Global Europe Results Framework Indicator Methodology Note

1. Indicator name
GERF 2.20: Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support

2. Technical details

Please use the information provided in OPSYS or the SWD.

Results Dashboard code(s): *65236*.

Unit of measure: *Number of (#)*.

Type of indicator: *Quantitative (not Qualitative) – Numeric (not Percentage); Actual ex-post (not estimated or ex-ante); Cumulative (not annual); Direct (not indirect).*

Level(s) of measurement: *Specific Objective – Outcome; Direct Output; Output.*

Disaggregation(s): Sex (*Female; Male; Intersex*); Gender (*Woman/girl; Man/boy; Non-binary; Prefer not to say*).

DAC sector code(s): *15130 – Legal and judicial development;* 15190 - *Migration and Forced Displacement.*

Main associated SDG: *10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.*

Other associated SDGs: *1.2 multidimensional poverty; 1.3 social protection; 3.8 universal health coverage; 4.1 primary and secondary education; 4.5 education for girls and the vulnerable; 10.2 inclusion without discrimination; 10.3 reduce inequalities of outcome.*

Associated GERF Level 1 indicator: *1.17 SDG 10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin (SDG 10.7.4).*

Associated GERF Level 3 indicators:

3.7 Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards migration and forced displacement-related interventions

3.13 Number and share of EU- external interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment

3.14 Number and share of EU-funded external interventions promoting disability inclusion

3.15 Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards reducing inequalities

3.16 Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance qualifying as ODA

3. Policy context and rationale
This indicator is linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and EU migration

policies. The New Consensus for Development states that well-managed migration and mobility can make a positive contribution to inclusive growth and sustainable development, as well as reducing inequalities. That said, migration has become a pressing issue for developing and developed countries. In some situations, migrant populations are being denied human rights and access to healthcare and education, and risk becoming victims of forced labour and human trafficking. The EU and its Member States acknowledge that strengthened engagement will help to facilitate the safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of well-managed migration policies.

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

4. Logframe inclusion

If an intervention generates the result measured by this indicator, then it must be reported in OPSYS. Corporate targets have been set for the indicators used to monitor the Strategic Plan and the Multiannual Financial Framework (see Section 9). Progress towards these targets is reported annually in the Annual Activity Plan (for the Strategic Plan) and the Programme Performance Statements (for the Multiannual Financial Framework). These values are calculated by aggregating the results reported in OPSYS. These reports ultimately contribute to the Annual Management Performance Report submitted by the European Commission to the Council and Parliament during the annual budgetary discharge procedure. If targets are not met, explanations must be provided. Therefore, it is crucial that all results are recorded in OPSYS.

There are two ways of doing this:

-   Include the indicator directly in the logframe (recommended approach);
-   Match the indicator to the closest logframe indicator (only if the indicator was not originally included in the logframe and modification is not possible).

Why? The matching functionality in OPSYS only accommodates reporting current values and does not yet support encoding baselines and targets. This is a significant drawback because targets are a valuable piece of information, especially at the beginning of a Multiannual Financial Framework. Indeed, results take time to materialise as they are the last step in the chain, appearing only after programming, commitments, contracting, and spending have occurred. Targets allow to see what results are expected long before they materialise, which is reassuring to the different stakeholders concerned with accountability. **Therefore, include all corporate indicators directly in the logframe whenever possible, and reserve the matching functionality only for cases when this is not feasible**.

5. Values to report

The following values must be determined in line with the definitions provided in Section 6.

Baseline value: the value measured for the indicator in the baseline year. The baseline value is the value against which progress will be assessed.

Current value:

- **For logframe indicators**: the most recent value for the indicator at the time of reporting. The current value includes the baseline value which is reported separately for logframe indicators in OPSYS.
- **For matched indicators**: the most recent value for the results achieved at the time of reporting since the start of implementation of the intervention. This value is obtained by taking the most recent value for the indicator at the time of reporting and subtracting off the baseline value which is not reported separately for matched indicators in OPSYS.

Current values will be collected at least once a year and reported cumulatively throughout the implementation period.

Final target value: the expected value for the indicator in the target year.

Intermediate target values (milestones). A tool has been developed in OPSYS to generate intermediate targets automatically[1].

- **For outputs**: the intermediate targets are generated using a linear interpolation between the baseline and target values because it is assumed that outputs materialise sooner and more progressively over implementation (than outcomes).
- **For outcomes**: the expected progression over the course of implementation will vary across interventions. During the creation of a logframe, the expected outcome profile must be selected (OPSYS offers four options[2]) and this selection triggers the generation of intermediate targets for all 30 June and 31 December dates between the baseline and target dates for all output and outcome quantitative indicators. All automatically generated intermediate targets values and dates can be subsequently modified by the Operational Manager or the Implementing Partner with the approval of the Operational Manager.

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[1] This has been done in the context of the Primary Intervention Questionnaire (PIQ) for the EAMR. Three new KPIs provide an overall assessment of ongoing interventions (current performance and future performance) and completed interventions (final performance). Scores will be calculated for all INTPA and NEAR interventions participating in the annual results data collection exercise.

- *KPI 10* reflects the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of ongoing interventions. The information on relevance is provided by the Operational Manager's response to a question in a survey. The information on efficiency and effectiveness is provided either by the logframe data, if sufficient data is available, or the response to a question in a survey, if not.
- *KPI 11* reflects expectations regarding the most probable levels of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability that can be achieved by ongoing interventions in the future. In this case, all the information is provided by the Operational Manager's responses to questions in a survey.
- *KPI 12* reflects the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of completed interventions. The information on relevance is provided by the Operational Manager's response to a question in a survey. The information on efficiency and effectiveness is provided by the logframe data if sufficient data is available, or the response to a question in a survey, if not.

[2] a. *steady progress*: The outcomes are achieved continuously throughout implementation; b. *accelerating progress*: The outcomes are achieved towards the end of implementation; c. *no progress until end*: The outcomes are mostly achieved at the end of implementation; d. *none of the above*.

6. Calculation of values

Specify all assumptions made, list definitions for all technical terms, provide any relevant guidance on (double) counting, and include checklist for quality control.

The value for this indicator is calculated by counting the number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support, using the technical definitions and counting guidance provided below. Please double check your calculations using the quality control checklist below.

Technical definitions

- *Migrants* in this context are considered international migrants: people who change their country of usual residence, irrespective of the reason for migration or of legal status. Generally, a distinction is made between short-term or temporary migration, covering movements of between 3 and 12 months, and long-term or permanent migration, referring to a change of country of residence for one year or more.
- *Refugees* are people who are outside their country of origin for reasons of feared persecution, conflict, generalised violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order and, as a result, mean they require international protection.
- *Internally displaced people (IDPs)* are people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.
- For more on definitions of these groups see https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/.
- *A host community* in this context refers to the country of present stay (or asylum) and to the local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures refugees live in. Urban refugees live in host communities with or without legal status and recognised or unrecognised by the host community.
- *Examples of protection measures and assistance* include support in the areas of medical services and psychosocial 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 on arrival), reintegration services (housing, family tracing, documentation such as birth certificates, work permits, driving licences, etc.).

Counting guidance

1. The value for this indicator should include migrants or forcibly displaced people who are directly reached by interventions with an overall objective or a significant objective of supporting migrants and forcibly displaced people (i.e. interventions with the migration marker). Members of the host communities may also be included if they are beneficiaries of such interventions.
2. Interventions without a significant aim of supporting migrants or forcibly displaced people (i.e. interventions without the migration marker) are excluded. These interventions should report results against the other relevant GERF indicator(s). This is

the case even if some beneficiaries reached include the relevant target groups.

3. If only household data is available, the number of people can be computed by using the average composition of the household. Such data should be retrieved from – in order of preference – intervention surveys, surveys realised in the same area of the intervention, department/regional statistics, and ultimately national statistics. If these sources are not available, use the data on the following website: https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/data/household-size-and-composition. Round the output of the calculation to the nearest whole number. Record the calculations in the calculation method field to facilitate quality control.

4. The Gender Action Plan III (GAP III) requires the reporting of gender-diasaggregated values if possible and sex-disaggregated values if not. Use intervention data to provide the disaggregation.

5. Double counting is not allowed *for this indicator*: a person can be counted only once in the same reporting period. This means that if the same person benefits from one or more than one form of support, over one or more years of the same reporting period, from the same intervention or different interventions, this person should be counted only once *for this indicator*. To avoid the double counting of people over time, two approaches are possible. If it is possible to reliably estimate the number of people supported in the first year, and the new people supported in the following years (i.e. not yet supported during the reporting period in question), these numbers can be added up without the risk of double counting. However, if this information is not available, the maximum result of the reporting period should be used instead. Record the calculations in the calculation method field to facilitate quality control of the values reported. Report the geographic location of the people in the comment field to facilitate quality control of double counting.

6. However, there are exceptions to the double-counting rule: people counted under GERF 2.20 can also be counted under GERF 2.39 *Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality* AND one of the other GERF indicators for which the unit of measurement is number of people, if the relevant conditions are met.

Quality control checklist

1. Has the indicator been included directly in the logframe? Reserve the OPSYS matching functionality only for cases when this is not feasible.

2. If the indicator has been included directly in the logframe, does the current value *include* the baseline value? If the indicator has been matched to a logframe indicator, does the current value *exclude* the baseline value?

3. Is the overall or significant objective of the intervention to support refugees, asylum seekers, migrants or forcibly displaced people? The intervention must have the migration marker.

4. Have all those included in the GERF value been directly reached by the intervention? Indirect beneficiaries should be excluded.

5. Does the GERF value include the members of the host communities who benefited from the intervention?

6. Does the GERF value count people? If only the number of households is available, then

7. Is the GERF value a whole number? The number of people cannot be a decimal number.

8. Have gender (or sex) disaggregated values been reported? Gender (or sex) disaggregation is mandatory.

9. Does the intervention focus on inequalities? If so, this result should also be reported under GERF 2.39 *Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality*, if all conditions are verified. Double counting with GERF 2.39 is allowed.

10. Could some or all of the people counted under GERF 2.20 qualify for one of the other GERF indicators for which the unit of measurement is number of people? Double counting with one of these other GERF indicators is exceptionally allowed.

11. Has double counting been avoided? People should be counted only once, except for the cases mentioned above.

12. Have all calculations been recorded in the calculation method field? Has all relevant information, including the geographic location of results, been reported in the comment field?

7. Examples of calculations

Example 1

An international NGO implements a programme aimed at strengthening the resilience and social cohesion of a region with many vulnerable migrants and refugees. The intervention is planned to reach 2 500 individuals in need, 25% of whom are local host community residents. The basis for the administration of the action is the information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA) activities of the NGO.

The NGO uses a baseline survey to register potential participants to the programme, sometimes directly on arrival in refugee camps but also in open counselling centres throughout several cities and villages. The baseline survey corresponds to, and is supplemented by, shorter questionnaires to be filled out on registration for specific services provided as part of the programme.

The baseline values for all 4 categories of people in need are set to zero.

During the first year of the programme, 1 240 individuals fill in the baseline survey. This is corrected to 1 199 after removing from the database the people who turn out to have filled the survey in twice. From the service-based questionnaires, it turns out the NGO has assisted people 2 967 times. In 1 540 cases, the person filling out the questionnaire indicated they had received one or more other services provided by this programme.

The progress report for the first year reports a total of 1 427 (2 967 - 1 540) individuals assisted or protected, while indicators referring to individuals benefiting from counselling, medical assistance, etc. will report other figures.

It is quite likely that data on gender, age group and country of origin will be available since data is collected using questionnaires filled in by the beneficiaries of the services provided. If so, this data should also be reported as relevant.

Example 2

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

- 203 people received information on integration and legal residence;
- 160 people received legal assistance;
- 100 people were given help applying for family reunification (all of whom also received legal assistance);
- 200 people received psychological and social assistance;
- 110 people were given support and information on a possible return to their home country.

From the above, we know that all beneficiaries given family unification support also received legal assistance; the 100 people given family reunification support were therefore excluded from the sum, and the final value for this indicator is 203 + 160 + 200 + 110 = 673 people.

8. Data sources and issues

Please use the data source categories specified in OPSYS.

<u>EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems</u>: *Progress and final reports for the EU-funded intervention; ROM reviews; Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention*.

Include any issues relating to the availability and quality of the data.

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

9. Reporting process & Corporate reporting

The data collected on this indicator will be reported in OPSYS by the Implementing Partner. The values encoded in OPSYS will be verified, possibly modified and ultimately validated by the Operational Manager. Once a year the results reported will be frozen for corporate reporting. The methodological services in HQ that are responsible for GERF corporate reporting will perform quality control on the frozen data and aggregate as needed to meet the different corporate reporting requirements.

Please replace ○ with ● for the relevant items below.

This indicator is used for corporate reporting in the following contexts:

> ● *NDICI via the Annual Report*
> ● *NDICI via the Programme Statements*
> ● *INTPA Strategic Plan via the Annual Activity Report*
> ○ *NEAR Strategic Plan via the Annual Activity Report*
> ○ *FPI Strategic Plan*

This indicator has been included in the following other Results Measurement Frameworks:

> ○ *EFSD+*

   ○ *GAP III*

   ● *IPA III*

   ● *TEI-MORE*

10. Other uses

GERF 2.20 can be found in the following thematic results chains, along with other related indicators:

- [Forced displacement](#)

GERF 2.20 can be found in the following groups of EU predefined indicators available in OPSYS, along with other related indicators:

- Forced displacement

For more information, see: [Core indicators for design and monitoring of EU-funded interventions | Capacity4dev (europa.eu)](#)

External bodies using the same or similar indicator:

- 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.

11. Other issues

Confidentiality is an important aspect; data on refugees and internally displaced people could be extremely sensitive.