



European  
Commission

Results and  
Indicators for  
Development

# Remittances

*International  
Partnerships*



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA)

Unit D4 - Performance, Results and Evaluation; Internal Communication, Knowledge Management  
and Collaborative Methods

Unit G6 - Migration and Forced Displacement

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*To see the complete online presentation of the Results and Indicators on Remittances please click [here](#).*

# Results and Indicators for Development

## General Introduction

The **guidance on thematic results and indicators** covers DG INTPA strategies in various sectors, aiming to enhance the quality of our interventions – in terms of design, monitoring in the course of implementation. It also aims to promote the use of standardized information across European Union-funded interventions in partner countries. [DG INTPA](#) unit in charge of monitoring results ([D.4](#)) and [thematic units](#) developed the guidance.

It is **addressed to EC staff and external partners** involved in the preparation of action documents and project documents, helping them to develop solid logical framework matrices. It identifies clear and measurable results statements in line with DG INTPA policy priorities, as well as with the [UN Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#), [NDICI Regulation](#), [Gender Action Plan \(GAP III\)](#) and the [EU Results Framework](#), along with a range of good indicators to monitor progress.

DG INTPA's results reporting and Action Document quality assurance processes identified the **need for such guidance**.

## This guidance presents for each sector:



**1. EU policy priorities:** a short narrative explaining EU policy priorities and commitments as articulated in key policy and strategic documents.



**2. A results chain:** a diagram showing the main results (impact, outcomes, outputs) that EU development interventions are expected to achieve in the given thematic area, reflecting EU policy priorities and commitments.



**3. Thematic indicators:** examples of measurable indicators associated to each result statement, that may be used in Logframe Matrices at project / programme level.

# 1. EU Policy Priorities



Around **800 million people in the world** – or one in nine people– are recipients of remittance payments sent by their family members who have migrated for work. According to the [United Nations](#), on average, migrant workers send between US\$200 and \$300 home every one or two months. This represents only 15 per cent of what they earn. The rest – 85 per cent – stays in the countries where they actually earn the money. [IFAD](#) estimates that **75% of remittances are used to cover essential things**: put food on the table and cover medical expenses, school fees or housing expenses. The rest, about 25 per cent of remittances – representing over \$100 billion per year – can be either saved or invested in asset building or activities that generate income. Around **50% of global remittances go to rural areas**, where 75% of the world's poor and food insecure live. It is estimated that globally, the accumulated flows to rural areas over the next five years will reach \$1 trillion. On average, remittances represent 60% of the recipients' family income.



Migrants living in the European Union send on average €63 billion per year to their families in developing countries. The average cost of sending remittances to families in developing countries is 6.28%. The cost from the EU was at 6.9% and in Q1 2021, it is down to 5.86%, the steepest reduction (-15%) and the cheapest value since the approval of the SDGs in 2015.

## EC strategy

- The overall objective is to promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances, including their productive use for sustainable development and well-being of migrant workers' families.
- At global level, the EU is committed to support the global work on remittances to promote the positive impact on development and to reduce the transfer cost of remittances, supporting the effort to improve data collection and availability, and supporting migrants' investment in their countries of origin.
- At country level, particularly in countries where remittances have a high potential to boost sustainable development, the EU is committed to:
  - ▶ Improve data collection and availability.
  - ▶ Mobilise migrants' investment for sustainable development in countries of origin.
  - ▶ Shift towards digital payment services, such as enabling environment for digital entrepreneurship.

## Global policy documents

- **Agenda 2030 target 10 c) refers to remittances, in so far as to reduce the transfer cost: reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances to less than 3 per cent and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent by 2030.**

Objective 20 of the [Global Compact on Migration](#) in 2018 aims at promoting faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants by specific actions:

- A. Develop a road map to reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances;
- B. Promote and support the United Nations International Day of Family Remittances and the International Fund for Agricultural Development Global Forum on Remittances;
- C. Harmonize remittance market regulations and increase the interoperability of remittance infrastructure;
- D. Establish conducive policy and regulatory frameworks that promote a competitive remittance market;
- E. Develop innovative technological solutions for remittance transfer, such as mobile payments or e-banking;
- F. (Provide accessible information on remittance transfer costs;
- G. Develop programmes to promote investments from remittance in local development in countries of origin;
- H. Enable migrant women to access financial literacy training and formal remittance transfer systems;
- I. Provide access to and develop banking solutions and financial instruments for migrants.

## Policy and Strategic Documents

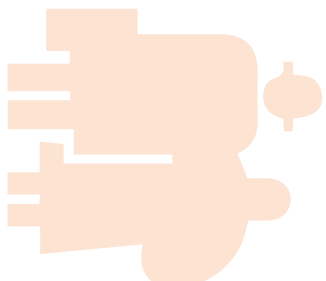
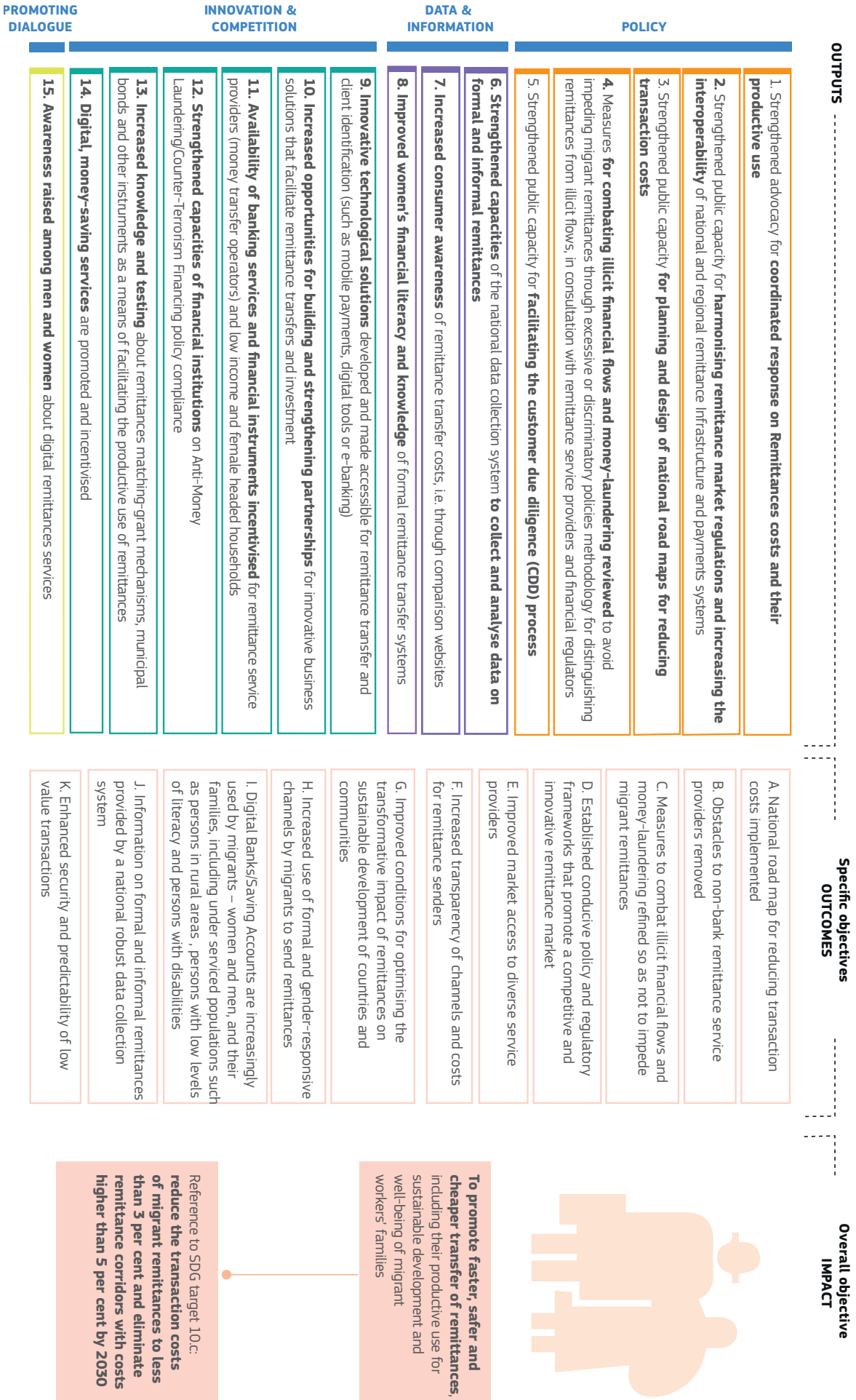
The enclosed sector guidance was based on the following EC policy documents:

- The [Action Plan adopted at the Valletta Summit on migration](#), which brought together European and African Heads of State in Valletta (Malta) on 11 and 12 November 2015, included the following provision:
  - ▶ By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent. In addition, identify corridors for remittances transfers where the partners commit to substantially reduce the costs by 2020, from Europe to Africa and within Africa, in compliance with existing national legislation. Explore, identify and promote innovative financial instruments to channel remittances for development purposes and to increase the volume of transfers through the formal remittance channels.

- In 2017, the [EU Consensus on development](#) stated that the EU and Member States will work with private sector partners and others to lower the cost of remittances and promote faster, cheaper and safer transfers in both source and recipient countries, thus harnessing their potential for development (para. 41).
- The [European Commission's Communication "Towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa"](#), adopted in April 2020, states that "Digital services can also increase access to transaction accounts and digital finance solutions remittances (...)".
- The **New Pact on Migration and Asylum** of September 2020 refers to the importance of better exploiting the potential of remittances to help economic development.
- In June 2020, the EU approved the Revised Cross-Border Payment Regulation binding operators to show the total costs of remittances, making the internal cross-border payments more transparent.
- The [EU Retail Payments Strategy](#), adopted on 24 September 2020, has a section on international remittances, with some recommendations to facilitate cross-border flows, and also benefit remittances:
  - ▶ to support the remittance sector, subject to commitments by remittance service providers to progressively reduce the cost of remittance services over time;
  - ▶ to support SEPA-like initiatives in regional groupings of low and middle income countries, and in relevant cases the possibility for Third countries to join SEPA;
  - ▶ to promote the access to payment accounts in low and middle-income countries, which will also facilitate the digitalization of remittances.

# 2. Results Chain

To see the complete online presentation of the Results chain diagram on Remittances please click [here](#).



## 3. List of Sector Indicators

### Global Europe Results Framework (GERF) indicators

The indicators selected to measure results in this sector include the relevant indicators from the EU Results Framework (INTPA's corporate reporting tool). This framework was created in 2015 to focus attention on results.

Since 2018, it aligns with the 2030 Agenda and the EU Consensus on Development. This framework has been updated in 2021 to align with the:

- 2020-24 Strategic Plans for INTPA, NEAR and FPI;
- [2021-27 Multi-Annual Financial Framework](#), which includes Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe.

This newly updated framework is called the **Global Europe Results Framework (GERF)**. The GERF has 3 levels of indicators, which correspond to the different levels of a results chain:

- Level 3 is composed of financial indicators,
- Level 2 output and outcome indicators, and
- Level 1 impact indicators.

The sector-specific results chains include relevant indicators from Levels 1 and 2. Level 2 measures results achieved with EU support, so there is a direct link between the intervention and the value taken by the indicator. Level 1 monitors impact using SDG and similar indicators which measure the state of affairs in a given sector, so there is no direct link between the EU-funded intervention and the value taken by the indicator.

Most of the EURF indicators have been maintained in the GERF list. The main revision is the inclusion of additional indicators to monitor new strategic priorities such as digitalisation. These GERF indicators lie at the center of the new monitoring system and are complemented by the thematic indicators proposed in the sector-specific results chains. Remittances are not included per se in the EURF or the GERF.

### GLOBAL EUROPE PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM





OPSYS core indicators are highlighted in the list. For more information about OPSYS core indicators see [here](#). To see the complete online presentation of the Results and Indicators on Remittances please click [here](#).

Result	Indicator(s)
<p><b>IMPACT: To promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances, including their productive use for sustainable development and well-being of migrant workers' families</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDG 10.c.1. Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted - Corridor remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted <i>Data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</a></li> <li>SDG 10.c.1. Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted - Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted <i>Data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</a></li> <li>SDG 10.c.1. Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted - Smart corridor remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted <i>Data source</i> Global SDG Indicators Database, <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</a></li> <li>Average cost of money transfer in given corridors <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Average time of money transfer in given corridors <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of remittance senders within the target population reporting that they experienced fraud with their transfer in the last 12 months, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of remittance senders within the target population reporting that they use formal channels for their most recent transfer, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of migrant workers within the target population who report that remittances have a transformative impact on their recipient family members, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of migrant workers within the target population who report that without their remittance transfer a recipient family member could not attend school, disaggregated by sex of the migrant <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of migrant workers within the target population who report that without their remittance transfer a recipient family member could not afford to pay for food or rent, disaggregated by sex of the migrant <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Number of SMEs getting investment from financial institutions using remittances <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Number of people with access to health and education thanks to social schemes funded from remittances and developed with EU support <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTCOME 1. National road map for reducing transaction costs implemented</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which implementation of the national road map reduces transaction costs for remittances <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Number of ministries and other public entities implementing activities from the National road map for reducing remittance transaction costs <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Extent to which government policies and regulations define measures for reducing transaction costs <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTCOME 2. Obstacles to non-bank remittance service providers removed</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of remittance senders surveyed within the target population who report that they use non-bank service providers, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of non-bank remittance service providers who report that obstacles for their operations have been removed <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTCOME 3. Measures to combat illicit financial flows and money-laundering refined so as not to impede migrant remittances</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the government revised its measures for combatting illicit financial flows and money-laundering so as not to impede migrant remittances <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of remittance senders surveyed within the target population who report measures aiming to combat illicit financial flows or money laundering are not a deterrent for sending remittances, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTCOME 4. Established conducive policy and regulatory frameworks that promote a competitive and innovative remittance market</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which the policy and regulatory frameworks promote a competitive and innovative remittance market <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of remittance service providers who report that the policy and regulatory frameworks promote a competitive and innovative market in this sector <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTCOME 5. Improved market access to diverse service providers</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new marketplace actors offering money transfer services <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Number of new innovative channels, business models and partnerships for transfer of remittances existing in the target area <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>

Result	Indicator(s)
<p><b>OUTCOME 6. Increased transparency of channels and costs for remittance senders</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of remittance senders in the target population knowledgeable about ways for finding out accurate information on formal channels and costs, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of remittance senders in the target population who correctly answer the cost of transfer for their country of interest, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTCOME 7. Improved conditions for optimising the transformative impact of remittances on sustainable development of countries and communities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of social schemes for providing health and education funded by remittances <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTCOME 8. Increased use of formal and gender-responsive channels by migrants to send remittances</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of remittance senders in the target population per year <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Number of remittance receivers in the target population per year <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of target households using new financial products/services, disaggregated by rural/urban <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of target group population using a formal channel on the most recent occasion of sending remittances whilst previously preferring informal channels, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTCOME 9. Digital Banks/Saving Accounts are increasingly used by migrants – women and men, and their families, including underserved populations such as persons in rural areas, persons with low levels of literacy and persons with disabilities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new bank branches opened in targetted rural areas <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of the target population who use a savings account to send or receive remittances, disaggregated by sex, disability status, literacy level, rural/urban <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Percentage of women benefitting from the EU intervention who report that they make financial transfers through a financial service at least quarterly, disaggregated by rural/urban <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>EURF - Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support: (a) firms, (b) people (all financial services), (c) people (digital financial services) <i>Data source</i> Database of beneficiaries</li> <li>Percentage of the target population who have an account at a digital bank, disaggregated by sex, disability status, literacy level and rural/urban <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTCOME 10. Information on formal and informal remittances provided by a national robust data collection system</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which information on both, formal and informal remittances is provided by a national robust data collection system <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Frequency of reporting of formal and informal remittance flows by the Central Bank <i>Data source</i> Central Bank reports</li> <li>Percentage of money transfer operators who report remittance transfer data to the Central Bank in real time <i>Data source</i> Bank reports</li> <li>Extent to which real time data on remittances is reported by the Central Bank using data from all stakeholders, including money transfer operators <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTCOME 11. Facilitated administration of low value transactions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of documents that need to be provided to send remittances <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>Number of documents that need to be provided to collect remittances <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 1. Strengthened advocacy for coordinated response on remittance costs and their productive use</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EURF - Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support <i>Data source</i> Database of beneficiaries</li> <li>EURF - Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support <i>Data source</i> Database of beneficiaries</li> <li>Number of policy makers reached by the EU-funded intervention with information on good practices for coordinated response on remittance costs and their productive use, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Database of beneficiaries</li> <li>Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported advocacy for coordinated response on remittance costs and their productive use <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> </ul>

Result	Indicator(s)
<p><b>OUTPUT 2. Strengthened public capacity for harmonizing remittance market regulations and increasing the interoperability of national and regional remittance Infrastructure and payments systems</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ EURF - Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support - on the remittance market <i>Data source</i> Database of beneficiaries</li> <li>✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the harmonisation of the remittance market regulations for increasing the interoperability of national and regional remittance Infrastructure and payments systems <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 3. Strengthened public capacity for planning and design of national road maps for reducing transaction costs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Number of policy makers trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills in planning of national road maps for reduction transaction costs, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Database of training beneficiaries, pre- and post-training tests</li> <li>✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the planning and design of the national road map for reduction remittance transaction costs <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> <li>✔ EURF - Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support - national road map for reducing remittance transaction costs <i>Data source</i> Database of beneficiaries</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 4. Measures for combating illicit financial flows and money-laundering reviewed to avoid impeding migrant remittances through excessive or discriminatory policies (i.e. methodology for distinguishing remittances from illicit flows, in consultation with remittance service providers and financial regulators)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention supported the revision of measures for combatting illicit financial flows and money-laundering to avoid impeding migrant remittances through excessive or discriminatory policies <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> <li>✔ Status of the methodology for distinguishing remittances from illicit flows <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> <li>✔ Number of remittance service providers and financial regulators participating in a consultation on revision of measures for combating illicit financial flows and money laundering thanks to EU support <i>Data source</i> Database of beneficiaries</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 5. Strengthened public capacity for facilitating the customer due diligence (CDD) process</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Number of government representatives trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge of good practices in customer due diligence processes, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Database of training beneficiaries, pre- and post-training tests</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 6. Strengthened capacities of the national data collection system to collect and analyse data on formal and informal remittances</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Number of government representatives participating in the development of EU-funded studies on formal and informal remittances, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Database of beneficiaries</li> <li>✔ Number of government reports on formal and informal remittances published with EU support <i>Data source</i> Published reports</li> <li>✔ Number of government representatives reached by the EU-funded intervention with information on good practices for reporting on remittances, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Database of beneficiaries</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 7. Increased consumer awareness of remittance transfer costs, i.e. through comparison websites</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Percentage of consumers in the target population who can correctly name more and less expensive remittance transfer channels, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>✔ Percentage of consumers in the target population who can name at least one website for comparison of remittance transfer costs, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 8. Improved women's financial literacy and knowledge of formal remittance transfer systems</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Percentage of women benefitting from the EU-funded intervention who can list the advantages of using a formal remittance transfer channel, disaggregated by rural/urban <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>✔ Percentage of women benefitting from the EU-funded intervention who demonstrate improved skills in managing a finance account, disaggregated by rural/urban <i>Data source</i> Database of training participants, Pre- and post-training tests</li> <li>✔ Percentage of women benefitting from the EU-funded intervention who can name correctly two formal remittance transfer operators in their community, disaggregated by rural/urban <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> </ul>

Result	Indicator(s)
<p><b>OUTPUT 9. Innovative technological solutions developed and made accessible for remittance transfer and client identification (such as mobile payments, digital tools or e-banking)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Number of EU-funded initiatives promoting innovative business models, technologies, and partnerships to transfer remittances in a cheaper, faster and more convenient way <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> <li>✔ Number of new innovative remittances services designed and piloted with EU support <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> <li>✔ Number of transfers processed through the financial services piloted with EU support <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 10. Increased opportunities for building and strengthening partnerships for innovative business solutions that facilitate remittance transfers and investment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Number of private sector and government representatives participating in EU-funded platforms for facilitating remittance transfers and investment, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Database of beneficiaries</li> <li>✔ Number of national remittances institutions and private sector actors who attend events funded or promoted with EU support for enhancing coordination and partnership <i>Data source</i> Database of participants</li> <li>✔ Extent to which the EU-funded intervention is supporting a network of national remittances stakeholders <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> <li>✔ Number of policy and practical solutions identified by EU-funded platforms for facilitating remittance transfers and investment <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 11. Availability of banking services and financial instruments incentivised for remittance service providers (money transfer operators) and low income and female headed households</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Number of banking services and financial instruments incentivised by the EU to enable access for remittance service providers <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> <li>✔ Number of banking services and financial instruments incentivised by the EU to enable access for low income and female headed households <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 12. Strengthened capacities of financial institutions on Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing policy compliance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Number of financial institution representatives trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and skills in Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing policy compliance, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Database of training beneficiaries, pre- and post-training tests</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 13. Increased knowledge and testing about remittances matching-grant mechanisms, municipal bonds and other instruments as a means of facilitating the productive use of remittances</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Amounts of money invested in EU-funded remittances matching-grant mechanisms, municipal bonds and other instruments, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Database of beneficiaries</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 14. Digital, money-saving services are piloted and incentivized</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Percentage of the target population that can name a digital service for remittance transfers, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>✔ Number of digital services for remittance transfers incentivised with EU funding <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> <li>✔ Number of migrants in the target population accessing digital services for remittance transfers thanks to EU-funded incentives, disaggregated by sex <i>Data source</i> Database of beneficiaries</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUT 15. Awareness raised among men and women about digital remittances services</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Percentage of the target population able to correctly name two advantages of digital remittances services, disaggregated by sex, disability status, migration status and rural/urban <i>Data source</i> Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</li> <li>✔ Number of people in the target population reached with advertisement promoting digital money transfer services, disaggregated by sex, disability status, migration status and urban/rural <i>Data source</i> Progress reports</li> </ul>



