

# **Methodology for Review of Existing Monitoring Mechanisms for the Integration of Migrants**

Prepared by:  
**The People for Change Foundation**  
March 2014

# Table of Contents

About the Project:.....	3
ASSESS: Integration of Vulnerable Migrant Groups	3
Background	3
Objectives	4
Project Activities	4
Long term aims	4
Research Work Plan .....	6
EU Policy Background to this Methodology .....	7
Aims and Objectives.....	11
Terms and Concepts .....	14
Data Collection .....	15
Report Structure .....	19
Part I: General Overview – Migration and Integration (5 Pages) .....	20
Part II: Monitoring and Evaluation of Integration in (Your Country) .....	23
II.1. General Information on Monitoring/ Evaluations (8 pages) .....	23
II.2.The use of indicators in monitoring migrant integration (8.5 pages) .....	25
II.3 Data collection mechanisms for monitoring migrant integration (1.5 page) .....	28
II.4. Impact on and of European Standards (1 page) .....	29
II.5 Impact of Evaluations (1 page) .....	29
Part III: Conclusions and Recommendation (max. 4 pages) .....	29
Summary Table .....	30
Identification of Good Practices (Optional Annex) .....	31
Information Requests to Stakeholders .....	32
Interview Key for Face to Face, Semi-Structured Interviews .....	32
Research Support.....	36
Annex 1: Glossary of Key Terms .....	37

## About the Project:

### ASSESS: Integration of Vulnerable Migrant Groups

This project monitors and assesses the effectiveness of integration measures for three vulnerable migrant groups – women, children and victims of trafficking. The assessment aims to identify the strengths and weaknesses in the application of the Common Basic Principles on Migrant Integration when it comes to the integration of vulnerable migrant groups. In addition, it will serve to identify and initiate the exchange of good practice in the field between EU countries of different migration patterns, regimes and experiences.

The project thereby addresses a gap in the analysis and evaluation of integration measures that have in a large part adopted a generic approach which looks at integration of 'migrant communities' rather than addressing particular communities within that broader group. Such a generic approach fails to consider and address the nuanced experience(s) of integration of specific groups and sub-groups. By looking at the specific vulnerabilities and integration challenges faced by migrant women, children and victims of trafficking the project will offer tailored methodologies and specific indicators for monitoring the integration of these vulnerable migrants groups thereby overcoming some of the existing challenges in the area

This project will be carried out in 10 EU Member States that represent Europe's different migration patterns and experiences in dealing with migration and integration issues. The project will be realized in five "old" Member States with considerable immigrant inflows (Austria, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Spain) and in five "new" Member States with "evolving" immigration patterns and regimes (Bulgaria, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovakia). Moreover, the project will address developments at the European institution level.

### Background

The situation of vulnerable migrant groups such as women, children and victims of trafficking is precarious. According to recent Eurostat data, the highest gaps in integration at EU level are those of female and child TCNs. For instance, the activity rate of female TCNs of working ages 25-54 is 14% lower than that of all women in this age group. Similarly, the employment rate of female TCNs in the same age cohort is 19% lower than that of all women in this age group. The difference is considerably bigger in some EU countries such as Belgium (43%), France (36%), the Netherlands (35%), Slovenia (58%) and Sweden (38%). The over-qualification rate of female TCNs across the EU is 28% higher than that of the total population. It is the highest for female TCN in the age group 55-64 (33% higher than that of all women in this age group). The gaps in integration of children and young people are demonstrated by the fact that the proportion of TCNs aged 18-24 who are early leavers from education and training is higher by 20 per cent from that of the total population of the same age group. Additionally, the share of third-country nationals aged 25-54 with low educational attainment is 19% higher than that of EU nationals of the same age group. Victims of trafficking face various integration challenges, primarily due to trauma experienced and lack of skills, as well as their heterogeneity in family situation, social environment and economic situation. Some of the key needs of this

group relate to safety, education, health care, psychosocial support and employability. Little is known about the medium and long term integration success and experiences of this group, yet protection is vital as they are at a higher risk of re-trafficking.

## **Objectives**

Assess the effectiveness of integration measures, in particular measures targeting particularly vulnerable migrant groups, such as women, children and victims of trafficking:

1. To develop standardized methods for the monitoring of integration of vulnerable migrants, applicable across the EU;
2. To assess the effectiveness of integration policy and programmes for vulnerable migrant groups (women, children and victims of trafficking (VOTs) in “old” and “new” Member States with 'evolving' immigration flows;
3. To formulate recommendations for enhancement of the integration of vulnerable migrant groups (women, children and VOTs) across the EU, including identification of good practices;
4. To raise awareness among national stakeholders across the EU of the need to develop vulnerability-sensitive integration processes that address the particular circumstances of vulnerable migrants related to exclusion, exploitation and trafficking.

## **Project Activities**

The project activities include:

1. The review of existing monitoring mechanisms
2. The assessment of effectiveness of integration measures for vulnerable migrant groups
3. The collection and exchange of good practices and development of a community of practice

## **Long term aims**

In the long term the project will enhance the integration of vulnerable migrant groups by affecting improvements in the way integration measures address the needs of vulnerable migrant groups (women, children and VOTs). In particular the long term outcomes of the project include:

- Better informed policy makers and services providers who are aware of how to assess their decisions and programmes from the perspective of the needs of migrant women, children and VOTs.
- Greater policy coherence especially with regards to migrant women, children and VOTs.
- Adequate integration of VOTs also contributed to both protection and prevention elements of the fight against human trafficking.
- A shift away from the ‘one size fits all’ approach to integration measures. The heterogeneity of migrant groups and the need of vulnerability-sensitive integration processes are acknowledged in major evaluation documents and measures at EU and national level.

This methodology comes as the first phase of this project and, as stated elsewhere, aims to provide a solid basis for the effective implementation of the rest of the project. It seeks to identify and assess existing monitoring mechanisms and processes in the various participating Member States in order to highlight what works and what doesn't work thereby informing the development of the project's own monitoring framework.

## Research Work Plan

Table 1 below is an extract from the Work Plan of the ASSESS Project relating to this particular research. The deadline for submitting an advanced draft of this report is 30<sup>th</sup> April 2014. Feedback will be provided by 15 May 2014 and final national reports are due on 31 May 2014. As the national reports will inform the Comparative Report that will be drafted in June 2014, it is critical that these deadlines are adhered to.

Phase 1. Review of Existing Monitoring Mechanisms				
Period of implementation: 1 January 2014 – 31 July 2014 (9 months)				
Lead Partner: PFC, Malta				
Task Description	Period of Implementation	Deadline	Delivered by	Deliverable
1. Development of methodology for Review of Existing monitoring mechanisms	December 2013 – January 2014		PFC	
1.2. Review and Consultation of Methodology		<b>7 February 2014</b>	AB Members Coordinator	
1.3. Finalisation of Methodology		<b>13 February 2014</b>	PFC	Methodology for study under Phase 1
2. 1 <sup>st</sup> Project Workshop	February 2014	<b>18-19 February 2014</b>	CSD, PFC (in Sofia)	All partners are trained in the use of the methodology
3. Data collection for review of national monitoring mechanisms	20 February – 31 March 2014		All project partners	
- PFC informed about list of entities to be approached with information requests and for face to face interviews	2-February to 10 March	<b>10<sup>th</sup> March 2014</b>	All project partners	PFC approves lists of entities to be consulted
4. Writing National Reports on existing monitoring mechanisms	April – May 2014		All project partners	
4.1. 1 <sup>st</sup> Draft of National Reports		<b>30 April 2014</b>		
4.2. Review		<b>15 May 2014</b>	AB Members Coordinator PFC	
4.3. Finalisation of National Reports		<b>31 May 2014</b>		10 National Reports
5. Writing of Comparative Report on Existing Monitoring Mechanisms	June – July 2014		PFC	
5.1. 1 <sup>st</sup> Draft		<b>30 June 2014</b>	PFC	
5.2. Review		<b>15 July 2014</b>	AB Members Coordinator Partners	
5.3. Finalisation		<b>31 July 2014</b>	PFC Malta	Comparative Report
6. 1 <sup>st</sup> Round of National Policy Seminars	June 2014		All project partners	Seminar Reports

## EU Policy Background to this Methodology

This methodology is informed by the Common Basic Principles of Integration which refer to a number of important aspects of integration including employment, awareness of and interaction with the host society, education, access to good and services in both the public and private sphere, diversity, participation of migrants in the democratic process and in the formulation of integration policies and measures, mainstreaming of integration. Of particular relevance is Number 11 of the Common Basic Principles of Integration provides that developing clear goals, indicators and evaluation mechanisms are necessary to adjust policy, evaluate progress on integration and to make the exchange of information more effective. The principles also outline the importance of the participation of immigrants in the formulation of integration policies and measures and mainstreaming integration policies and measures in all relevant policy portfolios and levels of government and public services.

It is also informed by other **developments at European level** on the issue of integration including: the European Agenda for the Integration of Third Country Nationals, the regular organizations of Ministerial Conferences on Integration (Groningen 2004, Potsdam 2007, Vichy 2008, Zaragoza 2010), the network of National Contact Point on Integration, the European Integration Fund, the European Integration Forum, the Website on integration, the Handbooks on Integration and the European Integration Modules as well as the Indicators of integration adopted at the Zaragoza Ministerial Conference. It is worth to briefly outline some of the most relevant provisions made in these instruments and developments as far as they relate to both the monitoring of integration strategies as well as directly on the integration of vulnerable migrant groups.

The European Agenda for the Integration of Third Country Nationals underplays the role of the EU in integration but focuses on its potential role for monitoring and benchmarking. Moreover, the agenda identifies issues critical to the situation of women and children including highlighting the low participation rate of migrant women, as well as the lower levels of educational attainment as particularly problematic. Recommendations in the agenda include that induction programmes 'should address the specific needs of migrant women in order to promote their participation in the labour market and strengthen their economic independence' as well as paying 'special attention to specific needs of vulnerable groups of migrants'. Other recommendations focus on the need for migrants to be involved in policy making processes as well as the development of measures to combat discrimination faced by migrant groups. Finally the agenda recommends the development of common European 'indicators' in the

areas of employment, education, social inclusion and active citizenship to monitor results of integration policies and which should serve as a basis for systematic follow-up.

The Ministerial Conferences on integration provide significant political momentum for efforts on integration generally. The Groningen Conference in 2004 adopted the Common Basic Principles on Migrant Integration which is noted above spend considerable attention to the importance of effectively monitoring integration even if issues of vulnerability are not prioritised. The Vichy Conference in 2008 identified, *inter alia*, the integration of women and the education of children as specific priorities for efforts in the future whilst also noting that migration and integration policies must take into consideration, and be taken into consideration in other policy areas including social and employment policies. The final declaration of the Conference notes how women ‘play an essential role in the process of integration, in particular in that of their families and children, but are also exposed to a greater risk of social exclusion, discrimination and even violence; they must therefore be a priority target group for integration policies.’ The declaration however fails to make concrete recommendations on how the integration of migrant women can be monitored, despite this acknowledgement of importance. The Zaragoza meeting is particularly important as it sets out criteria for the monitoring of integration across the European Union. The specific criteria and indicators are reproduced below as they are relevant to the implementation of the current methodology.

Policy Area	Indicators
Employment	Core Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- employment rate</li> <li>- unemployment rate</li> <li>- activity rate</li> </ul>
Education	Core Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- highest educational attainment (share of population with tertiary, secondary and primary or less than primary education)</li> <li>- share of low-achieving 15-year-olds in reading, mathematics and science</li> <li>- share of 30-34-year-olds with tertiary educational attainment</li> <li>- share of early leavers from education and training</li> </ul>

Social Inclusion	<p>Core Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- median net income – the median net income of the immigrant population as proportion of the median net income of the total population</li> <li>- at risk of poverty rate – share of population with net disposable income of less than 60 % of national median</li> <li>- the share of population perceiving their health status as good or poor</li> <li>- ratio of property owners to non-property owners among immigrants and the total population</li> </ul>
Active Citizenship	<p>Core Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the share of immigrants that have acquired citizenship</li> <li>- the share of immigrants holding permanent or long-term residence permits</li> <li>- the share of immigrants among elected representatives</li> </ul>

Areas and indicators of development which most or all Member States consider important to monitor (although comparable data is currently lacking) include: the share of employees who are overqualified for their jobs, self-employment, language skills, experiences of discrimination, trust in public institutions, voter turnout among the population entitled to vote, and sense of belonging. Moreover, indicators based on qualitative or subjective data should be further developed

The Handbook on Integration was foreseen as a tool for mutual learning in the field of integration. It aims to present ‘lesson learnt’ and good practices drawn from the experiences of policy makers, experts and practitioners across Europe. By collecting and presenting concrete examples from different aspects of migrant integration, the handbook aims to feed into a larger policy process in the field. Evaluations receive a mention in the second edition of the handbook which provides that ‘evaluations look chiefly at the appropriateness and quality of integration policies themselves, for which good governance indicators can be developed, rather than attempting to measure the ‘degree of integration’ of individuals or immigrant

groups, which remains a challenge'. It therefore differentiates between the monitoring of integration and the evaluation of integration practices, somehow creating a distinction between the two which is often difficult to maintain. It also recalls how 'at the level of EU funding programmes, common standards for evaluating projects are being developed. The EU could also help to raise the profile of evaluation as a key component of good administration and planning'. Whilst monitoring has not been prioritised in any of the three editions of the handbook, the third edition 'provides a tool for policy makers and practitioners who want to learn from and with each other, with the aim to systematically and continuously improve their working methods, standards and service delivery'. The tool goes some way into providing guidance on benchmarking programmes and projects at the planning, research, analysis and implementation. These guidelines can go some way to informing the monitoring and evaluations of specific projects and programmes.

The European Integration Fund has made the integration of vulnerable migrant groups one of its priorities as reflected by the call under which this project has been funded. The willingness of the European Commission to prioritise vulnerability in the context of funding is particularly telling considering the potential impact that EU funded projects can have, provided they are well managed and effectively implemented. The efforts supported by the fund are also supplemented by opportunities for collaboration on these and related issues in the context of the European Integration Forum (which to my knowledge has never focused specifically on the situation of vulnerable migrants although it did focus on young migrants), and the European Website on Integration.

This project will seek to look at **integration beyond these boundaries**. For instance, successful integration implies that immigrant concerns are considered, and migrants participate in debates not only regarding integration policies but policies more broadly, especially in view of **mainstreaming**. We are particularly interested in the integration experiences of **vulnerable migrant groups** and in particular women, children and trafficked persons. Attention to these specific groups has tended to be minimal in broad European initiatives.

## Aims and Objectives

This document provides the **methodology for the first phase** of the ASSESS Project. The aim of this exercise is to develop a clear understanding of the measures put in place in the participating member states to monitor and evaluate integration policies and practices (and their results). In view of the focus of the ASSESS Project special attention is given to the integration of **vulnerable categories of migrants** with a focus on women, children and trafficked persons. The aim of this exercise is not to evaluate the integration policies themselves, but rather to understand and critically assess the monitoring and evaluation measures currently in place.

The overall aims of this phase of the project can be summarized as follows:

1. To identify whether there are existing national monitoring mechanisms in the field of migrant integration and whether these mechanisms focus particular attention on vulnerable migrant groups and in particular women, children and trafficked persons.
2. To identify and analyze these monitoring mechanisms (in particular for the attention they give to vulnerable migrant groups).
3. To assess whether and the extent to which national monitoring mechanisms correspond to existing EU Standards in the area of integration (broadly and specifically in relation to vulnerable migrant groups).

This research is primarily interested in **policy monitoring mechanisms** however evaluation processes linked to specific projects should also be considered in preparing the reports as this will help inform the broader processes. Monitoring mechanisms by the States, specific government entities, local authorities, NGOs, think tanks, academic entities, as well as European or international government or non-governmental bodies should all be considered. Recent one off exercises should also be considered. It is also important to critically assess if and how the various evaluations and monitoring practices are combined and streamlined and whether an overarching process exists. Moreover, a number of issues, including for instance data collected at national level will apply across the board. Moreover, this project is also particularly interested in the relationship between monitoring practices at the national level and those at European level, in particular the way EU standards and indicators (as outlined above) inform and influence national processes and how national processes have, in some cases, gone beyond the basic standard required by the European Union.

Beyond the monitoring mechanism itself, it is also important to address the **implementation of the relevant mechanisms** including for instance how inclusive the evaluation processes are (particularly in terms of how migrant communities are included in the monitoring and evaluation processes) and whether sufficient data is collected to effectively monitor integration. Whilst specific questions are included in the following methodology in this regard, researchers are asked to consider these issues (data, inclusiveness of processes etc) throughout the research cycle and whilst drafting the report.

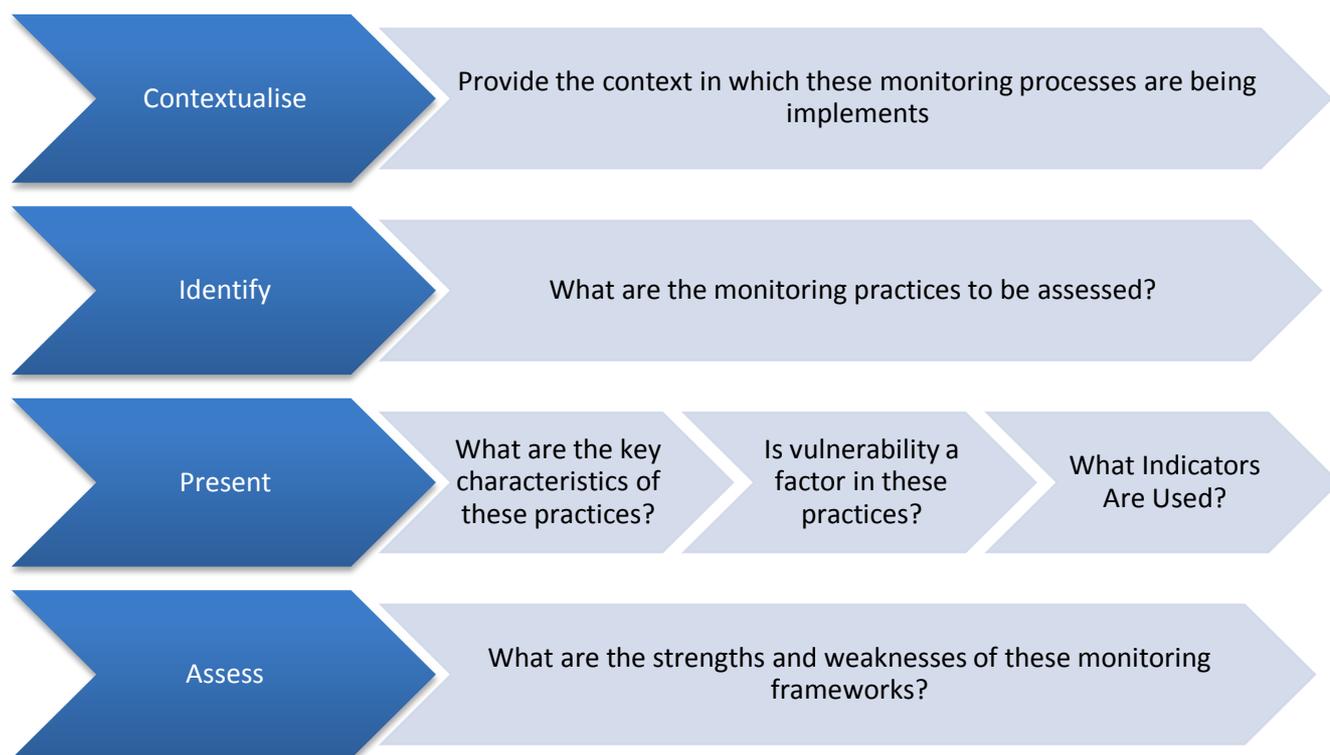
The national research will be accompanied by a research **of evaluation measures at the European level** as well as a **comparative report** based on the national findings. It is therefore important that you adhere to the research template and methodology in order to ensure that this aspect of the project can fulfill its purpose within the broader project. Insofar as a transnational and/or European monitoring mechanism applies to a particular national context, this should be included in the national report.

The research should cover a period of **5 years (2009-2013)** with information about previous years being restricted to the provision of context. Please bear in mind that the project focuses on third country nationals and not EU nationals. Whilst some initiatives might be available for both categories of migrants, some of the challenges and opportunities will vary significantly between the two.

Throughout this research, the following explanation of the terms ‘monitoring and evaluations’ should be considered:

Monitoring and evaluation help improve performance and achieve results. More precisely, the overall purpose of monitoring and evaluation is the ongoing and final measurement and assessment of performance in order to more effectively manage the outcomes and outputs in a particular field or of a particular project, programme or policy. Performance is defined as progress towards and achievement of results.

The framework being used in this methodology seeks contextualize, identify, present and assess, monitoring practices in the context of integration with a particular focus on how these measures focus (or otherwise) on vulnerable migrant groups. Figure 1 below briefly illustrates the key goals of this methodology. The primary focus here is to collect the information about what monitoring processes are ‘out there’ in order to inform the development of a monitoring framework that focuses particularly on vulnerable migrants groups. In many ways therefore, this part of the research is not an end in itself, but rather a first step towards a broader piece of research.



In terms of understanding the ‘vulnerability groups’ to which this methodology (and research more broadly refers) it is important to consider different sub groups within the broader groups of women, children and trafficked persons. To the extent possible the research and information should consider at least (but not limited to) the following sub categories. This list is illustrative and NOT exhaustive. It is intended primarily to highlight some of the potential sib-categories that could have different experiences of integration and whose integration might therefore be monitored differently.

Women	Women travelling alone
	Women with children
	Women married to an EU National
	Care givers
	Women divorced from nationals
	Women in abusive relationship / escaping from abusive relationships
	Forced Migrant / Economic Migrant
Age	Primary school age

	Secondary school age
	Post compulsory education (16+)
	Young Adults (18-24) (we appreciate these are not children but their situation might be of interest)
	Accompanied
	Unaccompanied
	Forced migrant / Economic migrant
Trafficked Persons	By exploitation type: sexual exploitation, labor exploitation, exploitation of criminality, removal of organs
	By Gender: Male, Female
	By cooperation status: cooperating / not cooperating

## Terms and Concepts

A glossary of some of the most relevant terms, built from the [glossary of the international organization for migration](#), is provided in annex to this methodology. It is pertinent in this context to repeat some of the more fundamental terms of particular relevance to the present context.

The term **integration** refers to the process by which immigrants become accepted into society, both as individuals and as groups. The particular requirements for acceptance by a receiving society vary greatly from country to country; and the responsibility for integration rests not with one particular group, but rather with many actors: immigrants themselves, the host government, institutions, and communities. The term integration means different things to different people and this methodology will, in turn, seek to understanding how different countries understand integration within their national context.

Whilst there is no commonly acceptable definition of ‘**vulnerability**’ under international and European law, a number of commonly used definitions exist. Overall the term refers to heightened risk of harm or disadvantage, or increased difficulty in achieving set goals. The reasons for the identification of women, children and trafficked persons as vulnerable migrant groups for the purposes of this project is highlighted in the background note provided above. Available statistics indicate that these groups are particular vulnerable to challenges in the context of integration. What is clear is that women, children and trafficked persons are not the only groups vulnerable in this context and other groups will face similar or equivalent

difficulties or challenges. Whilst they are not the focus of the present research, please do note these specific vulnerabilities wherever they are identified.

The internationally agreed definition of **human trafficking**, [as applied also in the EU Trafficking Directive](#), is used in the context of this project. That is: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or reception of persons, including the exchange or transfer of control over those persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. For the purposes of this definition, a position of vulnerability means a situation in which the person concerned has no real or acceptable alternative but to submit to the abuse involved. Exploitation, in turn, shall include, as a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, including begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the exploitation of criminal activities, or the removal of organs. The term victim of trafficking or trafficked person shall be construed accordingly.

The definition of **child** as provided in the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) is applied throughout this research, that is, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

**Monitoring** refers to processes for the ongoing and final measurement and assessment of performance in order to more effectively manage the outcomes and outputs in a particular field or of a particular project, program or policy. Performance in this context is defined as progress towards and achievement of results.

## Data Collection

Data for this project is to be collected via a combination of desk research, information requests to relevant institutions, and semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders. The desk research will include analysis of primary and secondary sources. Information requests will seek to supplement the desk research by requesting information that might not be publicly accessible.

Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders shall include 6 to 8 interviews with relevant authorities in the country and 4 to 6 interviews with other stakeholders including NGOs and community organizations, academics and other specialists in the area. Interviews shall be conducted in person (face-to-face). Phone interviews may be organized with local institutions where face-to-face interviews are impracticable. Stakeholder interviews are aimed at supplementing publicly available information, to gather opinions and to request copies of documents not readily available.

Whilst the sources and persons to interview will vary by country, Table 2 below provides a list of basic documents to be considered and entities to be interviewed in the course of this research. The list provided is by far not exhaustive. You are required to provide a list of intended interviewees to The People for Change Foundation ([assess@pfcmalta.org](mailto:assess@pfcmalta.org)) by no later than 10 March 2014. Changes to the said list (based on non-response *etc.*) should be communicated ASAP.

Desk Research (Compulsory)	Legislation	Immigration Act + Regulations
		Social Welfare Act
		Children's Act
		Equality Legislation
		Other laws and regulations addressing the status and rights of TCNs.
		Thematic Legislation including: Education, health, Employment, Social Welfare, Housing etc.
	Policy Documents	National Integration Policy (including any government strategies, action plans as well as reports about their implementation)
		Regional / Local Integration Policies
		<u>National Reform Programme</u>
		Anti-Trafficking Policies
		National Children's Policy
		Specific Policies for Unaccompanied Minors and/or women / children in the asylum process.
		Multi-Annual Programme of European Integration Fund
		Specific policies relating to integration related themes including: education, housing, health, education etc.
	Policy Reviews	<u>MIPEX</u> (national assessment / report)
		<u>OECD Indicators of Integration</u> (national assessment / report)

	Statistical Data	<u>EuroStat</u>
		- <u>EU – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions</u>
		- EU Labour Force Survey
		National Statistics Office including:
		- Labour Force Survey
	- Education statistics	
	- Demographic surveys	
	<u>Immigrant Citizens Survey</u> (MPG, KBF)	
	Group Specific Data:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trafficked Persons</li> <li>• Unaccompanied Minors</li> <li>• Asylum Seekers and Refugees</li> </ul>	
<u>OECD PISA</u>		
Integration Projects	Project Plans	
	Project Reports	
	Evaluation Reports	
Media + Social Media (supplementary)	Specific Reports on Integration/vulnerability	
	Blogs	
Primary Data	Information Requests (Optional)	National Authorities
		Local Authorities
		NGOs
		Academics (publications, own assessments etc)
		Freedom of Information Requests (where provided for in law)
	Interviews (Compulsory)	State institutions with migrant data collection functions Ex.: Ministry for Home Affairs / Interior Ministry for Social Policy Ministry for Employment
		National Statistics Office (or equivalent) and in particular individuals working on migration related portfolios.
		State institutions with migrant integration functions Ex. Ministry Responsible for Integration National Contact Point on integration
		Regional and local authorities with migrant integration functions.
		Representative of the office / department responsible for the management of the European Integration Fund in the Country
Women’s rights organization, ideally ones working on issues of		

		migration.
		Specific organizations dealing with vulnerable migrant women groups ex. Those assisting trafficked persons, victims of domestic abuse
		Migrant community organizations, ideally representing different groups/ categories of migrants.
		Organizations undertaking wide-ranging initiatives on integration and providing integration services to migrants.
		Researchers (academic, postgraduates, independent) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- European Migration Network Representatives</li> <li>- National Researchers for MIPEX</li> <li>- Academic institutions / individual academics</li> </ul>
		Representatives of entities charged with evaluating relevant integration projects and developing new ones.

Table 1: Data Sources

When looking at all of the above data sources, you should keep ‘integration themes’ in mind, in particular:

- Respect of basic values of the EU
- Employment (including unemployment)
- Awareness of the host society (language, history, institutions etc.)
- Education (including educational attainment)
- Access to institutions
- Health (including healthcare and health outcomes)
- Interaction between migrant and host communities
- Diversity and intercultural dialogue
- Participating in democratic processes
- Mainstreaming of integration

This list is built off the Common Basic Principles on Migrant Integration. Some countries will have indicators on all of these whilst others will be limited to only some.

Keep in mind also, throughout the research, that the present focus is not on the actual assessment (result) but rather on the monitoring (process) itself. Put differently, we are not so much interested in what the employment rate actually is, but we are rather more interested in that employment rates are actually being measured and used for monitoring.

In order to ensure that consistency of the research between project partners, any significant variation from this proposed data collection mechanisms should be communicated and cleared with The People for Change Foundation.

Each project partner shall provide The People for Change Foundation ([assess@pfcmalta.org](mailto:assess@pfcmalta.org)) with a list of institutions to be approached for stakeholder interviews by **10 March 2014**. This is to ensure consistency between the stakeholders interviewed in the various countries.

Researcher should keep in mind that the non-existence of specific data or information is a finding in itself and should therefore be stated in the national report.

## Report Structure

Preliminaries	Front Page Project Overview (to be provided) Executive Summary Table of Contents Table of Abbreviations	5 Pages
Introduction	Introduce the Research and Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present the issue being presented</li> <li>• Provide an outline of the report</li> <li>• Identify core claims</li> <li>• Methodology</li> </ul>	4 Pages
Part I	General Overview of Migration and Integration in the Country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migration context in the country</li> <li>• Migrant Integration in the country</li> <li>• Migrant Integration Framework in the Country</li> </ul>	5 Pages
Part II	Monitoring / Evaluating Migrant Integration at National Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Information on monitoring/evaluations</li> <li>• The use of indicators in monitoring migrant integration</li> <li>• Data collection mechanisms for monitoring migrant integration</li> <li>• Impact of Evaluations</li> </ul>	20 Pages
Conclusion	Conclusions Recommendations	4 Pages

For detailed guidance on the contents of each section of your National report please review carefully the following Sections of this Methodology (Part I, II and III).

## Part I: General Overview – Migration and Integration (5 Pages)

*The aim of this section is to provide a general overview of migration trends and integration in the individual countries. You are expected to provide statistical and analytical information about the migration context, definitions of related terms and the integration framework in the country. You should present information on women, children and VOTs where this is available. The following are guidelines of the content that should be included in the reports. If further information is also available please provide it.*

### ***1.1 Migration context in your country***

1. Please provide Migration context in your country. In particular provide any available data regarding:

- Concise overview of the legal context in which migration is managed.
- The number of migrants arriving in the country in the last 5 years. Whilst the focus should be on TCNs it might be relevant to provide broad statistics on EU nationals in order to provide context.
- A breakdown of migrants in the country:
  - By Status: Estimated number of undocumented migrants, number of beneficiaries of international protection, number of migrant workers, trafficked persons, other categories of migrants
  - By gender
  - By age group
  - Any possible combination of the above criteria should also be presented as the interactions and intersection may provide interesting insights.

Note: Where data is not available, please state this in the report. Lack of data (including lack of segregated data) is a finding in and of itself.

### ***1.2 Integration in your country***

*This section aims to provide a general overview of integration in your country. In particular it seeks to set the context for the next section of the report by elucidating the definitions adopted in the country and the expectations of integration against which integration results can be monitored and evaluated. You are also invited to reflect on the importance that integration is given in your country and the extent to which it is considered a priority especially when viewed also in the context of other policy areas.*

1. How is integration defined (if defined at all) in national law, policy and/or practice?

[Note: please provide references to the sources of the relevant definitions. The key aim of this question is to determine the extent to which policy and practice are pushing beyond the set legal definitions and requirements or whether they are being restrictively interpreted]

Law	<i>What are the legal definitions and parameters of integration? (if any)</i>
Policy	<i>How does national policy define and understand integration?</i>
Practice	<i>How is integration understood in practice?</i>

2. What does “successful integration” look like in your country? What are the aspects that the country considers when assessing/monitoring integration? What is missing from these aspects?

[The aim of this question is really to determine what issues and aspects of integration are prioritized within the national context. Is economic integration (having a job and being integrated within the school system) exclusively considered the litmus test of integration or are other social and legal issues also prioritized. It is important that the perspective of the researcher is kept distinct from any findings from legal and policy documents.]

3. To what extent is the national understanding of integration informed by the European Union understanding of the term including by the Common Basic Principles on Integration? Does the national understanding meet, fall short of, or exceed the European understanding of the term as described in the basic principles? By national understanding in this context we mean the way integration is understood and foreseen in the particular national context.

4. What are the sources of integration policy in your country?

This question aims to understand the way in which integration is included in the national policy framework. How is it included in other policy areas? Does the country have a specific integration policy or strategy? Are integration provisions incorporated in other policy areas? Is integration mainstreamed<sup>1</sup> as an issue across policy fields? The response to this question should be provided in a brief narrative as well as in a table to be annexed to the report based on Table 3 below.

---

<sup>1</sup> The public policy concept of assessing the implications for one specific target group of any planned policy action, including legislation and programmes, in all areas and levels.

Policy Document	Policy Area	Duration	Specific focus?
Ex. Integration Policy	Migrant Integration	3 Years	General
Ex 2: Children's Policy	Children's Rights and Wellbeing	1 Year	Children
Ex. 3: NAPSI	Social Inclusion	2 Years	Integration of TCNs in the labour market.

### ***1.3 Integration Framework***

*This section aims to capture the stakeholders in the country and the extent to which the interests of vulnerable migrant groups are represented in the making, implementation and monitoring of integration policies.*

Briefly outline the integration framework in your country (brief overview). In particular consider the following questions:

1. Which are the entities (by category) that consider themselves to be integration actors (policy makers, service providers, trade unions, employers associations, NGOs, academics, religious organizations, migrant community organizations etc.) in your national context? To what extent is each of these involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of integration measures?
2. To what extent are regional and local entities involved in integration measures in your national context?
3. Are women's rights organizations actively engaged with integration issues and women's rights issues of migrant populations?
4. To what extent are migrants represented in women's rights organizations?
5. To what extent are women represented in migrants' organizations?
6. Does your country have a specific entity responsible for children's rights? To what extent is he/she engaged with integration issues and children's rights of migrant populations?
7. Are children's rights organizations actively engaged with integration issues and children's rights of migrant populations? Do children's rights organization address issues of integration and/or the well being of migrant children and child victims of human trafficking?
8. Are anti-trafficking organizations and stakeholders actively engaged with integration issues? Is integration perceived as part of their scope of work?

[Researchers are expected to briefly outline some of the most important aspects of integration managements in the country in question including what the national priorities are, who is benefiting from integration programs and who is running these initiatives.

#### **I.4 Vulnerability with National Migration and Integration**

This section aims to briefly capture the way issues of vulnerability are addressed at the national level within the context of migration and integration.

1. How does national law define vulnerability (within and beyond the context of migration and integration)? Does the law identify specific groups are being vulnerable?
2. Is there a specific policy framework addressing issues of vulnerability within the context of migration and integration? What definitions does this policy framework apply? Are specific groups identified as vulnerable?
3. To what extent is the national understanding of vulnerability informed by the European Union's developments and understanding of vulnerability?

## **Part II: Monitoring and Evaluation of Integration in (Your Country)**

*This part of the report gets to the crux of the matter under review and assessing the way in which integration measures (as discussed above) undertaken by various stakeholders (also presented above) are monitored and evaluated. Accessing information for this section might be difficult in some countries and we therefore encourage you to use as many of the resources outlined above as possible in order to present as comprehensive an analysis as possible.*

### **II.1. General Information on Monitoring/ Evaluations (8 pages)**

1. Does the law and/or policy in the country make any specific provisions regarding the monitoring and/or evaluation of integration policies and practices in the country?

This question seeks to identify whether there are any specific legal or policy requirements relating to the monitoring and/or evaluation of integration policies / practices in the country.

2. What monitoring/evaluation of integration measures are being carried out in your country?

This is a very general question but we want to grasp the extent to which and the general nature of evaluation practices in the specific country. What sort of evaluations and assessments are being

carried out? As note elsewhere in this methodology, we are particularly interested in monitoring practices around policies, programmes and projects. For instance: are there annual reviews of the levels of integration in the country? Are these part of the integration policies themselves or are they commissioned by independent parties?

3. How often are the 'results' of integration measures evaluated and measured?

4. Which are the entities carrying out monitoring / assessments and evaluations of the success or otherwise of integration policies, programmes and projects?

We are interested to know who is responsible for evaluation measures. Are they being carried out by independent parties or by the entities implementation integration projects themselves? What role do academics and academic institutions play in this regard?

5. What are the target groups of monitoring? Who is being monitored? (Migrants, specific migrant groups, service providers?)

The aim of this section is really to get a clear idea of the focus of monitoring and evaluation practices. Put differently, we want to know who is considered to be the subject of such monitoring and who is carrying the burden of 'performing' in the context of integration.

6. Are project specific evaluations tailored to and applied into more general evaluations of policies and action plans?

[This question is trying to determine whether specific project evaluations are being strategically used as part of a broader evaluation of integration programmes in the country]

7. To what extent is non-discrimination a relevant factor in the evaluation of integration policies and measures?

[Is a clear link made in the national context between anti-discrimination and integration and to what extent is equality a factor in the assessment of the success or otherwise of integration measures. So that for instance if the aim of a project was to help 100 migrants seek employment, would a situation where no women were actually employed but 100 males did find employment still be considered a success?]

8. How inclusive are evaluation/monitoring processes?

- a. To what extent are representatives of women, and specifically migrant women, represented and heard during the relevant evaluation processes? This question should consider the representation of migrant women themselves and not only 'others speaking on their behalf'. This dynamic of self-representation or representation by other organizations should be considered in this context.
  - b. To what extent are representatives of children represented and heard during the relevant evaluation processes?
  - c. To what extent are representatives of trafficked persons represented and heard during the relevant evaluation processes?
9. To what extent do current evaluation/monitoring mechanisms consider the policy making process itself in terms of how inclusive these processes are, the involvement of different categories of migrants and more generally the mainstreaming of integration and migration concerns in broader policy areas? Is the policy making process an integral part of what is evaluated by the evaluation processes?
10. Do the evaluations being carried out cover only the policy documents themselves or do they also consider the impact and result of such policies and measures? Do they assess the integration context or integration outcomes?  
 [This question seeks to understand the scope of evaluations being carried out. MIPEX, for instance, is not based on actual results of policies and measures but is rather based on a set of indicators that rely on the text of the legislation and policy documents. The European Union benchmarks on the other hand focus on numbers]
11. How much importance is given to the integration element when evaluating more general policy documents (example: action plan on social inclusion and strategy linked to 2020 strategy).

## **II.2.The use of indicators in monitoring migrant integration (8.5 pages)**

1. What institutions collect data on migration in general (entry, residence, employment, profiles of migrants)?
2. What data exists that could be utilized in the evaluation of integration policies and measures?  
 Please clarify which institution collects the different types of data. Is this data publicly available?

3. How are terms like migrant / foreigner used and defined in the context of data collection in your country?

You are requested to pay attention to and explain the definitions of foreigners/ migrants used in national statistics and data collection. This is important to do because these definitions sometimes differ in the different EU Member States - and in this way can make possible or impossible statistical comparisons between countries.

4. Are there any specific data collection mechanisms for:

- a. Migrant women
- b. Migrant children
- c. Trafficked persons

Within these categories consider the relevance of the type of migration: asylum seekers, economic, students, family reunification etc.

5. What integration indicators are being applied? By whom? For what purpose?

- Have specific indicators been developed on the national level? By whom? For what purpose?
- Does the country report on integration indicators set out by the European Union (Zaragoza indicators)? If so, is this data readily available to non-governmental stakeholders? The full list of indicators is replicated below for ease of reference.

## Gender

6. Are the indicators used divided by gender? Which are and which aren't? Do the indicators adequately consider gender specific issues and contributions including specific barriers faced by women generally?
7. Beyond the use of these indicators, to what extent is gender a determining factor in the evaluation of integration measures?
8. To what extent do evaluation measures consider the particular situation of women in different situations including (but not limited to):

- TCN women married to EU Nationals
- TCN women divorced from EU Nationals
- TCN women married to other TCN and residing on the basis of dependent visa
- TCN women in situations of domestic abuse

This question is seeking to determine whether the specific situation of specific groups of women is also addressed by monitoring indicators.

### **Age**

The primary focus here is on the monitoring of the integration of children. As a secondary issue, it is worth considering how age is also a factor in the integration of other 'vulnerabilities' such as gender and trafficked-persons status.

9. To what extent do integration indicators cover the specific needs and circumstances of children?

Consider in particular issues of residency, education and health. Consider also different categories of children both by status (forced / voluntary, accompanied / unaccompanied, and age groups (see table above).

10. Do evaluations processes consider the impact of parent integration on the integration and well being of children?

11. To what extent is safeguarding the best interest of the child an integral feature in how integration measures are assessed and evaluated? How so?

12. Do the evaluation and monitoring processes differentiate between children living with their parents and those who are unaccompanied?

### **Trafficked Persons**

13. Are specific indicators applied specifically to trafficked persons in the country? Is there specific information collected about the integration experiences of trafficked persons?

14. To what extent is adherence to ethical principles an integral part of the evaluation of integration measures for trafficked persons?

[The notion of ethical principles in this context can be taken to refer to, but not limited to: do no harm, informed consent, confidentiality, anonymity, privacy, non-discrimination, safety and security, sensitivity, empowerment, beneficiary participating, data protection and child protection as further explored by the Nexus Institute. (See: [http://www.kbs-frb.be/uploadedFiles/2012-KBS-FRB/05\) Pictures, documents and external sites/09\) Publications/2013 PUB 3148 EthicalPrinciples.pdf](http://www.kbs-frb.be/uploadedFiles/2012-KBS-FRB/05) Pictures, documents and external sites/09) Publications/2013 PUB 3148 EthicalPrinciples.pdf) )

### Other Vulnerable Groups

15. Are other vulnerabilities specifically considered in national integration measures and/or evaluation practices surrounding those measures?

16. What other grounds are the indicators divided by? Legal status? Mode of entry? Disability? Ethnicity? Age (the elderly)? Sexual orientation? Country/region of origin?

## II.3 Data collection mechanisms for monitoring migrant integration (1.5 page)

*Whilst integration monitoring and evaluation is an important aspect of integration policy management, it cannot be effectively carried out unless sufficient and appropriate data is collected in order to inform the monitoring and evaluations. This section therefore deals with that particular aspect of the process and in particular with what data is available, and which data is required but currently unavailable. It is critical that in drafting this section of the report you explore all possible data sources, and that you consider the information collected from the various stakeholders interviewed.*

17. What further data collection is required in order to ensure effective evaluation of integration policies and measures? Are there gaps in data collection? What are they?

This question is asking for your assessment as to the availability of data and the identification of the need for further data collection.

18. Have attempts been made to encourage data collection authorities in the country to collect specific data? How have such attempts been received?

This question is asking about lobbying efforts by various organizations and entities to encourage further data collection at the national level. For example, in Malta, The People for Change

Foundation is currently lobbying for the publication of ethnically segregated data on a number of issues.

## **II.4. Impact on and of European Standards (1 page)**

The aim of this section is to briefly assess the extent to and manner in which national monitoring practices communicate and interact with the standards set out at European level.

1. The EU level criteria on integration monitoring have been briefly outlined above. To what extent does monitoring and evaluation at the national level meet the standards set out by these instruments?
2. What information is collected on the national level initiative and what is collected at the request of the European authorities?
3. What role has the European Union played in influencing how integration policies and projects are monitored and evaluated?

## **II.5 Impact of Evaluations (1 page)**

1. What is your assessment of how new integration measures and initiatives are informed by evaluations of past measures and initiatives?
2. Are evaluations of the type being discussed here considered to be an integral part of any policy or measure?
3. To what extent has the value given to such evaluations been affected by the use of European Union funding to support integration efforts?

## **Part III: Conclusions and Recommendation (max. 4 pages)**

In this section you are expected to summarize the key conclusions of the report and identify a number of recommendations regarding the monitoring and evaluation of integration efforts in the country. The recommendations should be targeted towards specific entities (the EU, national authorities, NGOs). EU level recommendations shall focus on issues where developments at European level are likely to have a positive impact on the situation at the national level. Some of the EU level recommendations will inform the development of EU level recommendations compiled in the comparative report that will also seek to present and assess developments at EU level. This section is really where you can summarize the conclusions of this report and provide your / your organization's assessment of the current state of play. We envisage this section to include comments about:

1. The overall state of play of integration monitoring in the country
2. The need (or otherwise) of developing further indicators for the improved monitoring of integration
3. The need (or otherwise) of developing vulnerability specific indicators for the improved monitoring of integration
4. The need (or otherwise) of further data collection in order to inform the monitoring of integration.

## Summary Table

The aim of this table to briefly summarize in a comparative manner the different monitoring and evaluation initiatives assessed throughout this research phase. This will help provide a clear indication of the general picture, whilst of course being supplemented by the narrative discussion throughout the report.

Who?					
Scope: Project / Policy					
Indicators Used: Yes/No Overview					
Policy Based / Outcome Based					
Focus on Women: Yes / No Overview					
Focus on Children Yes / No Overview					
Focus on Trafficked Persons: Yes / No Overview					

This next table re-organizes the data collected also by thematic focus:

	Indicators Exist (Yes/No (Elaborate Briefly))	Data Collected (Yes/No (Elaborate Briefly))
- Respect of basic values of the EU		

- Employment (including unemployment)		
- Awareness of the host society (language, history, institutions etc.)		
- Education (including educational attainment)		
- Access to institutions		
- Health (including healthcare and health outcomes)		
- Interaction between migrant and host communities		
- Diversity and intercultural dialogue		
- Participation in democratic processes		

## Identification of Good Practices (Optional Annex)

Can you identify any good / best practices regarding the monitoring and evaluation of integration from the perspective of vulnerable migrant groups in your country? For each good practice identified, please provide the following information:

- Name of Good Practice:
- Description / Overview:
- Website for More information:
- Why do you consider this to be a good practice?
- Please note that this section will be used for internal purposes only.

Some of the **criteria** for selecting good /best practices include:

- Comprehensiveness (covers various issues or different groups)
- Segregated Results (presents results segregated by age, gender, status etc.)
- Inclusive (a monitoring process that consults with various groups including vulnerable migrant groups)
- Effectiveness (where findings of past evaluations and monitoring are effectively included in the planning of new projects)
- Innovativeness (whether the monitoring system is innovative in terms of content, structure, method, approach etc.)

## Information Requests to Stakeholders

As noted elsewhere in this methodology, the aim of the information requests is to collect information that might not be publicly accessible. They are primarily targeted towards official authorities but you might consider it pertinent to also send similar requests to other stakeholders including researchers, academics and NGOs. The following are some general guidelines as to which questions might be used however in some countries some of this information might be readily available and will not need to be included in specific information requests. Some questions also overlap the questionnaire for the stakeholder interviews and researchers must therefore be sure to be well prepared for such interviews including by reading responses to information requests especially when the same entity is being approached both for information requests and interviews.

1. What is the working definition of 'migrant' adopted by your office / organization?
2. What is the working definition of 'integration' adopted by your office? Is this different from the definition adopted under national law/policy? Why?
3. What indicators, if any, do you use in assessing and monitoring the impact of your projects / initiatives? Do you use indicators specifically relating to:
  - Women
  - Children
  - Trafficked Persons

Kindly elaborate. What are the indicators that you apply?

4. What data does your office collect and/or use in order to assess the success or otherwise of an integration policy / project? Do you collect specific data for:
  - Migrant women
  - Migrant children
  - Trafficked Persons
5. Do you report your monitoring data to other organizations or contribute to national monitoring mechanisms? What sort of interaction is there between data you collect/use and data being collected/used elsewhere?

## Interview Key for Face to Face, Semi-Structured Interviews

This questionnaire is to be conducted with stakeholders as part of the data collection exercise for the first phase of the ASSESS Project. Research participants should be informed of the nature of the project in advance of meeting. These interviews are conducted only after desk research is completed and information is collected through the information requests. The questionnaire could be refined in accordance to national contexts and specifically in accordance to the data collected through desk research and information requests in each country, in order to better reflect on the national context as well as to ensure that any gaps in information collected.

Please ensure that:

- You keep a clear record of the individuals you've met and when you met them
- You compile notes from the interviews for use in the report as well as to inform the drafting of the comparative report and the methodology to be created in the second phase of the project.

1. What is the working definition of 'migrant' adopted by your office / organization?
2. What is the working definition of 'integration' adopted by your office? Is this different from the definition adopted under national law/policy? Why? (Researchers should be able to identify whether there is a discrepancy here)
3. How would you describe 'successful integration'? What does it mean to say that someone is successfully integrated?
4. What is the working definition of 'vulnerability' adopted by your office? Is this different from the definition adopted under national law/policy? Why? (Researchers should be able to identify whether there is a discrepancy here) What particular groups of persons do you consider to be vulnerable in your work?
5. What are the integration projects / initiatives administered by your organization?
6. Do you projects fall with:

Service Provision – Legal	
Service Provision – Social	
Research and/or advocacy	
Other (please specify)	

7. How do you measure the impact of your projects / initiatives?
8. Do you consider the specific impact of your projects/initiatives on women? How?

9. Do you consider the specific impact of your projects/initiatives on migrant children? How?
10. Do you consider the specific impact of your projects/initiatives on trafficked persons? How?
11. Do you consider the broader integration framework / policy when evaluating and monitoring your integration projects and policies?
12. What indicators, if any, do you use in assessing and monitoring the impact of your projects / initiatives? Do you use indicators specifically relating to:
  - Women
  - Children
  - Trafficked Persons

Kindly elaborate. What are the indicators that you apply?

13. What data does your office collect and/or use in order to assess the success or otherwise of an integration policy / project? Do you collect specific data for:
  - Migrant women
  - Migrant children
  - Trafficked Persons
14. Do you think that sufficient effort is being made on the national level to monitor and evaluate the integration of these particular groups?
15. Do you report your monitoring data to other organizations or contribute to national monitoring mechanisms? What sort of interaction is there between data you collect/use and data being collected/used elsewhere?
16. When monitoring integration, do you face problems accessing reliable data and statistics? Can you please provide us some examples of such problems?
17. Have you or your organization ever made recommendations to the relevant authorities regarding:
  - a. Data collection of relevance to monitoring and/or evaluation of integration policies?
  - b. The monitoring / evaluations of integration policies?

Please provide details and if possible copies of the recommendations.

18. To what extent and how do you use evaluations from previous projects / policies to inform your future plans / new projects?
19. How does the European Union effect how your monitor / evaluate projects and policies in the area of integration?
20. Could you talk to us about your impressions and opinions about national efforts in terms of monitoring and evaluating integration policies and practices? What do you consider to be the main priorities and what are the specific weaknesses that you identify on the national level?

Beyond these questions, you should fill in, together with your research participants the below sample data form. This will both inform your research directly and be used in the comparative analysis. Duly filled in forms are to be submitted as annexes to the report.

Name of Organization:	
Type of Organization:	Private / Public
<b>Indicators Used</b>	Yes / No
Indicators Used	List
Source of Indicators	Organizational / National / European
Women Specific Indictors	Yes / No
Women Specific Indictors	List
Do indicators differentiate between different sub-groups?	Yes / No
Criteria for differentiation	
Source of Women Specific Indicators	Organizational / National / European
Children Specific Indicators	Yes / No
Children Specific Indictors	List
Do indicators differentiate between different sub-groups?	Yes / No
Criteria for differentiation	
Trafficked Persons Specific Indicators	Yes / No
Trafficked Persons Specific Indicators	List
Do indicators differentiate between different sub-groups?	Yes / No

Criteria for differentiation	
<b>Data Collected</b> Directly	Yes / No
Data Collected Directly	List
Data collected directly – sources and tools used	
Data collected Directly - Target Group / informants	
Data from other sources used	Yes / No
Data from other sources used	List
Frequency of Monitoring	Annual Bi-Annual By Project

## Research Support

### Frequently Asked Questions

A frequently asked questions page will be set up in the password protected section of the ASSESS Project website where questions posed by project partners and national researchers will be addressed and made available for other partners and researchers.

## Annex 1: Glossary of Key Terms

These definitions are extracted from the IOM Glossary. A number of questions about definitions have been included throughout the text, and where the national definitions differ in a significant way from these definitions, this should be noted, especially if the distinction is likely to impact the findings of this research in any significant way.

Integration	The process by which immigrants become accepted into society, both as individuals and as groups. The particular requirements for acceptance by a receiving society vary greatly from country to country; and the responsibility for integration rests not with one particular group, but rather with many actors: immigrants themselves, the host government, institutions, and communities.
	Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is illegal entry, stay or work in a country, meaning that the migrant does not have the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations to enter, reside or work in a given country. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term “illegal migration” to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.
Amnesty	A general pardon that is used in tandem with “legalization” and deals with people who can show residence in a country for which the amnesty is granted, despite the fact that such residence was illegal.
Assisted Migration	The movement of migrants accomplished with the assistance of a government, governments or an international organization, as opposed to spontaneous, unaided migration.
Asylum Seekers	Persons seeking to be admitted into a country as refugees and awaiting decision on their application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In case of a negative decision, they must leave the country and may be expelled, as may any alien in an irregular situation, unless permission to stay is provided on humanitarian or other related grounds.

Border Management	Facilitation of authorized flows of business people, tourists, migrants and refugees and the detection and prevention of illegal entry of aliens into a given country. Measures to manage borders include the imposition by States of visa requirements, carrier sanctions against transportation companies bringing irregular aliens to the territory, and interdiction at sea. International standards require a balancing between facilitating the entry of legitimate travellers and preventing that of travellers entering for inappropriate reasons or with invalid documentation.
Capacity Building	Building capacity of governments and civil society through strengthening their knowledge, skills and attitudes. Capacity building can take the form of substantive direct project design and implementation with a partner government, or in other circumstances can take the form of facilitating a bilateral or multilateral agenda for dialogue development put in place by concerned authorities. In all cases, capacity building aims to build towards generally acceptable bench- marks of management practices.
Change of Status	Procedure whereby an alien lawfully present in a State may seek a different immigration status. For example, provision may be made by law by which a non-national on a student visa, on completion of studies, is able to seek a change of status so that his/her student visa is replaced by a work visa.
Child	An individual being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier ( <i>Art. 1, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989</i> ).
Child Exploitation	According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 and the Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999, child exploitation includes: economic exploitation (any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development), sexual exploitation (sexual abuse, prostitution, child's pornography) and abduction of, sale of or trafficking in children, or any other forms of child exploitation.
Credibility assessment	Step taken in adjudicating an application for a visa, or other immigration status, in order to determine whether the information presented by the applicant is consistent and believable.
Discrimination	A failure to treat all persons equally where no reason- able distinction can be found between those favoured and those not favoured. Discrimination is prohibited in respect of "race, sex, language or religion" ( <i>Art. 1(3), UN Charter</i> ,

	1945) or “of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status” (Art. 2, <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948</i> ).
Domicile	The place at which a person is physically present and that the person regards as home; a person’s true, fixed, principal, and permanent home, to which that person intends to return and remain even though currently residing elsewhere.
Economic Migrant	A person leaving his/her habitual place of residence to settle outside his/her country of origin in order to improve his/her quality of life. This term may be used to distinguish from refugees fleeing persecution, and is also used to refer to persons attempting to enter a country without legal permission and/or by using asylum procedures without <i>bona fide</i> cause. It also applies to persons settling outside their country of origin for the duration of an agricultural season, appropriately called seasonal workers.
Human Trafficking	<p>The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or reception of persons, including the exchange or transfer of control over those persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.</p> <p>A position of vulnerability means a situation in which the person concerned has no real or acceptable alternative but to submit to the abuse involved.</p> <p>Exploitation shall include, as a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, including begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the exploitation of criminal activities, or the removal of organs.</p> <p>The consent of a victim of trafficking in human beings to the exploitation, whether intended or actual, shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in paragraph 1 has been used.</p>
Itinerant worker	A migrant worker who, having his or her habitual residence in one State, has to travel to another State or States for short periods, owing to the nature of his or her occupation (Art. 2(2) (e), <i>International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 2000</i> ).
Labour Migration	Movement of persons from their home State to another State for the purpose of employment. Labour migration is addressed by most States in their migration laws. In addition, some States take an active role in regulating outward labour

	migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad.
Long Term Migrant	A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. From the perspective of the country of departure, the person will be a long-term emigrant and from that of the country of arrival, the person will be a long-term immigrant.
Members of the Family	Persons married to migrant workers or having with them a relationship that, according to applicable law, produces effects equivalent to marriage, as well as their dependent children and other dependent persons who are recognized as members of the family by applicable legislation or applicable bilateral or multi-lateral agreements between the States concerned ( <i>Art.4, International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990</i> ).
Migrant Flow	The number of migrants counted as moving or being authorized to move, to or from a country to access employment or to establish themselves over a defined period of time.
Migrant Stock	The number of migrants residing in a country at a particular point in time.
Migrant Worker	A person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national ( <i>Art. 2(1), International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990</i> ).
Migration Management	A term used to encompass numerous governmental functions and a national system of orderly and humane management for cross-border migration, particularly managing the entry and presence of foreigners within the borders of the State and the protection of refugees and others in need of protection.
Orderly Migration	The movement of a person from his/her usual place of residence to a new place of residence, in keeping with the laws and regulations governing exit of the country of origin and travel, transit and entry into the host country.

Quota	A quantitative restriction. In the migration context, many countries establish quotas, or caps, on the number of migrants to be admitted each year.
Racial Discrimination	Discriminatory or abusive behaviour towards members of another race. Racial discrimination is any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life ( <i>Art. 1(1), International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965</i> ).
Regularization	Any process by which a country allows aliens in an irregular situation to obtain legal status in the country. Typical practices include the granting of an amnesty (also known as “legalization”) to aliens who have resided in the country in an irregular situation for a given length of time and are not otherwise found inadmissible.
Remittances	Monies earned or acquired by non-nationals that are transferred back to their country of origin.
Residence	The act or fact of living in a given place for some time; the place where one actually lives as distinguished from a domicile. Residence usually just means bodily presence as an inhabitant in a given place, while domicile usually requires bodily presence and an intention to make the place one’s home. A person thus may have more than one residence at a time but only one domicile.
Return	Refers broadly to the act or process of going back. There are subcategories of return which can describe the way the return is implemented, e.g. voluntary, forced, assisted and spontaneous return; as well as sub- categories which describe who is participating in the return, e.g. repatriation (for refugees).
Right to Family Unity	A family’s right to live together and, as a fundamental unit of a society, to receive respect, protection, assistance and support. This right is not limited to nationals living in their own State and is protected by inter- national law (e.g. <i>Art. 16, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948; Art. 8, European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1950; Art. 16, European Social Charter, 1961; Art. 17 and 23, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; Art. 1, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966; Art. 17, American Convention on Human Rights, 1969</i> ).

Unaccompanied Minors	Persons under the age of majority who are not accompanied by a parent, guardian, or other adult who by law or custom is responsible for them. Unaccompanied minors present special challenges for border control officials, because detention and other practices used with undocumented adult aliens may not be appropriate for minors.
Undocumented foreigner / alien / migrant	An alien who enters or stays in a country without the appropriate documentation. This includes, among others: one (a) who has no legal documentation to enter a country but manages to enter clandestinely, (b) who enters using fraudulent documentation, (c) who, after entering using legal documentation, has stayed beyond the time authorized or otherwise violated the terms of entry and remained without authorization.
vulnerable groups	Any group or sector of society that is at higher risk of being subjected to discriminatory practices, violence, natural or environmental disasters, or economic hardship, than other groups within the State; any group or sector of society (such as women, children or the elderly) that is at higher risk in periods of conflict and crisis.