

Methodological Note 16: Income generation

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Number of people assisted to develop economic income generating activities.
Underlying target to be achieved	<p>The indicator is measuring the following outcome of Migration and Development results framework:</p> <p>Increased number of refugees and host community members are employed in decent work and/or enrolled in affordable quality vocational training.</p> <p>This target contributes to providing decent work and economic growth (sustainable development goal 8) and support for host countries, receiving refugees.</p>
Related performance question	How have results of your programme contributed to improved prospects for refugees and host communities?
Technical definition	<p><u>People assisted to develop</u>: number of refugees, IDP's and members of the host community that have been assisted by a project plan (approved and backed financially), confirmed by a contract with the development organization.</p> <p><u>Economic income generating activities</u>: access to funding (loans or grants); business development services and attended entrepreneurship and financial education awareness programmes.</p> <p><u>Refugees</u>: those individuals fleeing conflict and persecution, who have been granted refugee status by either UNHCR or UNRWA in the respective country.</p> <p><u>Host communities</u>: inhabitants of the country of asylum and the local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live.</p> <p><u>IDP's</u>: persons or groups of persons 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 generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.</p>
Rationale	<p>The indicator shows inclusive economic development programmes addressing vulnerable groups' employability and self-reliance/income through increasing their social and professional skills as well as stimulating development of income generating activities for these groups.</p> <p>If we can support business environment enablers and bridge the skills gaps for the most vulnerable groups, additional employment opportunities will be created, thus promoting stability, inclusive economic growth, social cohesion and development in selected regions of migration origins and regions with high growth potential. Our programmes are tailor made to meet the needs of vulnerable groups (with a focus on women and youth) who face additional barriers preventing them to access economic opportunities and financial services. Our main assumption is that short and long-term grievances arising from economic and social exclusion, marginalisation and inequality are amongst the most significant drivers of violence, forced displacement and illegal migration.</p> <p>This indicator contributes in part to Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (subgoal 8.3 and 8.5).</p>
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct - Quantitative (although qualitative additions will be asked; often processes). - Actual (not expected or estimated) - Aggregated - Achieved in year (of reporting)
Timelines	Counted at end of reporting period (preferably calendar year, otherwise fiscal year). Should be measured before and after the intervention, including the last year of support provided by the development organisation.

Coverage	By using this indicator, an important part of the Dutch programmes focussing on improving prospects for refugees and vulnerable host communities, has been covered. Increased income generating opportunities is a cross-cutting results area of interventions for support for host communities. It indicates a key impact of business development on poverty reduction.
Baseline	The results measurement starts at the moment the Dutch financing begins. Each programme is expected to set a baseline within the local context and report on the progress made with Dutch support.
Data calculation and guidance	This indicator includes the number of individuals benefiting from access to funding (loans or grants); business development services and attended entrepreneurship and financial education awareness programmes.
Data source(s) and validation	Data will be primarily obtained from the progress reports of the implementing organisations. Partners will be free to select a methodology that fits best to the context that they operate in. The data will be validated through project evaluations, or compared with external (national) datasets on employment. Furthermore, registration by an (e.g. annual) survey by the development organisation under supported entrepreneurs could be an option.
Reporting roles	The development organization reports the aggregated result at programme level to the programme manager at the ministry. The programme manager at the ministry assesses the progress of the programme in dialogue with the implementing organisation to provide explanation for considerable year-on-year change. Reported results at the programme level are used by the ministry to aggregate this indicator to monitor progress on income generation.
Data disaggregation	Disaggregate by: - <u>Sex</u> : (#Men and women of total beneficiaries - <u>Age</u> : Number (#) of people, divided into youth under 24 years old and people above 24 years old. In a country where youth is defined at a different maximum age, this national limit is also acceptable for disaggregation. - <u>People</u> : Local members of the host communities, IDP's and refugees - <u>Country</u> : Country where the intervention takes place - <u>Type of income generating activity</u> : Formal and non-formal activities
Data issues	Some beneficiaries might be counted more than once, as one person may participate in several economic development programmes, offered by different organizations. This indicator does therefore not enable reporting on unique persons having benefited from the intervention, but rather the supply that has been received.

Methodological Notes 17: Enrolment education and training

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Number of people enrolled in formal or non-formal education and training.

Underlying target to be achieved	<p>The indicator is measuring the following outcome of Migration and Development results framework:</p> <p>Increased quality education for refugee and host community children.</p> <p>The indicator is therefore referring to the growing number of persons enrolled in the education system. Contributes to providing quality education (sustainable development goal 4) and support for host countries, receiving refugees.</p>
Related performance question	How have results of your programme contributed to improved prospects for refugees and host communities?
Technical definition	<p><u>Enrolled</u>: number of refugees and members of the host community that have started one of the education programmes.</p> <p><u>Formal education</u>: primary and secondary education</p> <p><u>Non-formal education and training</u>: catch-up classes, drop-out classes, tailor-made trainings, life-skill trainings and vocational trainings</p> <p><u>Refugees</u>: those individuals fleeing conflict and persecution, who have been granted refugee status by for example UNHCR or UNRWA in the respective country.</p> <p><u>Host communities</u>: inhabitants of the country of asylum and the local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live.</p> <p><u>IDP's</u>: persons or groups of persons 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 generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.</p>
Rationale	<p>This indicator measures both the access to education and the availability of education. A large number of refugees is not able to access education in their host countries (due to juridical barriers for example). At the same time, the availability of education is important in improving and enhancing prospects. This indicator will therefore enable reporting on the progress made in terms of both access to and availability of education.</p> <p>Education refers here to integrated education; integrated in the regular education systems and targeting two different target groups¹ (and therefore also preventing a creation of two parallel systems).</p> <p>Availability of and access to education, in addition to work and basic services, is a crucial element in creating future prospects.</p> <p>Education mitigates future threats to livelihoods as it increases the likelihood of getting a job and empowers people to participate fully in society.</p> <p>This indicator contributes in part to Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning. Obtaining an education is the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development. Education is the key to achieving many other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p>
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct - Quantitative (% and actual numbers) - Actual (not expected or estimated) - Aggregated - Achieved in year
Timelines	Counted at end of reporting period (preferably calendar year, otherwise fiscal year).

¹ Refugees and host communities

	Must be measured before and after the intervention, including the last year of support provided by the development organisation.
Coverage	By using this indicator, an important part of the Dutch programmes focussing on improving prospects for refugees and vulnerable host communities, has been covered. Education and training is a cross-cutting results area of interventions for support for host communities, because education contributes to creating improved prospects in several ways and ensures a better integration of refugees in the host communities.
Baseline	The results measurement starts at the moment the Dutch financing begins. Each programme is expected to set a baseline within the local context and report on the progress made with Dutch support.
Data calculation and guidance	We count the training programs as a whole. If one training consists of different workshops, we only count the overall training, not all the different workshops. We only count the number of people who have started an education program (enrolment rate), not the number of people who have finalized the program (drop-out rates or completion rates). Within a program, only unique participants are counted.
Data source(s) and validation	Data will be primarily obtained from the progress reports of the implementing organisations. Partners will be free to select a methodology that fits best to the context that they operate in. The data will be validated through project evaluations, or compared with external (national) datasets on education.
Reporting roles	The development organisation reports the aggregated result at programme level to the programme manager at the ministry or the embassy. The programme manager assesses the progress of the programme in dialogue with the development organisation to provide explanation for considerable year-on-year change. Reported results at the programme level are used by the ministry to aggregate this indicator to monitor progress on development on the thematic level of education.
Data disaggregation	Disaggregate by: - <u>Sex</u> : men and women - <u>Age</u> : People above 18 and below 18 years old. In a country where youth is defined at a different maximum age, this national limit is also acceptable for disaggregation. - <u>People</u> : local members of the host communities, IDP's and refugees - <u>Country</u> : Country where the intervention takes place - <u>Type of education</u> : Formal and non-formal
Data issues	Some beneficiaries might be counted more than once, as one person may participate in several economic development programmes, offered by different organizations. This indicator does therefore not enable reporting on unique persons having benefited from the intervention, but rather the supply that has been received.