

**EU Results Framework Indicator Methodology Note**

1. Indicator name
<b>Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support</b>
2. Associated EU Results Framework statement and primary SDG
SDG 10 - Reduced inequalities EU RF statement - Reduce inequality of outcomes and promote equal opportunities for all
3. Technical Definition
<p>This indicator can include <b>migrants or forcibly displaced persons</b> who are directly reached by interventions with an overall objective or a significant objective of supporting migrants and forcibly displaced people. Members of the host communities may also be included if they are beneficiaries of such interventions.</p> <p>Other EU interventions without a significant aim of supporting the above target groups are excluded. Instead these interventions should report results against the relevant EU RF sector indicator(s). This is the case even if some beneficiaries reached include the relevant target groups.</p> <p>The United Nations' Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses provides an operational definition of an international <u>migrant</u> in the context of population flows, and this is a person entering the country by crossing the border, having been a usual resident of another country before entering or not a usual resident of the country, and when entering and staying or intending to stay in the country for at least one year. For the purposes of this indicator, migrant also includes persons finding themselves in transit, i.e. in a country different of the country of habitual residence and that of intended final destination for a stay of at least one year.</p> <p>The term "forcibly displaced persons" refers to persons or groups of persons who flee their State or community due to fear or dangers of persecution, armed conflict, civil unrest, threats to life and personal security, natural or man-made disasters. When they have crossed an international border, this includes <u>refugees, asylum seekers, those admitted for subsidiary/complementary and temporary forms of protection, others admitted for other international protection reasons, and those displaced because of other natural or man-made disaster or climate change and it is not possible for them to return to their country of origin</u><sup>1</sup>. This group also include <u>internally displaced persons (IDPs)</u>, persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence for similar reasons as outlined above who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. Forcibly displaced people also include <u>people who have returned home after a displacement situation</u>.</p> <p><b>Host community</b> refers to the country of present stay and the local, regional and national</p>

<sup>1</sup> See 'International Recommendation on Refugee Statistics, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/7723677/7761703/International+Recommendations+on+Refugees+Statistics/64c38772-83e8-4855-a982-d6f801492a8>

governmental, social and economic structures within which migrants, forcibly displaced persons or those having returned to live.

Examples of protection measures or assistance for the target groups include support in the areas of medical services and psycho-social assistance, access to basic services, training, skills development, legal assistance, voluntary return assistance (pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, transportation means, travel escorts and direct/immediate assistance upon arrival), reintegration services (housing, family tracing, documentation like birth certificate, work permit, driving license, etc.).

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

This indicator is linked with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the EU policies on migration. The New Consensus for Development highlights that well-managed migration and mobility can make a positive contribution to inclusive growth and sustainable development, and reducing inequalities. Nevertheless, migration has become a pressing issue for both developing and developed countries. In some situations, migrant populations are being denied human rights and access to health and education, and risk becoming victims of forced labour and human trafficking. The EU and its Member States recognise that strengthened engagement will help to facilitate the safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

The communication Lives in Dignity from April 2016 sets out a coherent and holistic, development-led approach to forced displacement. It outlines the need to engage from the outset of a forced displacement crisis with political, developmental and humanitarian instruments and to boost the resilience and self-reliance of forcibly displaced persons and their host communities in an integrated manner.

#### 5. Level of disaggregation and other reporting requirements

Disaggregate by sex, age (at least adults versus children), and where possible by the type of support.

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

EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: annual and final reports from implementing organisations (e.g. governments, international organisations, non-state actors, etc), ROM reviews, evaluations, etc.

#### 7. Data calculation (including any assumptions made)

Number of persons protected or assisted according to the definition given in section 3

Please pay attention to avoid double counting of beneficiaries: if the same person benefits from more than one form of support during the same reporting period, that individual should only be counted once.

#### 8. Worked examples

An EU intervention is providing support to migrants in the form of psychological and legal assistance. In the period 2014-2015, the following results were achieved by the intervention.

- 1.) 203 persons received information on integration, legal residence;
- 2.) 160 persons provided with legal assistance;
- 3.) 100 persons were helped in applying for family reunification (all of whom also received legal assistance);
- 4.) 200 persons received psychological and social assistance;
- 5.) 110 persons were provided with support and information on possible return to the home country

From the information above, we know all beneficiaries provided with support on family unification were also provided with legal assistance. Considering only unique number of individuals, the final value for this indicator corresponds to:  $203+160+200+110=673$

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

Other organisations uses similar indicators, e.g. UNDP - Number and proportion of people accessing basic services, disaggregated by target groups: a) Poor; b) Women; c) People with disabilities; d) Youth; e) Displaced population; f) Other marginalised groups

10. Other issues

Confidentiality is an important aspect and potentially extreme sensitivity for data on refugees and internally displaced persons.

Capturing the number of beneficiaries may be more difficult for interventions working with migrants and forcibly displaced people due their high mobility rate, potential sensitivities to questions and/or language difficulties.