations, and systemic changes at all levels. Social services can only be supported on the condition that they are directly related to advocacy work and/or civic participation.

CIV-035 Number of supported CSOs with improved overall organisational strength.

This indicator captures the total number of supported civil society organisations (CSOs) that demonstrate an improvement in their overall organisational capacity with Grants' support. This indicator can apply both to organisational grants or projects with a capacity building component. Organisational development is assessed across a set of dimensions aligned with the optional FMO Organisational self assessment template.

These may include:

- Governance and leadership;
- Strategy and planning;
- Organisational structure, internal processes and internal control systems;
- Human resources (including equality, diversity and inclusion);
- Financial management and sustainability;
- Fundraising programme and partnership management;
- Monitoring, evaluation and learning;
- Communications, outreach and advocacy;
- Technology and data management;
- Human rights based approach.

The assessment is carried out in the form of a participatory self-assessment (involving male and female employees, volunteers, and leadership) using a spider chart on a scale of 1–5. Each organisation undergoes the assessment twice – at the beginning (baseline) and before the end (endline) of the project. If feasible, mid-term assessments may be added for ongoing adjustments.

An organisation is considered strengthened if its score increases in at least one-third of the assessed areas (e.g., for 10 areas, an improvement in at least 4 of them is required). No fixed minimum score increase is required, provided that the rule is applied consistently across the programme.

CIV-036 Number of supported CSOs with a new or improved organisational policy on sustainability.

This indicator tracks the number of supported organisations that have developed or revised their internal policies, strategies, or guidelines aimed at strengthening financial, institutional, and human resources processes and stability; developing a programmatic or values-based strategy; creating a plan for diversifying funding sources; fostering leadership development; and enhancing community engagement; and so on.

The expected outcome is an organisational strategy, guideline, or policy that has been adopted and is being implemented in practice, designed to strengthen the fulfilment of the organisation's mission even after the grant support has ended.

CIV-037 Number of supported CSOs with upgraded IT systems.

This indicator reflects enhancements in digital capacity, security, and operational efficiency.

Total count of supported CSOs that have new or enhanced IT systems (both hardware and software) with Grants support. This includes improvements in hardware, software, network capabilities, or IT management policies and processes, enabling the organisations to operate more efficiently, securely, and effectively. This indicator tracks both new systems (completely fresh IT solutions built from scratch) and improved systems (IT solutions that have been upgraded or enhanced in functionality, security, efficiency, or user experience). To count towards this indicator, the systems must be fully developed and at least partially operational. Setting up new social media accounts does NOT count towards this indicator.

CIV-040 Number of CSO staff who have completed a training course.

This indicator measures the total count of individual staff members from supported CSOs who have successfully completed at least one training course, mentoring programme, coaching programme, peer learning programme, or other capacity-building programme funded through Grants support.

A training course or mentoring/coaching/peer-learning programme is defined as a structured series of educational or skill-development sessions. The specific schedule of the course is entirely at the discretion of the implementing organisation. The recommended total duration is 4–6 hours of net time, which can be delivered either in a single session or split into multiple blocks. A staff member is considered to have "completed" the programme if they have attended and completed all required sessions and met any criteria stipulated by the implementing organisation.

Attendance is documented by attendance sheets signed by participants for each day/block of the course and training reports. For webinars, provide a list of registered and actually present participants (screenshot, platform export, etc.). Issuing certificates or diplomas is not mandatory; an attendance sheet confirming completion of attendance is sufficient for verification purposes.

To avoid double counting, each staff member should only be counted once per course/programme, even if they participate in multiple courses/programmes.

In the case of pre-defined projects, in addition to CSO staff, civic activists who have completed a training course implemented by the organisation may also be counted.

LOC-011 Number of local or community-based media outlets supported.

The total count of local or community-based media organisations that receive financial or other forms of support through the Grants. Local media encompasses media organisations that serve a particular geographic area or community, such as a town, city, or region. Community media are media platforms managed by or closely tied to community members or organisations, often with a focus on local news, issues, and interests that are typically underserved by mainstream media. Support could be in the form of:

- Financial grants: Funds provided directly to media outlets to support operations, production costs, or programme development;
- Technical support: Access to equipment, technology upgrades, or digital tools to improve content production and distribution;
- Capacity-building: Training for journalists and staff, workshops on journalism skills, digital literacy, or management practices;

- Content development support: Assistance in creating specialised programmes, local news segments, or investigative reports that address local issues.

The unit of measurement is the cumulative number. Avoid double counting of the same outlet supported several times throughout the period of the Financial Mechanisms.

VAL-010 Number of activities, services, and measures to improve living conditions and access to services for groups in vulnerable situations.

This indicator tracks the total number of services—either newly established or upgraded—that have integrated specific measures to improve physical, communication, or social access for people from vulnerable groups. Accessibility measures may include ramps, sign language interpretation, accessible information formats, mobile outreach, or culturally appropriate adaptations. It reflects efforts to ensure inclusive service delivery in line with human rights and non-discrimination principles.

CZE-001 Number of politicians/officials of public administration who participated in CSO-led training courses focused on civic engagement and/or community building.

This indicator measures the total count of individuals working in public administration who have fully completed at least one training course, mentoring, coaching and/or peer-learning programme led or organised by supported CSOs with a focus on civic engagement and/or community building.

For the purposes of this indicator, a training course must last at least one day. The specific schedule of the course is entirely at the discretion of the supported CSO. The recommended total duration is 4–6 hours of net time, which can be delivered either in a single session or split into multiple blocks. People are considered to have "completed" a training course if they have attended and finished all required sessions and met any stipulated requirements set by the supported CSO.

Attendance is documented by attendance sheets signed by participants for each day/block of the course and training reports. For webinars, provide a list of registered and actually present participants (screenshot, platform export, etc.).

Issuing certificates or diplomas is not mandatory; an attendance sheet confirming completion of attendance is sufficient for verification purposes.

Avoid double counting: the same individual having completed several training courses should not be counted twice.

CZE-002 Number of identified and/or reported SLAPPs against CSOs/media.

This indicator measures the total number of strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPP) directed against organisations or media outlets that have been formally documented and reported.

The indicator reflects the extent of legal pressure on the civil society sector and the effectiveness of mechanisms for monitoring attacks on freedom of expression and association.

CZE-003 Number of communication initiatives and/or events by supported CSOs presenting data/analysis.

This indicator measures the total number of communication outputs and/or events (e.g. public debates, media outputs, press releases, online campaigns, published analyses) in which supported CSOs used data and evidence to demonstrate the scale and severity of a documented issue, substantiate the need for change, or highlight the contribution of the organisation or the civil society sector as a whole.

The indicator reflects the capacity of an organisation to monitor and document social phenomena and the role of the organisation or the civil society sector through evidence, and to communicate these publicly (evidence-based advocacy).

CZE-004 Number of internal learning and development initiatives by supported CSOs focused on advancing democratic principles.

This indicator measures the total number of internal initiatives implemented by supported CSOs aimed at strengthening staff awareness and engagement in advancing democratic principles (e.g. training focused on participation, transparency, public accountability, or the protection of fundamental rights). These do not need to be led by an external expert; structured internal discussions on the relevant topic also qualify.

2.1 Indicators of bilateral cooperation

When collaborating with a partner organisation from the **donor countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway**), you fulfill the indicators of the **Bilateral Outcome** (**strengthened bilateral cooperation within civil society**).

Bilateral indicators are evaluated through the **final report** and a **questionnaire**. The specific procedure depends on the type of grant:

- Projects supported by the Fund for Bilateral Relations shall submit a **final report;**
- Projects supported by project grants, grants on systemic change, and small project grants shall complete a one-time **questionnaire** at the end of the project.

Final Report

In the final report, the supported organization will describe whether:

- it plans to continue the bilateral partnership even after the project ends
- it utilized the knowledge gained from the bilateral cooperation (and if so, how specifically).

This concerns the following indicators:

BILA-001 Number of projects that applied knowledge acquired from a bilateral partnership.

This indicator tracks the practical application of experience, methodologies, or best practices gained through bilateral cooperation with partner organizations from donor countries.

BILA-002 Number of bilateral partnerships that plan to continue beyond the project.

This indicator measures the sustainability and viability of established relationships between a Czech civil society organisation and a partner organisation from a donor country (Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein). It tracks the number of partnerships that, at the conclusion of the project, demonstrate a clear interest, mutual agreement, or concrete plans for further joint activities, regardless of direct grant funding.

The aim of the indicator is to distinguish purely transactional partnerships from relationships with long-term strategic potential that contribute to the sustained strengthening of bilateral relations.

BIL-005 Number of CSF bilateral initiatives or projects involving a donor project partner implemented.

This indicator tracks the total number of bilateral initiatives and projects implemented under the EEA Civil Society Fund.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire does not apply to projects supported by the Fund for Bilateral Relations. It is only to be completed by organisations that have received project grants, grants on systemic change, and small project grants.

Furthermore, the achievement of bilateral project objectives is monitored through a **one-time questionnaire** that the supported organization completes **at the end of the project**. Specifically, it assesses the resulting level of:

- The partner organization’s involvement in the project;
- Trust among partners;
- The relevance of the partnership;
- The effectiveness of the partnership;
- The benefits of the partnership;
- The added value of the partnership;
- The sustainability of the partnership;
- Overall satisfaction with the partnership.

These are the following indicators:

BIL-006 Level of involvement of the project partner in the project.

This indicator will be tracked through the bilateral survey to be administered by the FMO to Project Promoters and donor project partners at the end of each project (ex-post). The unit of measurement for most bilateral outcome indicators in the survey will be the scale 1-5, where 1 is low and 5 is high. Baselines are not applicable (N/A) for bilateral indicators because partners typically do not have sufficient experience of each other at the outset of a project. All programmes will have the same bilateral indicator target of 4 out of 5.

The survey question to measure this indicator will be:

"What was the level of involvement of the project partner in the project?".

This indicator assesses the extent of partners' engagement, participation, and contribution throughout the project lifecycle. It encompasses various aspects, including active participation in meetings and decision-making, ownership of specific project tasks or components, provision of key resources (such as staffing or expertise), commitment to the project's objectives, effective collaboration and coordination (e.g., timely communication and

problem-solving), and involvement in monitoring and evaluation (e.g., tracking progress, participating in evaluations, and providing feedback).

BIL-007 Level of trust between partners.

This indicator will be tracked through the bilateral survey to be administered by the FMO to Project Promoters and donor project partners at the end of each project (ex-post). The unit of measurement for most bilateral outcome indicators in the survey will be the scale 1-5, where 1 is low and 5 is high. Baselines are not applicable (N/A) for bilateral indicators because partners typically do not have sufficient experience of each other at the outset of a project. All programmes will have the same bilateral indicator target of 4 out of 5.

The survey question to measure this indicator will be: "To what extent did you have a trusted relationship with your partner?"

This indicator reflects the degree to which both partners consistently relied on each other to act with integrity, honor commitments, and maintain open and transparent communication.

BIL-008 Level of relevance of the partnership.

This indicator will be tracked through the bilateral survey to be administered by the FMO to Project Promoters and donor project partners at the end of each project (ex-post). The unit of measurement for most bilateral outcome indicators in the survey will be the scale 1-5, where 1 is low and 5 is high. Baselines are not applicable (N/A) for bilateral indicators because partners typically do not have sufficient experience of each other at the outset of a project. All programmes will have the same bilateral indicator target of 4 out of 5.

The survey question to measure this indicator will be: "How relevant was the partnership for achieving the project results?".

This indicator measures the extent to which the partnership was relevant, which means important to the project.

BIL-009 Level of effectiveness of the partnership.

This indicator will be tracked through the bilateral survey to be administered by the FMO to Project Promoters and donor project partners at the end of each project (ex-post). The unit of measurement for most bilateral outcome indicators in the survey will be the scale 1-5, where 1 is low and 5 is high. Baselines are not applicable (N/A) for bilateral indicators because partners typically do not have sufficient experience of each other at the outset of a project. All programmes will have the same bilateral indicator target of 4 out of 5.

The survey question to measure this indicator will be: "How effective was the partnership in achieving the project results?".

This indicator assesses the effectiveness of the bilateral partnership, meaning the extent to which it contributed to the project's success. A highly effective partnership implies that it played a useful role in achieving the intended results.

BIL-010 Level of efficiency of the partnership.

This indicator will be tracked through the bilateral survey to be administered by the FMO to Project Promoters and donor project partners at the end of each project (ex-post). The unit of measurement for most bilateral outcome indicators in the survey will be the scale 1-5, where 1 is low and 5 is high. Baselines are not applicable (N/A) for bilateral indicators because partners typically do not have sufficient experience of each other at the outset of a project. All programmes will have the same bilateral indicator target of 4 out of 5.

The survey question to measure this indicator will be: "How efficient was the partnership in terms of organisation, timeliness and coordination?".

This indicator measures how well organised, timely and well-coordinated the partnership was.

BIL-011 Level of added value of the partnership.

This indicator will be tracked through the bilateral survey to be administered by the FMO to Project Promoters and donor project partners at the end of each project (ex-post). The unit of measurement for most bilateral outcome indicators in the survey will be the scale 1-5, where 1 is low and 5 is high. Baselines are not applicable (N/A) for bilateral indicators because partners typically do not have sufficient experience of each other at the outset of a project. All programmes will have the same bilateral indicator target of 4 out of 5.

The survey question to measure this indicator will be: "To what extent did the partnership add value to the project results?"

This indicator measures the extent to which the partnership provided benefits beyond what could have been achieved without it. This includes contributions such as complementary expertise, resources, innovation, expanded networks, or enhanced capacity that significantly improved the project results.

BIL-012 Level of sustainability of the partnership.

This indicator tracks the sustainability of bilateral cooperation and its potential for further development beyond the end of project funding.

Data for this indicator is collected through a mandatory bilateral survey. The resulting rate is measured on a five-point scale, where 1 represents a low level and 5 represents a high level.

The survey question to measure this indicator will be: "How likely is it that the partnership will continue beyond the life of the project?".

BIL-013 Level of overall satisfaction with the partnership.

This indicator measures the overall satisfaction of participating organisations with the process and results of bilateral cooperation. It is a composite assessment taking into account the relevance, effectiveness and added value of the partnership. The aim is to determine how partner organisations evaluate the cooperation as a whole and whether the partnership met their expectations and contributed to the success of the project.

Data for this indicator is collected through a mandatory bilateral survey. The resulting rate is measured on a five-point scale, where 1 represents a low level and 5 represents a high level.

Indikátor bude v dotazníku sledován pomocí otázky: "Overall, how satisfied were you with the project partnership?"

3. SOURCES OF VERIFICATION

Sources of verification are used to document achieved results and progress against individual indicators.

The supported organisation determines its own method of documentation. If you plan to use a source of verification not included in this illustrative list, please consult it in advance with the OSF/VDV Foundation coordinators.

Advocacy, policy development and legislation

- Legal and policy documents: Copies of new, revised or proposed laws, strategies, local ordinances and methodologies to whose preparation the organisation contributed;
- Written advocacy outputs: Published petitions, briefings, position papers, open letters to decision-making bodies, expert analyses and press releases;
- Meeting records: Minutes from consultations, round tables and official meetings with public institutions;
- Monitoring: Reports on the monitoring of legislative processes or records of submitted inputs.

Human rights and legal protection

- Legal and judicial documentation: Copies of court submissions (complaints), judgements, legal analyses of specific cases and records of initiated strategic litigation;
- Case records: Internal databases or registers of reported cases of human rights violations and SLAPP lawsuits;
- Support records: Anonymised logs of services provided (e.g. in advisory centres) and crisis interventions.

Education, training and individual capacity building

- Attendance sheets: Signed participant lists (with mandatory disaggregation by gender and, where applicable, ethnicity);
- Training content: Syllabi, course programmes, manuals, methodologies, training outlines or access to e-learning platforms;
- Knowledge and attitude verification: Evaluation questionnaires (pre-test/post-test), survey results, participants' self-assessment reports on skills change;
- Certification: Copies of issued certificates or completion confirmations.

Civic engagement, media and community activities

- Volunteering: Volunteering agreements, records of hours worked and registers of individuals involved;
- Media outputs: Links to published articles, social media monitoring, archives of supported media outlets and audio/video recordings;
- Visual documentation: Photographs and videos from events, copies of information materials (flyers, posters);
- Participation: Petition signature lists, records from community meetings and participatory processes.

Organisational development and sustainability

- Strategic documents: New or updated internal policies (HR, fundraising, sustainability policy, codes of ethics);
- Technical development: Documentation of IT system upgrades, introduction of digital tools, cybersecurity measures and related invoices;
- Reports and audits: Annual narrative and financial reports, external auditor reports, organisational audits and membership records.

Bilateral and regional cooperation

- Bilateral survey: Results of the survey administered by the FMO at the end of the project (measuring trust and satisfaction);
- Partnership records: Study visit reports, records of expert exchanges, joint publications and partnership agreements.

4. DATA DISAGGREGATION

The **indicator overview table** specifies mandatory data disaggregation for selected indicators. If your project targets a specific group (e.g. LGBTQI+ people or the Roma minority), you must report values in your application and subsequent actual data using this detailed disaggregation. At the same time, organisations always track the **overall value** of the indicator.

4.1 Types of data disaggregation by ethnicity

One of the priorities of the EEA Civil Society Fund is the empowerment of Roma people. For projects with this focus, selected indicators are disaggregated at the following levels:

- **Individual level:** The ethnicity of activity participants is tracked. Ethnic identity is determined exclusively through self-identification. Attendance sheets should therefore offer the following options: Roma/non-Roma/prefer not to say.
- **Case level:** For indicators focused on human rights violations, the ethnicity of survivors/victims, or a combination of ethnicity and gender, is tracked. The aim is to specifically identify and report cases involving members of the Roma minority, or Roma women in particular. For strategic litigation, cases aimed at Roma empowerment or with a direct impact on the Roma minority are tracked.
- **Organisational level:** The nature of the supported organisation is tracked. The definition of a Roma and pro-Roma organisation can be found in the Applicant and Supported Organisation Handbook in the Definitions section.

4.2 Types of data disaggregation by LGBTQI+ identity

Tracking specific data for this target group makes it possible to identify systemic barriers and document the actual impact of project activities on improving their safety and quality of life.

- **Case level:** For indicators documenting human rights violations, it is tracked whether cases involve LGBTQI+ people. The aim is to specifically identify and report situations affecting this community, with an emphasis on their specific needs and the protection of their rights.

4.3 What does data disaggregation mean in practice?

Data disaggregation means dividing the overall target figure into specific sub-groups listed under your chosen indicator. This allows you to document precisely who the support was directed at.

Example of data disaggregation for a project focused on Roma empowerment:
Instead of reporting that 50 volunteers will be involved in the project, you track the exact composition of this group — for example, how many of them were volunteers from the Roma minority.
Within Output 1 (Strengthened democratic values and rule of law), you select an indicator from Output 1.2 (Strengthened civic engagement) focused on volunteering: CIV-010: Number of volunteers engaged in the activities of a civil society organisation.