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Federal Department of Economic Affairs,
Education and Research

State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO

Annex 9: SECO Standard Indicators

Call for Proposals

for

"Projects with Swiss Companies in Ukraine"

Content:

- List of SECO Standard Indicators
- Factsheets of selected relevant Standard Indicators for this Call for Proposals

List of Standard Indicators (SI) 2025-2028 final version English and German 28th March 2024

Nr.	Title	Short Title	Reference to Standard Indicators 2021-2024	Definition	Gender Disaggregation
SI 1	Measures for improving the regulatory and policy framework including for climate Massnahmen zur Verbesserung der regulatorischen und politischen Rahmenbedingungen, inklusive für das Klima	Regulatory Framework Regulatorischer Rahmen	SI 1 Measures for improving the regulatory and institutional framework	The standard indicator is used to assess the results of projects supported by SECO to improve the regulatory and policy framework (for example reforms or action plans), including for climate.	Not compulsory
SI 2	Domestic resource mobilisation (type and volume in USD) Mobilisierung eigener Einnahmen direkt durch Partnerregierungen (Typ und Volumen in USD)	Domestic Resource Mob. Mobilisierung eigener Ressourcen	SI 2 Domestic resources mobilised (type and volume in % or in USD)	Reporting on the standard indicator includes the description of the type of resource and the measurement of the increase in income in USD from various domestic resources that partner governments have been enabled to collect as a result of projects supported by SECO.	Not compulsory
SI 3	Measures for improving financial stability and market development Massnahmen zur Verbesserung der finanziellen Stabilität und der Marktentwicklung	Financial Stability and Market Development Finanzielle Stabilität und Marktentwickung	SI 3 Measures for improving financial stability and market development	The standard indicator measures the improvement in financial stability compiled from various indicators on financial stability, such as strengthened supervisory regime for the financial sector, improved capitalization of banks, and improved compliance with international standards.	Not compulsory
SI 4	Measures for improving institutional and professional capacity/skills including for climate Massnahmen zur Verbesserung institutioneller und beruflicher Kompetenzen/Skills	Capacity/Skills Kompetenzen/Skills	SI 4 Measures for improving institutional and professional capacity/skills	The standard indicator 1. assesses the efficiency and effectiveness of measures (e.g. the establishment of new curricula or new training systems) and outcomes of SECO-supported projects to improve institutional capacity or professional skills including for climate; 2. measures the number of trained persons (disaggregated by gender), institutions or institutional units, organizations and companies, including for climate.	Compulsory
SI 6	Capital mobilized or enabled for development outcomes in USD Für Entwicklungsresultate mobilisiertes oder ermöglichtes Kapital in USD	Capital mobilized or enabled Mobilisiertes oder ermöglichtes Kapital	SI 6 Amounts mobilised from the private sector (for climate) in USD	The standard indicator measures a) private capital mobilized through TA based on the definition of the World Bank Group Scorecard or b) capital enabled through inputs by SECO, such as technical assistance or improved project design, from bilateral donor agencies and Multilateral Development Banks (also based on the WBG Definition) for implementing the Agenda 2030: from billions to trillions.	Not compulsory
SI 7	Number of cities with measures for sustainable urban development and number of inhabitants or companies benefiting Anzahl Städte mit Massnahmen zur nachhaltigen Stadtentwicklung und Anzahl Einwohner/innen oder Unternehmen, die davon profitieren	Urban Development Stadtentwicklung	SI 7 Number of cities with measures for sustainable urban development and number of inhabitants or companies benefiting	The standard indicator measures a) the number of cities in which sustainable urban development measures are implemented as a result of projects supported by SECO and b) the number of inhabitants or companies in these cities who/which benefit directly from the imple-mented measures.	Not compulsory
SI 8	Number of persons or companies with access to improved public infrastructure services Anzahl Personen oder Unternehmen mit Zugang zu verbesserten öffentlichen Infrastrukturdienstleistungen	Public Infrastructure Services Öffentliche Infrastrukturdienstleistungen	SI 8 Number of persons or companies with access to better public infrastructure services	The standard indicator measures the number of people or companies who/which gain direct access to improved public infrastructure services, such as water, sanitation, waste disposal, energy and public transport, as a result of projects supported by SECO.	Not compulsory
SI 9	Number of people, institutions or companies benefiting from measures for improved resilience to the effects of climate change Anzahl Personen, Institutionen und Unternehmen, die von Massnahmen zur Verbesserung der Widerstandsfähigkeit gegenüber den Auswirkungen des Klimawandels profitieren	Measures for Resilience Massnahmen für Widerstandsfähigkeit	New indicator suggested by the climate evaluation 2023 - in the past Dispatch periods there was no corresponding indicator	The standard indicator measures the number of people, institutions or companies who/which benefit from measures implemented by a project for enhancing the resilience of people, institutions, companies, their natural environment and/or the urban infrastructure exposed to climate change hazards. "Enhanced climate resilience" is understood as improved - adaptive, anticipatory and absorptive capacities of public institutions, companies and individuals - grey or green-blue infrastructure - infrastructure for preventing or reducing negative consequences of natural events	Not compulsory
SI 10	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in t CO2eq Reduzierte Treibhausgasemissionen in Tonnen CO2eq	CO2 Emissions CO2-Emissionen	SI 10 Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Mt CO2eq	The standard indicator measures the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions following projects supported by SECO. It measures a) Tonnes CO2 avoided through clean and renewable instead of traditional technology infrastructure and b) Tonnes CO2 saved through energy efficiency measures in existing infrastructure.	Not compulsory
SI 11	Kilowatt hours saved through energy-efficiency measures or kilowatt hours additionally produced from renewable energy Eingesparte Kilowattstunden aus Energieeffizienzmassnahmen oder zusätzlich erzeugte Kilowattstunden aus erneuerbarer Energie	KWh Energy KWh Energie	SI 11 Kilowatt hours saved through energy-efficiency measures or kilowatt hours additionally produced from renewable energy	The standard indicator measures the amount of a) kilowatt hours saved through energy efficiency measures or b) additional kilowatt hours generated from renewable energy in projects supported by SECO.	Not compulsory
SI 12	Number of companies or producers with access to capital Anzahl Unternehmen oder Produzentinnen und Produzenten mit Zugang zu Kapital	A2F Zugang zu Kapital	SI 12 Number of companies or producers with access to capital	The standard indicator measures, depending on the project, the number of companies or the number of producers (disaggregated by gender) who gain new access to sustainable financial services, such as loans, following projects supported by SECO.	Compulsory
SI 13	Number of jobs created or retained or improved Anzahl geschaffene oder erhaltene oder verbesserte Arbeitsplätze	Jobs Jobs	SI 13 Number of jobs created or retained or improved	The standard indicator measures, depending on the project, the number of jobs (disaggregated by gender) that are either newly created, newly created and retained, retained or improved directly following projects supported by SECO.	Compulsory
SI 14	Number of persons benefiting from measures for improved working conditions Anzahl Personen, die von Massnahmen zur Verbesserung der Arbeitsbedingungen profitieren	Working Conditions Arbeitsbedingungen	SI 14 Number of persons benefiting from measures for improved working conditions	The standard indicator measures the number of men and women who benefit from measures to improve their working conditions, e.g. through the improvement of health and safety conditions, following projects supported by SECO.	Compulsory
SI 15	Number of producers or companies with access to markets or value chains Anzahl Produzentinnen und Produzenten **mit** Zugang zu Märkten oder Wertschöpfungsketten	Access to Markets Zugang zu Märkten	SI 15 Number of producers or companies gaining access to new (international) markets or value chains	The standard indicator measures, depending on the project, the number of companies or the number of producers (disaggregated by gender) who have access to markets or value chains as a result of projects supported by SECO.	Compulsory
SI 16	Increase in trade volume of (sustainable) commodities, products or services in USD (national and international trade separately) Zunahme des Handelsvolumens (nachhaltiger) Rohstoffe, Produkte oder Dienstleistungen in USD (nationaler und internationaler Handel separat)	Trade Volume Handelsvolumen	SI 16 Increase in trade volume of (sustainable) commodities, products or services in USD (national and international trade separately)	The standard indicator measures the increase in the volume of trade in raw materials, products or services in US-Dollars that has been achieved following projects supported by SECO. Results from national and international trade are measured separately.	Not compulsory

SI 4 Measures for improving institutional and professional capacity/skills including for climate	
SECO WE business lines and relevant operational sections	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1 WEMU, WEHU, WEIF, WEIN
Definition	The standard indicator 1. assesses the efficiency and effectiveness of measures (e.g. the establishment of new curricula or new training systems) and outcomes of SECO-supported projects to improve institutional capacity or professional skills including for climate; 2. measures the number of trained persons (disaggregated by gender), institutions or institutional units, organizations and companies, including for climate.
Purpose	Results information on the standard indicator should show the scope and effect of SECO's activities aimed at promoting institutional capacity and professional skills, including for climate, with a view to enabling institutions to provide better services for individuals, organizations and companies with a view to reducing unemployment.
Level	Partly output, partly outcome
Type of indicator	Combined (qualitative and quantitative)
SDG relevance/contribution to 2030 Agenda	The indicator contributes to collecting data on SDG Targets 3.d, 4.4, 6.a, 11.3, 12.a, 13.3, 13.b and 16.6. Please describe, to which of the mentioned SDG Targets your project result on this standard indicator is contributing, in which way, and what exactly.
Recommended methodology for data collection and results assessment/reporting	Data should be collected based on • implementers' own observations • interviews with concerned stakeholders • training reports • stakeholder surveys • reliable governmental and non-governmental/scientific statistical data • internal and external evaluations This standard indicator is assessed by using the following methodologies: • ***Systemic level*** *(education system, curricula, etc.)*: Establish baseline and target value/s for this indicator and identify criteria for progress. Track progress based on degree of achievement of target value/s and compliance with criteria; describe and assess results (outcomes and important outputs) with regard to their efficiency, effectiveness as well as regarding their relevance for further activities.

	• ***Institutional, organizational or company level*** *(public institutions, business associations, etc.)*: Establish baseline and target value/s for the indicator and identify criteria for progress. Track progress based on degree of achievement of target value/s and compliance with criteria, but also with regard to effectiveness. Describe and analyze results (outcomes and important outputs) with regard to their efficiency, effectiveness as well as regarding their relevance for further activities. For public institutions, track progress with regard to internal institutional change and improved capacity of staff as well as regarding the improvement of services. For training institutes, business associations, companies, etc. track progress within the organization itself as well as for activities carried out by the organization. • ***Individual level***: Establish baseline and target value/s for the indicator and identify criteria for progress. Track progress with regard to scope, efficiency and effectiveness of capacity building or skills development. Reporting on this indicator should comprise: • description of measures taken and rating of efficiency, effectiveness and relevance for further steps based on the following scores: highly satisfactory, satisfactory and unsatisfactory • description, appreciation and rating of result(s) achieved (both qualitative and quantitative), based on the following scores: highly satisfactory, satisfactory and unsatisfactory • type and scope of contribution to the SDG Targets mentioned above • type, scope and results of contribution to mitigation, adaptation or the promotion of biodiversity
Recommended metrics for reporting	Output level – Degree of effectiveness of networks/platforms established – Number of institutions, organizations and/or companies trained – Number of individuals trained (disaggregated by gender), e.g. staff, members of associations and cooperatives, entrepreneurs, employees, professionals, and students – Number of individuals, institutions, organizations and/or companies trained on mitigation, adaptation and/or biodiversity, disaggregated by gender – Number of individuals, institutions, organizations and/or companies trained on anti-corruption, transparency or integrity, disaggregated by gender
	Outcome level – Improved capacities of institutions to implement / enforce / manage new or revised legal / institutional frameworks – Degree of demand for and effectiveness of networks/platforms of institutions, organisations and/or companies – Degree of improvement of corporate governance at companies

	– Degree of increase of effectiveness of institutions, organisations and/or companies – Number of graduates (disaggregated by gender) employed – Number of graduates (disaggregated by gender) with increased productivity – Number of graduates (disaggregated by gender) with increased income including average increase per person – Number of graduates (disaggregated by gender) who received nationally or internationally acknowledged certification in climate-relevant topics or sectors such as mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity, energy efficiency, renewable energies, sustainable urban development and/or climate finance – Number of graduates (disaggregated by gender) with increased income due to nationally or internationally acknowledged certification – Number of students (disaggregated by gender) registered
Reporting examples	***Capacity Development in Ministry of Finance****: At the Ministry of Finance of South Africa, the anti-corruption unit was supported to revise its regulations and to draft new instructions for the whole of the Ministry of Finance. For this, 25 staff members (30% women) were trained on international standards. As a result, in 2023, the regulations became stricter and 150 staff members (50% women) of the Ministry of Finance were trained on the new instructions. The result contributed to SDG Target 16.6 by increasing the accountability and transparency of the Ministry of Finance.* ***Skills development****: In Indonesia, new regulations for the promotion of poly-technical schools were adopted by the Government in 2023. This allowed a further expansion of the eight existing poly-technical schools supported by SECO. In 2023, 3 new courses on green technology with 90 registered students (35% women) were established. Altogether, the schools cover approximately 10'000 students (30% women). Until 2024, almost 90% of graduates (25% women) found decent employment. The project results contributed to the SDG Target 4.4 by increasing the number of young adults with relevant skills for decent employment and entrepreneurship.* ***Strengthening water utilities****: In North Macedonia, the management of four major water utilities was trained in modern utility management, new technologies and better maintenance. The training also addressed specific needs of men and women with regard to the provision of services. The implementation process and the results were satisfactory: in 2023, six training sessions comprising three days each and covering 70 managers (25% women) were carried out. The result contributed to SDG Target 16.6. by developing effective institutions.* ***Training on carbon footprint accounting****: In Indonesia, SECO provided training to key representatives of the financial sector on carbon footprint accounting for the portfolio of financial institutions. Training was provided to 4 staff members (50% women) from each of the 13 financial institutions participating in the project. The results of the preliminary analysis were later presented to the management in each financial institution to identify carbon intensive activities and*

	to propose approaches for decarbonization to achieve long-term net zero targets. 5 of the financial institutions have communicated net zero targets, and 2 have joined the Net-Zero Banking Alliance. The results are highly satisfactory. They contribute to the SDG Target 13.3 by strengthening institutional capacity on mitigation and adaptation. ***Story on most significant change**: In Tunisia, SECO supported the improvement of the curricula for engineering studies in two technical schools. As most significant change, teachers considered the integration of modules on climate-related topics to enhance the capacity of young engineers to promote new technologies for mitigation and adaptation in the Tunisian energy sector.*

SI 6 Capital mobilized or enabled in USD	
SECO WE business line/s and relevant operational sections	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 WEIF, WEHU, WEIN
Definition	The standard indicator measures a) private capital mobilized through TA based on the definition of the World Bank Group Scorecard or b) capital enabled through inputs by SECO, such as technical assistance or improved project design, from bilateral donor agencies and Multilateral Development Banks (also based on the WBG Definition) for implementing the Agenda 2030: from billions to trillions.[1]
Purpose	Results information on the standard indicator should indicate the volume of capital mobilized or enabled for development outcomes and the scope and effectiveness of measures supported by SECO.
Level	Outcome
Type of indicator	Quantitative
SDG relevance/contribution to 2030 Agenda	The indicator contributes to collecting data on SDG Target 17.3.
Recommended methodology for data collection and results measurement/reporting	For reporting, please refer to the definitions of the WBG Corporate Scorecard: **Outcome Area 15 – More private investment** **Private capital mobilized:** The amount of financial resources contributed by private entities alongside a commitment or technical assistance delivery made by IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA. **Private capital enabled:** The monetary value of all potential private investments resulting from IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA interventions, including financing, investment, guarantees and technical assistance. Based on the rio SAP Markers for the projects, contributions to climate will be calculated by WEQA based on the weighting of the rio markers (e.g., if project x is classified as "significant" with the climate rio marker and the project has mobilized CHF 1 million in private funds, 50% of the mobilized private funds shall be counted as mobilized private funds for climate (CHF 0.5 million).

[1] Amounts mobilized from the private sector based on the OECD DAC Definition are reported directly to WEQA's Financial Team. They will not be reported under SI 6 in the annual results reporting for WEQA's accountability function.

	Reporting on this indicator should comprise: • indication of results figure on private capital mobilized in USD • indication of results figure on private capital enabled in USD • type of lenders or investors from private sector • purpose of financing (general public infrastructure; infrastructure for specific sectors, such as tourism or transport; general private sector development, private sector development for specific sectors, such as commodities and services) • rating of results figure/s, based on the following scores: highly satisfactory, satisfactory, and unsatisfactory • contextualization of results figure/s: relevance and scope of contribution of results figure/s • type and scope of contribution to the SDG Targets mentioned above
Recommended metrics for reporting	– Private capital mobilized in USD (WBG methodology) – Private capital enabled in USD (WBG methodology)
Reporting example	***Private capital mobilized for sustainable transport systems in Indonesia and Vietnam**: From 2022 until 2024, 10.5 billion USD were mobilized from the private sector (40% from national and 60% from international companies). The money is used for the modernization of public transport systems in secondary cities of Indonesia and Vietnam. The project results contribute to SDG Target 11.2 by providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems.* ***Private capital enabled for renewable energy in South Africa**: For the promotion of renewable energy systems in South Africa, SECO provided several feasibility studies and technical assistance. The SECO contribution leveraged investment from other bilateral donors and the African Development Bank amounting to 3.7 billion US-Dollars. The result is highly satisfactory, as the leveraged amount exceeded expectations by 50%. The project result contributed to SDG Target 7.2 increasing the share of renewable energy in South Africa's energy mix.*

SI 8 Number of persons or companies with access to improved public infrastructure services	
SECO WE business line/s and relevant operational section/s	3.1 WEIN
Definition	The standard indicator measures the number of people or companies who/which gain direct access to improved public infrastructure services, such as water, sanitation, waste disposal, energy and public transport, as a result of projects supported by SECO.
Purpose	Results information on the standard indicator should show the scope and effectiveness of measures supported by SECO to enable people or companies to have access to reliable and good quality public infrastructure services such as water, sanitation, waste disposal, energy and public transport.
Level	Outcome
Type of indicator	Quantitative
SDG relevance/contribution to 2030 Agenda	The indicator contributes to collecting data on SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.a, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.b and 11.2. Please describe, to which of the mentioned SDG Targets your project result on this standard indicator is contributing, in which way, and what exactly.
Recommended methodology for data collection and results measurement/reporting	Data should be collected based on • implementers' own estimations and calculations • stakeholder surveys • reliable governmental and non-governmental/scientific statistical data • satellite and drone images • meter and inverter data • internal and external evaluations For projects aiming directly at improving existing or planning and realizing new public infrastructure, the indicator is measured by calculating or estimating the number of persons or companies benefiting from SECO-supported measures for improving public infrastructure services related to water, sanitation, waste disposal, energy and public transport. For projects focusing on improving the management capacity and/or internal procedures and organization/administration of public utilities, the indicator is measured by estimating the number of people or companies who/which will benefit from improved services due to the improved capacity of the management at the public utility.

	If the project focus is exclusively on improving the efficiency of the public utility through capacity development then the project result is reported under SI 4 Capacity/Skills. “Improved” public infrastructure services are understood as an improvement compared to the baseline situation on at least one of the dimensions good quality; socially, environmentally and economically sustainable; easily accessible and affordable; or based on the usual sector-specific quality criteria. Reporting on this indicator should comprise: • indication of results figure/s • rating of results figure/s, based on the following scores: highly satisfactory, satisfactory and unsatisfactory • contextualization of results figure/s: relevance and contribution of results figure/s • type and scope of contribution to the SDG Targets mentioned above • type, scope and results of contribution to mitigation and/or adaptation
Recommended metrics for reporting	– Number of persons having access to safely managed water services – Number of persons having access to safely managed sanitation services – Number of persons having access to safely managed waste management services – Number of persons having access to improved energy services – Number of persons having access to improved transport services – Number of companies having access to safely managed water services – Number of companies having access to safely managed sanitation services – Number of companies having access to safely managed waste management services – Number of companies having access to improved energy services – Number of companies having access to improved transport services
Reporting example	***Support to Djakarta transport services****: In 2023, 1.2 million people in Djakarta gained access to improved transport services. The project result contributed to SDG Target 11.2 by providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety.*

SI 11 Kilowatt hours saved through energy-efficiency measures or kilowatt hours additionally produced from renewable energy	
SECO WE business line/s and relevant operational section/s	2.3, 3.1 WEHU, WEIF, WEIN
Definition	The standard indicator measures a) kilowatt hours saved through energy efficiency measures or b) additional kilowatt hours generated from renewable energy in projects supported by SECO.
Purpose	Results information on this standard indicator should show the scope and effectiveness of measures supported by SECO to reduce energy use and/or to produce energy from renewable sources.
Level	Outcome for projects directly aimed at saving kWh through energy-efficiency measures or at producing additional kWh from renewable energy projects. Impact for projects aimed at supporting cities with establishing and implementing urban development plans.
Type of Indicator	Quantitative
SDG relevance/contribution to 2030 Agenda	The indicator contributes to collecting data on the SDG Targets 7.2, 7.3, 7.a, 7.b, 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4. Please describe, to which of the mentioned SDG Targets your project result on this standard indicator is contributing, in which way, and what exactly.
Recommended methodology for data collection and results measurement/reporting	Data should be collected based on • implementers' own observations • reliable governmental or non-governmental/scientific statistical data • meter and inverter data • internal and external evaluations The indicator is measured by calculating or estimating the kilowatt hours per year or during the relevant reporting period which are a) saved through energy-efficiency measures or b) additionally produced from renewable energy directly through or following measures carried out in the frame of your project. Reporting on this indicator should comprise: • indication of results figure/s • rating of results figure/s, based on the following scores: highly satisfactory, satisfactory and unsatisfactory

	• contextualization of results figure/s: relevance and contribution of results figure/s • type and scope of contribution to the SDG Targets mentioned above
Recommended metrics for reporting	– Kilowatt hours saved through energy-efficiency measures – Kilowatt hours additionally produced from renewable energy
Reporting examples	***Energy Efficiency**: In 2023, the District Heating Programme in Serbia helped to reduce energy consumption by 20% or 5 million kWh per year. Savings were largely achieved by modernizing technology, by changing management practices of relevant authorities and through awareness raising among consumers. The result contributed to the SDG Target 7.3 by increasing the energy efficiency of district heating technology in Serbia.* ***Clean Energy**: In North Macedonia, SECO supported the installation of renewable energy systems (biogas and solar power) in the wastewater treatment plant of Kocani (ARA). Since 2021, biogas from the cleaning process and solar energy amounting to 1 mio. kWh have been used. Both cover more than 80 percent of the ARA's electricity consumption. This has reduced the cost for the utility and the water bills for clients. The result is highly satisfactory. The project result contributed to SDG Target 7.a by enhancing international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, through close cooperation with Swiss experts for the conceptualization of the renewable energy systems.*

SI 13 Number of jobs created or retained or improved	
SECO-WE business line/s and relevant operational section/s	2.1, 2.2, 2.4 WEIF and WEHU
Definition	The standard indicator measures, depending on the project, the number of jobs (disaggregated by gender) that are either newly created, newly created and retained, retained or improved directly following projects supported by SECO.
Purpose	Results information on this standard indicator should show the scope and effectiveness of measures supported by SECO with regard to promoting decent and sustainable employment.
Level	Outcome for projects directly aimed at creating or retaining or improving jobs. Impact for projects aimed at improving the business environment, the eco-system, or skills and thus promoting the establishment or expansion of small, medium and micro enterprises or the sustainable and inclusive growth of the private sector.
Type of indicator	Quantitative
SDG relevance/contribution to Agenda 2030	The indicator contributes indirectly to collecting data on SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.5, 8.9, 9.2 and 12.b. Please describe, to which of the mentioned SDG Targets your project result on this standard indicator is contributing, in which way, and what exactly.
Recommended methodology for data collection and results measurement/reporting	Data should be collected based on • implementers' own observations • interviews with concerned stakeholders • stakeholder surveys • private sector data • reliable governmental and non-governmental/scientific statistical data • data of IFIs (World Bank Group) • internal and external evaluations SECO is committed to promoting decent income opportunities. Therefore, even if it is not a project's direct priority to create, retain or improve decent jobs, project implementers should pay attention to this issue, e.g. by setting up an adequate risk monitoring. For the definition of "decent jobs" and a corresponding measurement methodology please see the ILO's webpage on Decent Work.

	The indicator is measured by • calculating or estimating all full-time and part-time, short-term, mid-term and long-term jobs created directly through or following SECO-supported projects, e.g. in local SMEs • calculating or estimating all full-time and part-time, short-term, mid-term and long-term jobs retained directly through or following SECO-supported projects, e.g. in export-oriented companies • calculating or estimating all full-time and part-time, short-term, mid-term and long-term jobs improved directly through or following SECO-supported projects, e.g. in international value chains. SECO-WE does not request reporting on the number of indirect or induced jobs. However, if a project provides such figures, they should be reported, clearly identified and the methodology should be explained. We recommend working with acknowledged methodologies used by specialized organisations such as: • ILO methodology: https://www.ilo.org/empent/Projects/the-lab/WCMS_565180/lang--en/index.htm • DCED indicator system: https://www.enterprise-development.org/implementing-the-dced-standard/ • World Bank and IFC job measurement methodologies: Monitoring & Evaluation for Jobs Operations • PIDG and SIFEM job measurement methodologies By "retained", SECO means all existing jobs in companies (factories, industrial enterprises) which have been retained as a likely consequence of SECO-supported measures and which would have very probably been lost without the measures. By "improved", SECO understands that through SECO-supported measures, jobs are changed in a way that they enable producers and service providers (e.g. cocoa farmers or tourism providers) to live decent lives and to successfully compete in international, regional, national or subnational value chains. Reporting on this indicator should comprise: • indication of results figure/s • rating of results figure/s, based on the following scores: highly satisfactory, satisfactory, and unsatisfactory • contextualization of results figure/s: relevance and contribution of results figure/s • type and scope of contribution to the SDG Targets mentioned above
Recommended metrics for reporting	– Number of jobs created for men – Number of jobs created for women – Number of jobs created and retained for men – Number of jobs created and retained for women – Number of jobs retained for men – Number of jobs retained for women – Number of jobs improved for men

	– Number of jobs improved for women
Reporting examples	***Jobs created**: Globally, in the frame of the SECO SME Promotion Program, more than 1'500 new jobs (35% women) were created in 2023, mostly in the sectors IT, green technology and food processing. This is a satisfactory result. The project result contributed to SDG Target 8.3 by promoting productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship and innovation.* ***Jobs created and retained**: In Vietnam, SECO supported a textile export company in improving its working conditions, based on ILO labour standards, and its productivity. Thus, all existing jobs (200 jobs for men, 350 jobs for women, mainly from minority groups) were retained and 50 new jobs (10 jobs for men and 40 jobs for women) created within the company. In addition, the company started producing a series of clothes made from traditional, sustainably produced local textiles. Thus it created new, decent jobs for 60 weavers (50 women and 10 men from local minority groups). This is a highly satisfactory result. The project result contributed to SDG Target 9.2 by promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and by raising industry 's share of employment.* ***Jobs retained**: In 2023, 8 textile companies in Kyrgyzstan improved their working conditions based on standards introduced by Better Work. Thanks to the implementation of the Better Work standards, absenteeism was reduced by 30% and salaries rose by 6%. 1'500 jobs (60% for women) were retained which would have probably been lost otherwise. This is a highly satisfactory result. The project result contributed to SDG Target 8.5 by promoting productive employment and decent work.* ***Jobs improved**: In 2023, 1'000 cocoa farmers (40% women) in Ghana were trained in sustainable production. 800 (45% women) of them obtained certification based on international standards. As a result, 600 cocoa farmers (30% women) became partners of the national cocoa processing industry and 100 cocoa farmers (50% women) became members of associations trading with international chocolate producers. All of the certified farmers increased their income by at least 15%. This is a satisfactory result. The project result contributed to SDG Target 4.4. by increasing the number of adults with relevant skills for decent jobs.*

SI 15 Number of producers or companies with access to markets or value chains	
SECO WE business line/s and relevant operational section/s	2.2 WEHU, WEIF
Definition	The standard indicator measures, depending on the project, the number of companies or the number of producers (disaggregated by gender) who have access to global or regional markets or value chains as a result of projects supported by SECO.
Purpose	Results information on the standard indicator should show the scope and effectiveness of measures supported by SECO with regard to supporting companies and producers to gain access to new markets and value chains.
Level	Outcome
Type of indicator	Quantitative
SDG relevance/contribution to 2030 Agenda	The indicator contributes indirectly to collecting data on SDG Targets 8.5, 8.9, 9.3 and 17.11. Please describe, in which way and what exactly your project result on this standard indicator is contributing to the mentioned SDG Targets.
Recommended methodology for data collection and results measurement/reporting	Data should be collected based on • implementers' own observations • interviews with concerned stakeholders • stakeholder surveys • reliable governmental and non-governmental statistical data • data of IFIs (World Bank Group) • internal and external evaluations The indicator is measured by calculating or estimating all companies and producers that have benefited from SECO-supported measures for gaining access to new markets and value chains. Reporting on this indicator should comprise: • indication of results figure/s • rating of results figure/s, based on the following scores: highly satisfactory, satisfactory and unsatisfactory • contextualization of results figure/s: type of market, relevance and contribution of results figure/s • type and scope of contribution to the SDG Targets mentioned above
Recommended metrics for reporting	– Number of male producers with access to global, regional or national markets

	– Number of female producers with access to global, regional or national markets – Number of male producers with access to global, regional or national value chains – Number of female producers with access to global, regional or national value chains – Number of companies led by men with access to global, regional or national markets – Number of companies led by women with access to global, regional or national markets – Number of companies led by men with access to global, regional or national value chains – Number of companies led by women with access to global, regional or national value chains
Reporting example	***Access to global markets for Indonesian sustainable fish products****: In 2023, 300 companies (30% led by women) had access to the global market after they had gone through a SECO-supported promotion programme. They exported fish products such as fish paste and fish sauce mostly to Asian markets but also to the US with a volume of USD 600 mio. The companies had improved the quality of services and products as well as their marketing and sustainability. The average income increased by 28%. The results are highly satisfactory. The project result contributed to SDG Target 17.11 by increasing exports from Indonesia.*