



GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES:

INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

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Contact details:

If you have questions about the Global Compact on Refugees indicator framework and/or Global Refugee Forum, please contact the Global Refugee Forum Coordination Team at:

hqgrf@unhcr.org

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1. INTRODUCTION

The *Global Compact on Refugees* (GCR) was affirmed by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2018. Its objectives are to:¹

- (i) *ease pressures on host countries;*
- (ii) *enhance refugee self-reliance;*
- (iii) *expand access to third country solutions; and*
- (iv) *support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.*

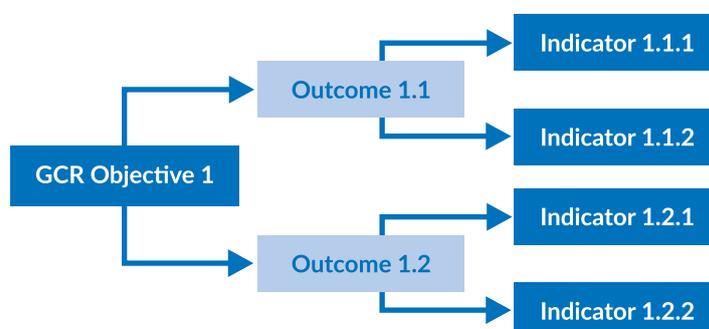
These four objectives are interlinked and interdependent, and can be achieved through the mobilization of political will, a broadened support base, and arrangements that facilitate more equitable, sustained and predictable contributions by States and other relevant stakeholders.

To support the periodic review of the *Global Compact on Refugees* and its impact, a GCR indicator framework has been developed that will strengthen the availability of global data structured around the four objectives outlined above. The indicator framework reflects key areas of the GCR, including arrangements to support burden- and responsibility-sharing, areas identified as being in need of support, as well as interlinked aspects of displacement in host countries and countries of origin. The indicator framework will provide a global overview of international solidarity and responsibility-sharing for refugee situations, and the related impact on refugees. However, it does not strive to be exhaustive and cover all aspects of forced displacement. It should be considered illustrative and indicative, as reflected by the number of indicators identified.

Areas in need of support which are not explicitly addressed by the GCR indicators will be monitored through other international and regional frameworks or guiding principles that seek to promote protection and solutions for refugees, which could feed into reporting on progress towards the achievement of the four objectives of the GCR.²

2. THE INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

Each objective of the indicator framework is comprised of two expected outcomes, each one reflecting a separate area of focus. Per outcome, a maximum of two indicators provide the statistical framework for monitoring progress over time. The respective areas of focus are captured either through direct measurement or proxy indicators in view of the complexity of each. In total, there are 15 indicators.



¹ See: https://www.unhcr.org/gcr/GCR_English.pdf

² Areas in need of support are outlined in paras 49-100 of the *Global Compact on Refugees* and include early warning and preparedness, reception, safety and security, registration and documentation, addressing specific needs, identifying international protection needs, education, jobs and livelihoods, health, women and girls, children, adolescents and youth, accommodation, energy and natural resource management, food, security and nutrition, civil registries, statelessness, peaceful co-existence, support for countries of origin and voluntary repatriation, resettlement, complementary pathways, local integration and other local solutions.

To facilitate the implementation of the GCR indicator framework, all indicators are classified into two tiers based on their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level. The tiers are defined as follows:

TIER 1 DEFINITION:	TIER 2 DEFINITION:
<p>Indicator is conceptually clear. It has an internationally established methodology and standards are available. Data is regularly produced either by national or international institutions for at least 50 per cent of countries where the indicator is relevant.</p> <p>Total Tier 1 indicators: 5</p>	<p>Indicator is conceptually clear. However, either no internationally established methodology or standard is available, or data is not regularly produced by national or international institutions.</p> <p>Total Tier 2 indicators: 10</p>

There are five Tier 1 and ten Tier 2 indicators. All are equally important, and the establishment of the tier system is intended solely to assist in the development of data-relevant global implementation and capacity-building strategies. As methodological improvements are foreseen over time, there is scope to review the list of indicators at periodic intervals and adjust as deemed appropriate. Moreover, it is expected that some indicators currently classified as Tier 2 may be re-classified to Tier 1 as a result of methodological advancements or improved data coverage at the global level. To achieve this goal, significant technical and financial investment will be required to support the GCR indicator framework.

Each indicator is accompanied by a metadata overview specifying its concept, rationale and definition, together with its method of computation, level of disaggregation and data source. The focus of the GCR indicator framework is on responses to refugee situations, including a limited number of indicators that measure the situation in places of refugee return. Measurement of the overall well-being of refugees will include data on people in refugee-like situations.³

In line with the Sustainable Development Goal agenda of ‘leave no one behind’, the type and level of data disaggregation is crucial in the GCR indicator framework. At a minimum, disaggregation by sex, age and diversity⁴ will be encouraged, where applicable. Practice has shown that higher levels of disaggregation require that national and international institutions put additional measures in place to allow this information to be captured through their data sets. UNHCR anticipates that the GCR indicator framework will show a diverse level of disaggregation in the initial years depending on the availability of data as well as collective investments in GCR data capacity.⁵

UNHCR expects that the endorsement by the United Nations Statistical Commission of the *International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics*⁶ in March 2018 will lead to improved refugee statistics over time. The recommendations not only provide guidance with regards to the inclusion of refugees in national statistical systems, but also emphasize the need for increased disaggregation of national data, including by displacement status.

Baseline data to compare progress over time is available for some indicators but not all, affecting in particular Tier 2 indicators. Moreover, not every indicator is relevant for every country. Some indicators are universally applicable, whereas others only in specific contexts or for a limited number of countries. For example, countries that do not have ongoing repatriation and reintegration activities will not report on indicators under outcome 4.1 and 4.2. Similarly, countries that do not have established resettlement programmes, will not report under indicator 3.1.2.

³ This term is descriptive in nature. It includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to refugees but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.

⁴ See UNHCR’s Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) Policy (<https://www.unhcr.org/5aa13c0c7.pdf>) or the guidance and standards contained in the IASC-issued Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action (<https://bit.ly/2Cm1WNM>). UNHCR is working towards strengthening collection and use of data on refugees with disabilities, including through integrating relevant questions at point of refugee registration. These questions are in line with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics. See <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/>

⁵ See *Data Disaggregation for the SDG Indicators* <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/disaggregation/>

⁶ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/documents/BG-Item3m-RefugeeStat-E.pdf>

3. DATA SOURCES

A critical aspect in measuring progress towards achieving the objectives of the GCR is to make high-quality official statistical information available. Therefore, it is expected that all stakeholders that are part of national or international statistical systems will adhere to the *Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics* endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution A/RES/68/261 of 29 January 2014.⁷

A variety of data sources will inform the GCR indicator framework, including from UNHCR. In addition, international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) or the World Bank Group may be involved in the provision of data, in collaboration with national institutions. Where possible, existing data sources will be utilized to avoid placing an additional burden on national statistical systems.

4. DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

The collection of GCR indicator data will be the joint responsibility of countries and international institutions, with technical support provided by UNHCR country offices and other stakeholders. In addition, the launch of the UNHCR-World Bank Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement is expected to lead to significant improvements in the availability of socio-economic data on refugees over time.⁸

The GCR will be informed by a periodic update coordinated by UNHCR. On the occasion of the Global Refugee Forum, findings based on the GCR indicator framework will be reported. As such, the first comprehensive statistical outcome of the GCR indicators will be presented in 2021 at the inaugural high-level officials meeting. This will include a focus on global trends and will be based predominantly on aggregate data.

5. RELATED INITIATIVES

The indicator framework is one of the tools that Member States and other stakeholders have identified to support the implementation of the GCR. For instance, the indicators under objective 3 are intended to align and provide data for the three-year strategy to increase the pool of resettlement and complementary pathways places.⁹ The framework will also complement data on the impact arising from hosting, protecting and assisting refugees that becomes available based on the application of methodologies under discussion with Member States.¹⁰

⁷ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/FP-New-E.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/forceddisplacement/brief/unhcr-world-bank-group-joint-data-center-on-forced-displacement-fact-sheet>

⁹ GCR para. (91) and <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5d15db254/three-year-strategy-resettlement-complementary-pathways.html>

¹⁰ GCR para. (48)

ANNEX 1:

INDICATORS FOR THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES



INDICATORS FOR THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES (GCR)

Objectives 1 to 4

GCR Objective 1: Ease pressures on host countries.	GCR Objective 2: Enhance refugee self-reliance.	GCR Objective 3: Expand access to third country solutions.	GCR Objective 4: Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.
Outcomes 1 to 8			
Outcome 1.1: Resources supporting additional instruments and programmes are made available for refugees and host communities by an increasing number of donors.	Outcome 2.1: Refugees are able to actively participate in the social and economic life of host countries.	Outcome 3.1: Refugees in need have access to resettlement opportunities in an increasing number of countries.	Outcome 4.1: Resources are made available to support the sustainable reintegration of returning refugees by an increasing number of donors.
<p>Indicators for 1.1</p> <p>1.1.1 Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in the refugee-hosting country. (Tier 2)</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in the refugee-hosting country. (Tier 2)</p>	<p>Indicators for 2.1</p> <p>2.1.1 Proportion of refugees who have access to decent work. (Tier 1)</p> <p>2.1.2 Proportion of refugees who are able to move freely within the host country. (Tier 1)</p>	<p>Indicators for 3.1</p> <p>3.1.1 Number of refugees who departed on resettlement from the host country. (Tier 1)</p> <p>3.1.2 Number of countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions from the host country. (Tier 1)</p>	<p>Indicators for 4.1</p> <p>4.1.1 Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin. (Tier 2)</p> <p>4.1.2 Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin. (Tier 2)</p>
Outcome 1.2: National arrangements and coordinated refugee responses are supported.	Outcome 2.2: Refugee and host community self-reliance is strengthened.	Outcome 3.2: Refugees have access to complementary pathways for admission to third countries.	Outcome 4.2: Refugees are able to return and reintegrate socially and economically.
<p>Indicators for 1.2</p> <p>1.2.1 Proportion of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities channeled to national actors in the refugee-hosting country. (Tier 2)</p> <p>1.2.2 Number of partners supporting national arrangements in the refugee-hosting country. (Tier 2)</p>	<p>Indicators for 2.2</p> <p>2.2.1 Proportion of refugee children enrolled in the national education system (primary and secondary). (Tier 2)</p> <p>2.2.2 Proportion of refugee and host community population living below the national poverty line of the host country. (Tier 2)</p>	<p>Indicator for 3.2</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of refugees admitted through complementary pathways from the host country. (Tier 2)</p>	<p>Indicators for 4.2</p> <p>4.2.1 Number of refugees returning to their country of origin. (Tier 1)</p> <p>4.2.2 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credentials. (Tier 2)</p>

ANNEX 2:

GCR INDICATOR METADATA



1.1.1: Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in the refugee-hosting country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is broken down into part (a) and part (b).

1.1.1.a refers to total ODA disbursements from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors for the benefit of refugees (and host communities) in developing countries.

1.1.1.b refers to total ODA disbursements from DAC donors for the benefit of refugees in developed countries.

Official sector expenditures for the sustenance of refugees in donor countries can be counted as ODA during the first twelve months of their stay. This includes payments for refugees' transport to the host country and temporary sustenance (food, shelter and training). Expenditures for voluntary resettlement of refugees in a developing country can also be reported as in-donor refugee costs within ODA.

RATIONALE: Millions of refugees live in protracted situations, often in low- and middle-income countries facing their own economic and development challenges. There is an urgent need for more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's refugees, while taking account of existing contributions, and the differing capacities and resources among states.

While contributions to burden- and responsibility-sharing go beyond funding, the mobilization of timely, predictable, adequate and sustainable public and private funding is key to the successful implementation of the *Global Compact on Refugees*. The total ODA flows captured in 1.1.1.a and 1.1.1.b quantify the public effort that donors provide for the benefit of refugees and host communities in developing and developed countries.

CONCEPT: Total ODA flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multi-lateral development institutions are:

i. Provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii. Concessional (i.e. grants and soft loans) and administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective. See here for more detailed information: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/>

Refugee is a person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR's mandate, and/or in domestic legislation. For the purpose of this indicator, the refugee population may also include people in refugee-like situations.

For the benefit of refers to ODA which supports both host communities and refugees e.g. construction of a school to facilitate access to education through national systems for both refugees and their hosts.

Host community refers to the country of asylum and the local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live. Urban refugees live within host communities with or without legal status and recognition by the host community. In the context of refugee camps, the host community may encompass the camp, or may simply neighbour the camp but have interaction with, or otherwise be impacted by, the refugees residing in the camp.

Refugee-hosting countries refers to all countries hosting refugees and includes both OECD and non-OECD countries.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: 1.1.1.a is calculated, using the data reported by DAC members in 2018 to the OECD's Survey on "financing for refugee-hosting contexts". It covers refugee-hosting countries in the following countries for the period 2015-17: Bangladesh, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Turkey and Uganda.

The OECD is committed to conducting this survey every two years and expanding the data collection to non-DAC providers that provide ODA flows for the benefit of refugees in developing countries. The methodology will be reviewed. The data already collected cannot be used as a baseline data. The data based on the new methodology can be collected in 2020.

1.1.1.b is calculated, using the data reported by DAC members to the OECD's Creditor Reporting System (CRS) on an annual basis. It covers all expenditures reported in the CRS under the type of aid "H02 - Refugees in donor countries" (i.e. official sector expenditures for the sustenance of refugees in donor countries during the first twelve months of their stay) and with the sector code 93010 refugees in donor countries.

See here for more information on definitions:

[https://one.oecd.org/document/DKD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/ADD1/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DKD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/ADD1/FINAL/en/pdf)

DISAGGREGATION: For 1.1.1.a, total ODA is broken down by DAC member, recipient country, region and type of aid such as humanitarian aid and other ODA flows. For 1.1.1.b, total ODA on in-donor refugee costs may be broken down by various markers such as gender equality, environment, etc.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements for the benefit of refugees and host communities in developing and developed countries.

DATA SOURCES

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/humanitarian-financing/financing-forced-displacement.htm>

Donors have been reporting data to OECD's CRS since 1973 with information on type of finance, type of aid, type of flow etc. These official data are compiled by DAC members' national administrations, national aid agencies, ministries of foreign affairs or ministries of finance.

1.1.2: Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in refugee-hosting countries

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the total number of donors (including members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), multilateral donors, non-DAC donors and private donors) providing ODA (including budget support, core contributions, pooled programmes and funds, project-type interventions, experts and other technical assistance, scholarships for refugees, and in-donor refugee costs) directly to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in refugee-hosting countries.

RATIONALE: Millions of refugees live in protracted situations, often in low- and middle-income countries facing their own economic and development challenges. There is an urgent need for more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's refugees, while taking account of existing contributions, and the differing capacities and resources among states.

In addition to more and better financing, burden- and responsibility-sharing in the context of the *Global Compact on Refugees* implies expanding the support base (both beyond traditional donors but also to a wider range of both new and protracted refugee situations). This indicator provides comprehensive data on the number of donors providing ODA to refugee-hosting countries at the country, regional and global levels.

CONCEPT: This indicator aims to collect data to monitor progress toward the goals of the GCR, through “funding and effective and efficient use of resources” as a key tool for effecting burden- and responsibility-sharing among UN Member States when it comes to supporting the world's refugees.

Data collected will focus on donor presence and engagement in refugee-hosting countries with the aim of tracking trends and variations over time, assessing gaps in international co-operation and broadening the base of burden- and responsibility-sharing.¹¹

Data on financing in OECD countries will initially be collected from DAC Member States but could expand to non-Member States and private donors reporting voluntarily to the OECD. Data on financing in refugee contexts will initially be collected on donors voluntarily responding to the DAC survey but could expand to non-Member States, multilateral donors, and private donors reporting voluntarily to the OECD, either in the context of the DAC survey or the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) measure.

Refugee is a person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR's mandate, and/or in domestic legislation. For the purpose of this indicator, the refugee population may also include people in refugee-like situations.

For the benefit of refers to ODA which supports both refugees and host communities e.g. construction of a school to facilitate access to education through national systems for both refugees and their hosts.

Host community refers to the country of asylum and the local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live. Urban refugees live within host communities with or without legal status and recognition by the host community. In the context of refugee camps, the host community may encompass the camp, or may simply neighbour the camp but have interaction with, or otherwise be impacted by, the refugees residing in the camp.

Refugee-hosting countries refers to all countries hosting refugees and includes both OECD and non-OECD countries.

¹¹ To ensure meaningful representation of the extent to which donor presence and engagement in a single country represents successful efforts to ‘broaden the base of burden- and responsibility-sharing’, context specific financial thresholds could be set to provide substantive parameters for analysis.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: The sum of donors contributing to refugee-hosting contexts (country, regional and global levels).

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator can be disaggregated by type of donor and recipient country.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: Converged Statistical Reporting Directives For The Creditor Reporting System (CRS): [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/FINAL/en/pdf)

Total Official Support For Sustainable Development Progress Update, 2019 Work Plan And Focus Of The SLM Agenda Item, DAC Meeting, 21 January 2019: [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC\(2019\)2&docLanguage=En](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC(2019)2&docLanguage=En)

OECD Survey on Financing for Refugee-Hosting Contexts: http://www.oecd.org/development/conflict-fragility-resilience/docs/highlights_financing_refugee_hosting_contexts.pdf

The survey methodology is being reviewed and data is not yet collected against this indicator.

DATA SOURCE

DAC Statistics on Resource Flows to Developing Countries.

Secondary data sources include bi-annual surveys on financing for refugee-hosting contexts to be conducted by the OECD with DAC Member and non-Member States. The next survey will be conducted in 2020. Supplementary data on emerging donors may also be collected through the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/tossd.htm>) measure, currently under development. Reporting on this measure will commence in 2020. Under the TOSSD measure, it is anticipated that private resources mobilized by official actors in support of international public goods will also be included, but presented separately.

National data providers: host states could have some data on donor presence in the country but may not consistently capture multilateral support. Limitations in the quality and coverage of data is to be expected.

1.2.1: Proportion of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of refugees and host communities, channeled to national actors in the refugee-hosting country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: The proportion of ODA, provided to, or for the benefit of refugees and their host communities, channeled to national actors is the sum of ODA, provided to, or for the benefit of refugees (and host communities), channeled directly through national actors, expressed as a percentage of all ODA, provided to, or for the benefit of refugees, channeled to the refugee-hosting country.

RATIONALE: The *Global Compact on Refugees* emphasizes the importance of national ownership and leadership. Local authorities and other actors, in both urban and rural settings, are often first responders to large-scale refugee situations and among the actors that experience the most significant impact over the medium term.

This indicator seeks to measure financial support provided to strengthen national and local institutional capacities, infrastructure and accommodation, including through funding and capacity development where appropriate – in recognition of the leading role played by national actors in refugee responses, as well as commitments made by donors and aid organizations to provide 25 per cent of global humanitarian funding to local and national responders ‘as directly as possible’ by 2020 under Workstream Two of the Grand Bargain – commonly known as ‘localisation’: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Grand_Bargain_final_22_May_FINAL-2.pdf.

CONCEPT: This indicator aims to collect data to monitor progress toward the goals of the GCR, through “funding and effective and efficient use of resources” as a key tool for effecting burden- and responsibility-sharing among UN Member States when it comes to supporting the world’s refugees.

More specifically, data collected will identify the proportion of contributions that Member States are making to national and local actors, including through highlighting trends in official development assistance.

Data on financing to national and local actors in refugee contexts will initially be collected from donors voluntarily responding to the DAC survey but could expand to non-Member States, multilateral donors, and private donors reporting voluntarily to the OECD, either in the context of the DAC survey or the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/tossd.htm>) measure. The survey methodology is being reviewed and data is not yet collected against the indicator.

National actors refers to (a) central government, (b) local government, (c) national non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and civil society organisations (CSOs).

With reference to category (c) above, “national” refers to NGOs and CSOs operating in the aid-recipient country in which they are headquartered, working in multiple sub-national regions, and not affiliated to an international NGO. This category can include local NGOs/CSOs operating (either formally/registered or informally/unregistered) in a specific, geographically defined, subnational area of an aid-recipient country, without affiliation to either a national or international NGO/CSO. This grouping can also include community-based organizations and faith-based organizations.

For the benefit of refers to ODA which supports both refugees and host communities e.g. construction of a school to facilitate access to education through national systems for both refugees and their hosts.

Host community refers to the country of asylum and the local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live. Urban refugees live within host communities with or without legal status and recognition by the host community. In the context of refugee camps, the host community may encompass the camp, or may simply neighbour the camp but have interaction with, or otherwise be impacted by, the refugees residing in the camp.

Refugee-hosting countries refers to all countries hosting refugees that appear on the DAC List of ODA-recipients (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC_List_ODA_Recipients2018to2020_flows_En.pdf).

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD:

Total sum of ODA flows provided to, or for the benefit of refugees, and channeled through national actors
Total sum of ODA flows provided to, or for the benefit of refugees, in the refugee-hosting country

$$\frac{\text{Total sum of ODA flows provided to, or for the benefit of refugees, and channeled through national actors}}{\text{Total sum of ODA flows provided to, or for the benefit of refugees, in the refugee-hosting country}} \times 100$$

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator can be disaggregated by type of aid, donor, recipient country and by geographical region and sub-region.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: OECD Survey on Financing for Refugee-Hosting Contexts: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/humanitarian-financing/financing-forced-displacement.htm>

Total Official Support For Sustainable Development Progress Update, 2019 Work Plan And Focus Of The SLM Agenda Item, DAC Meeting, 21 January 2019: [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC\(2019\)2&docLanguage=En](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC(2019)2&docLanguage=En)

DATA SOURCES

DAC Statistics on Resource Flows to Developing Countries.

Secondary data sources include bi-annual surveys on financing for refugee-hosting contexts to be conducted by the OECD with DAC Member and non-Member states. The next survey will be conducted in 2020.

The objective is to systematize data collection through the CRS.

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS).

Supplementary data on cross-border resources (including from emerging donors) to recipient countries and support to international public goods (to include support to refugee populations) may also be collected through the TOSSD measure, currently under development. Reporting on this measure will commence in 2020. Under this measure, it is anticipated that private resources mobilized by official actors in support of international public goods will also be included, but presented separately.

1.2.2: Number of partners supporting national arrangements in the refugee-hosting country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the total number of partners (all organizations including national/governmental entities, international agencies, local, national and international non-governmental organizations) working, through a multi-stakeholder and partnership approach, to achieve a comprehensive response under national leadership. This indicator aims to collect data to monitor progress toward the use of key tools to operationalize burden- and responsibility-sharing provided for in the *Global Compact on Refugees*, in particular efforts towards the “effective and efficient use of resources.”

RATIONALE: Millions of refugees live in protracted situations, often in low- and middle-income countries facing their own economic and development challenges. Assisting both host countries and host communities on the one hand and refugees on the other, requires the mobilization of a wider range of local, national and international stakeholders in a coordinated and systematic manner.

Humanitarian and development actors can best assist host countries and host communities, and ensure complementarity of their efforts, through close coordination with national institutions. National leadership is essential in coordinating and facilitating the different contributions and ensure efficient and effective use of resources.

This indicator provides data on the number of partners in refugee-hosting countries in support of a coordinated and structured response. It provides the opportunity to track trends and variations in the presence and engagement of humanitarian and development actors in various refugee-hosting countries and regions as well as the extent to which their efforts are coordinated.

CONCEPT: National arrangements, as outlined in the GCR, are one of the three arrangements to support comprehensive responses to a specific refugee situation. They serve the purpose of planning and facilitation/coordination of efforts and derive their importance from the centrality of national leadership in applying comprehensive responses.

National arrangements are built on whole-of-government, multi-stakeholder approaches and can be established by host countries to coordinate and facilitate efforts of all relevant stakeholders. Their composition, working methods and capacity development needs are to be determined by the host country and can support the development of a comprehensive plan in line with national policies and priorities. National plans may set out policy priorities, institutional and operational arrangements, requirements for support from the international community, including investment, financing, material and technical assistance, and solutions, including resettlement and complementary pathways for admission, and voluntary repatriation. It is recommended to build a national arrangement on existing structures and modalities for cooperation wherever possible and appropriate, for instance, by seeking synergies around objectives, engagement of existing stakeholders and openness to include new stakeholders in these structures.

Partners supporting refers to stakeholders whose interventions/activities in the refugee-hosting country are part of a comprehensive response under national leadership to the refugee situation, which may include a national plan. Partners for the purpose of this indicator include all local, national and international stakeholders who provide financial, technical and material assistance as well as those participating in coordination mechanisms.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: The sum of partners supporting national arrangements, as recorded by the relevant nationally-led coordination entity.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator can be disaggregated by government entities, UN system members, civil society, international financial institutions, bilateral development partners, private sector, academia, refugee and host communities and traditional/customary leaders.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: The number of partners can be compiled from the actors/agencies referenced in national, regional or local coordination structures and national and sectoral plans.

DATA SOURCES

Official records by the designated government entity, at national, regional and local level, in charge of coordinating/facilitating comprehensive responses in the host country.

2.1.1: Proportion of refugees who have access to decent work

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the proportion of refugees who have access to decent work in the host country as provided by domestic law.

RATIONALE: Under international law, decent work for everyone is prescribed in Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Articles 6 and 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Furthermore, Goal 8 of the 2030 *United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda* calls on States to take action to promote “sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.” Additionally, ILO Conventions and Recommendations apply to all workers, including refugees, unless otherwise stated.¹²

The *1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* explicitly acknowledges the importance of socio-economic rights for refugees, containing four specific provisions on access to work and rights at work: the right to wage earning employment (Article 17), the right to self-employment (Article 18), the right to practice a liberal profession (Article 19), and the right to benefit from labour regulations (Article 24). The opportunity for refugees to access decent work and participate in local economies is an intrinsic part of the refugee protection and solutions framework. Access to decent work fosters refugee self-reliance – one of the four main objectives of the *Global Compact on Refugees*.

Nevertheless, despite the specific work rights afforded to refugees, they remain vulnerable to exploitation and discrimination in the work place. In many countries, refugees are not formally allowed to work or face practical barriers such as costly work permits, language restrictions or failure to recognize foreign acquired diplomas. Because of their often precarious status, they may be less well paid than nationals, have longer working hours and more dangerous working conditions.

¹² See also ILO’s Guiding Principles on Access of Refugees and other Forcibly Displaced Persons to the Labour Market and the Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation, 2017 (No. 205).

Refugee women and children, in particular, should be protected from exploitation.

In exercising work rights, refugees can bring new skills, goods and services to host countries, filling labour and skills shortages or gaps in local markets and benefiting refugee as well as host communities through diversification, growth and prosperity. Commercial activities of refugees help create job opportunities for other refugees as well as locals. Access to legal work improves the stability and safety of communities as it minimizes reliance or recourse to negative coping strategies. Working allows for more interaction between refugees and host communities, and helps foster peaceful coexistence. Working also prepares refugees for longer-term solutions, whether that they return to their countries of origin, resettle in third countries or locally integrate in the country of stay.

CONCEPT: This indicator provides a statistical estimate of the proportion of the refugee population for whom the domestic legal framework of the State provides access to the labour market and decent work opportunities in accordance with the 1951 Convention, as complemented by international human rights and labour law. It does not provide for a full or thorough description of the legal framework for wage-earning and self-employment as it applies to refugees. Nor does it measure the actual coverage of the law as applied in practice.

The right to work encompasses all forms of work, both independent self-employment and dependent wage-paid work. Nonetheless, even when the legal right to work is granted, several barriers often hinder the *de facto* access to work. The absence of other enabling rights (such as freedom of movement, housing, land, education, justice and property rights) or lack of access to relevant services (such as financial services, training, certification, social protection, or employment and business registration) can effectively hinder refugees from fully enjoying the right to work.

It is recognized that, while a favourable legal framework may not by itself bring about employment, inclusive and authoritative laws that provide the right to decent work are one precondition for this to happen. Consequently, analysis of the domestic legal framework contributes to an understanding of economic inclusion in refugee-hosting areas, as well as of the

capacity of refugees to meet their own needs in a sustainable manner and to contribute to the formal economy. More broadly, supplementary data and analysis assessing (a) just and favourable conditions of work; (b) access to social protection; and (c) participation in trade unions and other professional associations will contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the quality of work and the challenges refugees face in economic inclusion.

Refugee is a person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR's mandate, and/or in domestic legislation. For the purpose of this indicator, the refugee population may also include people in refugee-like situations.

Self-reliance is the social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet essential needs in a sustainable manner and with dignity. Self-reliance is best achieved through economic inclusion of refugees into a country's existing economic ecosystem, rather than through parallel systems where refugees' economic activities are subsidized by aid and not linked to markets beyond the humanitarian sector.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: As an initial step, UNHCR will analyze the host country's labour and related law pertaining to refugees. UNHCR should assess the content of the legal framework with respect to access to a) wage-earning or salaried employment; and b) self-employment for refugees. Legal and *de facto* restrictions that the host country may have imposed regarding a refugee's right to work beyond those that are permissible by the 1951 Convention as complemented by human rights and domestic law, or more favourable regional or domestic provisions, will also be noted.

Following this legal analysis, the proportion of refugees with the right to work in the host country will be estimated. The calculation may be accompanied by a qualitative summary of the restrictions on the right to work and how they have affected the estimation. Note that for this indicator, the statistical age range at the country level will differ, noting that, in some countries, youth are allowed to work as of fifteen years of age (minimum age in employment).

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by country of origin.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: The International Labour Organization (ILO) maintains a database of national labour, social security, and related human rights legislation for each country (NATLEX: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en). In addition, the applicable laws will be reviewed based on domestic sources.

NORMLEX database also provides information on the application of relevant ILO standards through law and practice, to migrant workers, including refugees (available at <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:1:0::NO::>).

DATA SOURCES

The data sources for the legal aspects of this indicator are current domestic laws that accord refugees the right to work under decent conditions in the host country. Supplementary data can also be collected through UNHCR or partner-led focus group discussions, outreach and protection intervention activities, and sample-based studies which incorporate analysis of the concentration of refugees in the informal economy, conditions of work, access to social protection systems, participation in trade unions and other professional associations, among others.

The data to estimate the proportion of refugees is published in UNHCR's Population Statistics Reference Database (<http://popstats.unhcr.org/>). This dataset is established based on registration data collected and maintained by UNHCR and/or the host government. Registration data may be supplemented by administrative data, surveys, census or estimated data.

2.1.2: Proportion of refugees who are able to move freely within the host country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the proportion of refugees who can exercise the right to move freely within the territory of the host country, as provided by domestic law.

RATIONALE: Refugees want to regain stability, become self-reliant, and live with dignity. Host countries that accord refugees the legal right to choose their place of residence and move freely within its territory foster refugee self-reliance – one of the four main objectives of the *Global Compact on Refugees*.

The 1951 *Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* and its 1967 Protocol (1951 Convention) requires States to provide protection to refugees, and to assure them the widest possible exercise of their fundamental rights and freedoms without discrimination. In order to access decent work opportunities, refugees need to be able to exercise their freedom of movement. The 1951 Convention, Article 26 provides that States “shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the right to choose their place of residence and to move freely within its territory subject to any regulations applicable to aliens generally in the same circumstances.” Article 31(2) protects the freedom of movement of refugees who have entered or are present irregularly in the host country, meaning both refugees and asylum-seekers, prescribing that no restrictions may be imposed other than those that are necessary and only until the refugees’ status is regularized in the host country or they obtain admission into another country.

In international human rights law, the right to freedom of movement is incorporated in Article 12(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, declaring that “everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.”

States that allow refugees freedom of movement and the right to choose a place of residence in accordance with international human rights and refugee law facilitate refugees’ access to decent work in practice. Allowing refugees’ freedom of movement whether in urban or rural areas, facilitates their access to economic opportunities, supports them in achieving self-reliance, and allows them to contribute to the communities in which they are living and to stimulate local economies and development.

CONCEPT: Moving freely refers to the requirement that by law, refugees are free to choose their place of residence and move freely within the territory of the host country. Efficient and effective administrative mechanisms are in place to obtain the necessary authorizations.

Refugee is a person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR’s mandate, and/or in domestic legislation. For the purpose of this indicator, the refugee population may also include people in refugee-like situations.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: As an initial step, UNHCR will analyze access to freedom of movement and the right to choose the place of residence of refugees in the host country. UNHCR should assess the application of relevant laws applicable to refugees. Restrictions that the host country may have imposed regarding a refugee’s right to move freely within its territory beyond those that are permissible within the spirit of the 1951 Convention or more favourable national or regional provisions, will be noted.

The effective exercise of this right can only be restricted under exceptional circumstances and provided these limitations are permissible under international law, provided by national law, necessary to achieve a legitimate purpose and conforming to the principle of proportionality.

Following this legal analysis, the proportion of refugees with the right to move freely and choose their place of residence in the host country will be estimated. The calculation may be accompanied by a qualitative summary of the restrictions on the freedom of movement and how they have affected the estimation.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by country of origin.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: Compilation and analysis of data will be carried out by UNHCR.

The data to estimate the proportion of refugees is published in UNHCR's Population Statistics Reference Database (<http://popstats.unhcr.org/>). This dataset is established based on registration data collected and maintained by UNHCR and/or the host government. Registration data may be supplemented by administrative data, surveys, census or estimated data.

DATA SOURCES

The data sources for the legal aspects of this indicator are current domestic laws that accord refugees the right to move freely within the territory of the host country. Supplementary data can also be collected through UNHCR or partner-led focus group discussions, outreach and protection intervention activities, among others.

2.2.1: Proportion of refugee children enrolled in the national education system (primary and secondary)

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the proportion of refugee students enrolled in the national education system at primary and secondary level.

RATIONALE: The literacy and numeracy skills learned at primary and secondary level form the basis of lifelong learning. These enable refugee children and youth to continually build their knowledge and competencies in order to survive and thrive in their personal lives.

Inclusion in the national education system is thus very important for refugees for many reasons, including improved education quality, improved interactions with host community and certification of their education.

CONCEPT: *Enrolled* refers to the Gross Enrolment Ratio (for refugees) rather than the Net Enrolment Ratio because it aims to show what proportion of the refugee population is included in the national education system, even if not at the correct age.

National education system is to be intended as public schools recognized by the national authorities, i.e. their certification is recognized to access the next education level or, when relevant, the labour market.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: For primary education:

$$\frac{\text{Number of refugees enrolled in primary schools}}{\text{Total number of refugees of appropriate age group}} \times 100$$

For secondary education:

$$\frac{\text{Number of refugees enrolled in secondary schools}}{\text{Total number of refugees of appropriate age group}} \times 100$$

For the denominator, the appropriate age group is referred to as the primary school age or secondary school age.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by sex and level of education (primary, secondary). When data allows, this indicator could be disaggregated by age to show the percentage of refugees included in each education cycle at the right age (Net Enrolment Ratio), and the percentage of over-age refugees included in each education cycle.

If available, age:

- % primary/secondary school-aged refugee students enrolled in national education system's primary or secondary schools;
- % overage (see: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/over-age-students>) refugee students enrolled in national education system's primary or secondary schools.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (<http://uis.unesco.org>) has guidelines on the compilation of data to calculate Gross Enrolment Ratio. However, enrolment and population data referring only to refugees should be considered.

If disaggregation by age is possible, and therefore it is possible to calculate the Net Enrolment Ratio and the percentage of overage students enrolled in each education cycle, guidance on Net Enrolment Ratio and definition of "overage students" can also be found on <http://uis.unesco.org>.

DATA SOURCES

Education data may be derived from administrative sources typically coordinated and disseminated through the Ministry of Education. Additional sources may include school registers, school surveys or census for data on enrolment by level of education; population census or estimates for school-age population. UNHCR's Refugee Education Information Management System (REMIS) may also serve as a complementary data source.

2.2.2: Proportion of refugee and host community populations living below the national poverty line of the host country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the percentage of the total refugee and host community population that lives below the national poverty line of the host country.

RATIONALE: Enhancing self-reliance of refugees is one of the four objectives of the *Global Compact on Refugees* that takes into account the multi-dimensional aspects contributing to and shaping the levels of self-reliance and well-being of refugees. Understanding poverty levels of refugee and host community populations is a key aspect in analyzing progress towards self-reliance and socio-economic development within a specific country context. At national level, monitoring poverty is important for country-specific development agendas. As such, national poverty lines are used to make more accurate estimates of poverty consistent with the country's specific economic and social circumstances, and are not intended for international comparisons of poverty rates.

In order to strengthen the comparability of data and the use of agreed upon measurement concepts, this indicator has been designed based on the existing Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.2.1: *Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age* (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-01.pdf>).

CONCEPT: In order to ensure technical standards and comparability, poverty related data on refugees will be consistent with national poverty measurement approaches and standards in the hosting country.

In assessing poverty in a given country, and how best to reduce poverty according to national definitions, one naturally focuses on a poverty line that is considered appropriate for that country. Poverty lines across countries vary in terms of their purchasing power, and they have a strong economic gradient, such that richer

countries tend to adopt higher standards of living in defining poverty. Within a country, the cost of living is typically higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Some countries may have separate urban and rural poverty lines to represent different purchasing powers.

The most conventional view of poverty is seen largely in monetary terms. This approach defines well-being as the command over commodities in general, so people are better off if they have a greater command over resources. The main focus is on whether households or individuals have enough resources to meet their needs. Typically, poverty is then measured by comparing individuals' income or consumption with some defined threshold below which they are considered to be poor. This view is the starting point for most analyses of poverty.

Consumption is the preferred marker for measuring poverty levels for a number of reasons (Deaton, 2003). Income is generally more difficult to measure accurately. For example, the poor who work in the informal sector may not receive or report monetary wages; self-employed workers often experience irregular income flows; and many people in rural areas depend on idiosyncratic, agricultural incomes. Moreover, consumption accords better with the idea of the standard of living than income, which can vary over time even if the actual standard of living does not. Thus, whenever possible, consumption-based welfare indicators are used to estimate poverty measures. But consumption data are not always available. For instance, in Latin America and the Caribbean, the vast majority of countries collect primarily income data. In those cases there is little choice but to use income data.

It is important to note that income/consumption-based poverty indicators do not fully reflect the other dimensions of poverty such as inequality, vulnerability, and lack of voice and power of the poor.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: The formula for calculating the proportion of the total, urban and rural population living below the national poverty line, or headcount index, is as follows:

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i < z) = \frac{N_p}{N}$$

Where $I(\cdot)$ is an indicator function that takes on a value of **1** if the bracketed expression is true, and **0** otherwise. If individual consumption or income y_i is less than the national poverty line z (for example, in absolute terms the line could be the price of a consumption bundle or in relative terms a percentage of the income distribution), then $I(\cdot)$ is equal to **1** and the individual is counted as poor. N_p is the total number of poor. N is the total population.

Consumption is measured by using household survey questions on food and non-food expenditures as well as food consumed from the household's own production, which is particularly important in the poorest developing countries. Consumption, however, can be underestimated or overestimated. Best-practice surveys typically administer detailed lists of specific consumption items. These individual items collected through the questionnaires are aggregated afterwards.

National poverty rates use a country-specific poverty line, reflecting the country's economic and social circumstances. In some cases, the national poverty line is adjusted for different areas (such as urban and rural) within the country. This rate, a "headcount" measure, is one of the most commonly calculated measures of poverty. Yet it has the drawback that it does not capture income inequality among the poor or the depth of poverty. For instance, it fails to account for the fact that some refugees may be living just below the poverty line, while others experience far greater shortfalls. Policy-makers seeking to make the largest possible impact on the headcount measure might be tempted to direct their poverty alleviation resources to those closest to the poverty line (and therefore least poor).

For a full listing of data limitations, see Metadata overview for Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.1.1 (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-01-01a.pdf>).

DISAGGREGATION: At a minimum, this indicator is required to be disaggregated by age and sex.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: Refugee poverty estimates are derived from household survey data. To be useful for poverty estimates, surveys must be representative of the refugee population. They must also include enough information to compute a comprehensive estimate of total household consumption or income (including consumption or income from own production) and to construct a correctly weighted distribution of consumption or income per person.

National statistical offices measure poverty using a multi-dimensional approach to capture all household's consumption and expenditure. The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is a statistical survey performed to obtain data on expenditures for consumption, self-consumption, household incomes and basic socio-economic environment in which families live. This survey provides data that will be used as an input for measuring the consumption of private households in the country level within the timeframe specified. One of the specific objectives of the HBS is obtaining necessary data for assessing the weight used to calculate the consumer price index.

It is important to keep in mind that national poverty estimates is a different concept from international poverty estimates. National poverty rate is defined at country-specific poverty lines in local currencies, which are different in real terms across countries and different from the \$1.90-a-day international poverty line. Thus, national poverty rates cannot be compared across countries or with the \$1.90-a-day poverty rate.

DATA SOURCES

The data source for this indicator will be comparable national poverty assessments for refugees conducted by UNHCR and the World Bank alongside national statistical offices. The World Bank periodically prepares poverty assessments of countries in which it has an active programme, in close collaboration with national institutions, other development agencies, and civil society groups, including poor people's organizations. Poverty assessments report the extent and causes of poverty and propose strategies to reduce it. The poverty assessments are the best available source of information on poverty estimates using national poverty lines.

Inclusion of refugees into national poverty assessments is limited in scope to date with data available only in a few countries. As part of the UNHCR-World Bank Joint Data Center, and in close collaboration with national statistical offices, efforts are underway to increase the frequency and number of data collection efforts which include refugees into national poverty assessments.

References:

Deaton, Angus. 2003. *Household Surveys, Consumption, and the Measurement of Poverty*. Economic Systems Research, Vol. 15, No. 2, June 2003

World Bank 2019. World Comparison Program.

3.1.1: Number of refugees who departed on resettlement from the host country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the number of refugees who have been submitted for resettlement to states by UNHCR and who subsequently departed from their country of asylum to the resettlement state.

RATIONALE: Resettlement is an invaluable tool for international protection to address the needs of refugees whose life, liberty, safety, health or fundamental human rights are at risk in the country where they sought refuge. It also provides refugees with a durable solution, and serves as a responsibility-sharing mechanism by signaling support for countries hosting large refugee populations.

States are not obliged to accept refugees for resettlement, but rather voluntarily offer resettlement places as a tool to provide refugees with protection and solutions and as a tangible expression of international solidarity. Offering resettlement places may also have strategic value, in that providing a durable solution through resettlement for a number of refugees may open avenues for others remaining behind to benefit from improvements to the protection environment in the country of asylum. Resettlement can thus be an important element of comprehensive solutions.

CONCEPT: As defined in the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook: Resettlement under the auspices of UNHCR involves the selection and transfer of refugees from a state in which they have sought protection to a third state that has agreed to admit them – as refugees – with permanent residence status. The status provided by the resettlement state ensures protection against *refoulement* [forced return] and provides a resettled refugee and his/her family or dependents with access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. Resettlement also carries with it the opportunity to eventually become a naturalized citizen of the resettlement country.

A number of refugees may access state resettlement programmes without UNHCR's submission through, for instance, private sponsorship or humanitarian admission programmes. In order to ensure comparability of data over time, this indicator is limited to departures as a result of UNHCR's resettlement submission.

Departing refers to the physical transfer of refugees from the country of asylum to the resettlement state.

Resettlement country refers to a country that offers opportunities for the transfer and permanent settlement of refugees. This would be a country other than the country of origin or the country in which refugee status was first recognized.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: Number of refugees who departed from the country of asylum to the resettlement state during the reference period.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by resettlement state, country of origin and country of asylum (i.e. the country the refugee departed from). In addition, it can also be disaggregated by sex and age.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: The UNHCR Resettlement Handbook offers resettlement management and policy guidance, and is a key reference tool for resettlement states and NGOs on global resettlement policy and practice (<https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/4a2ccf4c6/unhcr-resettlement-handbook-country-chapters.html>).

DATA SOURCES

Data on refugees who were initially submitted for resettlement and subsequently departed to a resettlement state is recorded in UNHCR's registration system *proGres*. Such statistics are published on a monthly basis in UNHCR's Resettlement Data Portal (<https://rsq.unhcr.org>).

3.1.2: Number of countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions from the host country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the number of countries who received the submission for resettlement by UNHCR of at least one refugee.

RATIONALE: Resettlement is an invaluable tool for international protection to address the needs of refugees whose life, liberty, safety, health or fundamental human rights are at risk in the country where they sought refuge. It also provides refugees with a durable solution, and serves as a responsibility-sharing mechanism by signaling support for countries hosting large refugee populations.

States are not obliged to accept refugees for resettlement, but rather voluntarily offer resettlement places as a tool to provide refugees with protection and solutions and as a tangible expression of international solidarity. Offering resettlement places may also have strategic value, in that providing a durable solution through resettlement for a number of refugees may open avenues for others remaining behind to benefit from improvements to the protection environment in the country of asylum. Resettlement can thus be an important element of comprehensive solutions.

This indicator seeks to measure progress in efforts to increase the pool of resettlement places, including countries not already participating in global resettlement efforts; as well as to consolidate emerging resettlement programmes.

CONCEPT: As defined in the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook: Resettlement under the auspices of UNHCR involves the selection and transfer of refugees from a state in which they have sought protection to a third state that has agreed to admit them – as refugees – with permanent residence status. The status provided by the resettlement state ensures protection against *refoulement* [forced return] and provides a resettled refugee and his/her family or dependents with access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. Resettlement also carries with it the opportunity to eventually become a naturalized citizen of the resettlement country.

A number of refugees may access state resettlement programmes without UNHCR's submission through, for instance, private sponsorship or humanitarian admission programmes. In order to ensure comparability of data over time, this indicator is limited to UNHCR resettlement submissions.

Submission refers to the transfer of personal data of refugees and other protection information, to a resettlement country for the purpose of resettlement processing and to support the attainment of durable solutions in accordance with UNHCR's mandate.

Resettlement country refers to a country that offers opportunities for the transfer and permanent settlement of refugees. This would be a country other than the country of origin or the country in which refugee status was first recognized.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: Sum of the number of countries who received at least one submission for resettlement from UNHCR during the reference period.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by resettlement state, country of origin and country of asylum (i.e. the country the refugee was submitted from).

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: The UNHCR Resettlement Handbook offers resettlement management and policy guidance, and is a key reference tool for resettlement states and NGOs on global resettlement policy and practice (<https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/4a2ccf4c6/unhcr-resettlement-handbook-country-chapters.html>).

DATA SOURCES

Data on refugees who were submitted by UNHCR for resettlement to a state is recorded in UNHCR's registration system *proGres*. Such statistics are published on a monthly basis in UNHCR's Resettlement Data Portal (<https://rsq.unhcr.org>).

3.2.1: Number of refugees admitted through complementary pathways from the host country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the number of refugees who have been admitted through a complementary pathway from their country of asylum to a third country.

RATIONALE: Complementary pathways for admission serve as an important expression of international solidarity and cooperation and as a contribution to more equitable responsibility-sharing, additional to and separate from resettlement. They must be designed and implemented in such a way that the rights of refugees and their international protection needs are safeguarded.

They may include one or a combination of the following:

- Humanitarian admission programmes, which provide individuals in need of international protection with effective protection in a third country (different from their current country of asylum);
- Community sponsorship of refugees, which allows individuals, groups of individuals, or organizations to directly engage in refugee admission efforts, supporting the entry and stay of selected refugees, by providing financial, emotional, social and/or settlement support in a third country;
- Humanitarian visas, which are often used to admit individuals in need of international protection to a third country where they may be given the opportunity to formally apply for asylum, including through expedited procedures;
- Family reunification, which are legal avenues for refugees to reunite with their family members where more effective protection, longer-term solutions and family support are possible. These can also reunite refugees with extended family members and with those who have a relationship of dependency;

- Third country employment opportunities, by which a refugee may enter or stay in another country through safe and regulated avenues for purposes of employment, with the right to either permanent or temporary residence;
- Third country education opportunities, including private and community or institution-based scholarships, traineeships, and apprenticeship programmes which provide refugees with appropriate safeguards, such as documentation and legal entry and stay arrangements for the duration of their studies/traineeship, and clear post-graduation options, which may include permanent residency or post graduate study or employment stay permits;
- Other entry and stay options, distinct from those mentioned above that may be used as safe and regulated avenues to admit refugees to third countries and provide for their extended or permanent legal stay.

CONCEPT: Complementary pathways for admission are safe and regulated avenues that complement and are additional to refugee resettlement, by providing lawful access and stay in a third country where their international protection needs are met. Refugees may be admitted in a country and have their international protection needs met while they are able to support themselves to potentially reach a sustainable and lasting solution.

Admitted refers to the authorization for a refugee to enter or stay lawfully.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: Number of refugees who have been issued a first time residence permit or visa by the national authorities during a reference period.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by country of admission, country of origin, country of asylum (i.e. the country the refugee departed from) and type of complementary pathway for admission. In addition, it can also be disaggregated by sex and age.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: Residence permits and visa are defined as any authorization issued by a country to a foreign national to enter or stay lawfully. For purposes of this indicator, only residence permits of a specific type issued to a person for the first time shall be considered. Permits issued to refugees or asylum-seekers that used the national asylum determination system to enter or stay in the country are excluded.

Statistics on first residence permits or other administrative data sources typically do not enable the identification of refugees if they do not hold a humanitarian-related permit. The *International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics* which were endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2018 can be used as a reference guide for national and international work concerning statistics on refugees and asylum-seekers (available at: <https://bit.ly/2BpNDHx>).

DATA SOURCES

Data on residence permits and visa are entirely based on administrative sources. They are provided predominantly by Ministries of Interior or related immigration agencies. Data will be collected and compiled by UNHCR and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

4.1.1: Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the total volume of ODA provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin. This indicator also captures multi-lateral assistance provided to facilitate the return of refugees from one developing country to another (for example, in the context of a UNHCR-facilitated voluntary repatriation programme).

RATIONALE: Voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and dignity remains the preferred solution in the majority of refugee situations. The overriding priorities are to promote the enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation in full respect of the principle of *non-refoulement*, to ensure the exercise of a free and informed choice and to mobilize support to underpin safe and dignified repatriation.

Voluntary repatriation is not necessarily conditioned on the accomplishment of political solutions in the country of origin, in order not to impede the exercise of the right of refugees to return to their own country. It is equally recognized that there are situations where refugees voluntarily return outside the context of formal voluntary repatriation programmes, and that this requires support.

The GCR encourages the international community as a whole to contribute resources and expertise to support countries of origin, upon their request, to address root causes, to remove obstacles to return, and to enable conditions favourable to voluntary repatriation. States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to support countries of origin upon their request with respect to social, political, economic, and legal capacity to receive and reintegrate returnees.

This indicator provides data on the volume of ODA provided to countries of origin in support of refugee returns and reintegration at the country, regional and global levels. It provides the opportunity to track trends and variations in ODA provided in support of refugee returns and reintegration across countries of origin.

CONCEPT: This indicator seeks to collect data to monitor progress towards objective 4 of the GCR, which aims to support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. Data collected will identify the contributions made to support returns and reintegration of refugees, including through highlighting trends in official development assistance.

Data will initially be collected on donors voluntarily responding to the DAC survey but could expand to non-Member States, multilaterals, and private donors reporting voluntarily to the OECD, either in the context of the DAC survey or the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/tossd.htm>) measure. The survey methodology is being reviewed and data is not yet collected against the indicator.

For the purpose of this indicator, *refugee returnees* refers to refugees, asylum-seekers (pending decision and/or rejected) and persons in refugee-like situations who decide to return to their country of origin. Returns may be spontaneously, that is, outside the context of formal voluntary repatriation programmes, or organized.

This category does not include funding for refugees or asylum-seekers who are forcibly returned to their country of origin, or assistance to migrants for return to, or for their sustainable reintegration in, their country of origin (for example, through Assisted Voluntary Return programmes). It does not include pre-departure assistance provided to refugees in donor countries in the context of voluntary returns.¹³

Country of origin refers to country of origin and/or habitual place of residence. Habitual place of residence describes a factual situation where a person has chosen a certain country as his or her centre of living at least of some duration but does not require any formal connection with that country of residence.¹⁴

¹³ Reference DCD/DAC/ STAT (2018)9/FINAL/ Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire, pp.25-30. See also definition of CRS Code 15190 on Financing of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration.

¹⁴ Grahl Madsen, A. 1966, *The Status of Refugees in International Law*, vol. I, p.160.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: The sum of ODA flows from all donors provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator can be disaggregated by type of donor and recipient country.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: OECD Survey on Financing for Refugee Hosting Contexts: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/humanitarian-financing/financing-forced-displacement.htm>

Total Official Support For Sustainable Development Progress Update, 2019 Work Plan And Focus Of The SLM Agenda Item, DAC Meeting, 21 January 2019: [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC\(2019\)2&docLanguage=En](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC(2019)2&docLanguage=En)

Converged Statistical Reporting Directives For The Creditor Reporting System (CRS): [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/FINAL/en/pdf)

DATA SOURCES

The main data source is bi-annual surveys to be conducted by the OECD with DAC Member and non-Member States on financing for refugee-hosting contexts. The next survey will be conducted in 2020. The objective is to systematize data collection through the CRS.

Supplementary data on emerging donors and contributions from countries of origin may also be collected through the TOSSD measure, currently under development. Reporting on this measure will commence in 2020. Under this, it is anticipated that private resources mobilized by official actors in support of international public goods will also be included, but presented separately.

National data providers: countries of origin could have some data on financing provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees. It may, however, not consistently capture multilateral support. Limitations in the quality and coverage of data is to be expected.

UNHCR: captures data on multilateral funding for interventions to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees.

4.1.2: Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the total number of donors providing ODA directly to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in countries of origin. This indicator also captures the number of donors providing multi-lateral assistance to facilitate the return of refugees from one developing country to another (for example, in the context of a UNHCR-facilitated voluntary repatriation programme).

RATIONALE: Millions of refugees live in protracted situations, often in low- and middle-income countries facing their own economic and development challenges. Voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and dignity remains the preferred solution in the majority of refugee situations.

The gap between needs and humanitarian financing continues to widen. There is an urgent need for more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's refugees, while taking account of existing contributions, and the differing capacities and resources among states.

While contributions to burden- and responsibility-sharing go beyond funding, the mobilization of timely, predictable, adequate and sustainable public and private funding is key to the successful implementation of the GCR. In addition to more and better financing, burden- and responsibility-sharing in the context of the GCR implies expanding the support base (both beyond traditional donors but also to a wider range of both new and protracted refugee situations).

This indicator provides data on the number of donors providing ODA to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in countries of origin. It provides the opportunity to track trends and variations in donor presence and engagement in responses for refugee returnees in countries of origin.

CONCEPT: This indicator seeks to collect data to monitor progress towards objective 4 of the GCR, which aims to support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. Data collected will focus on donor presence and engagement in support of refugee returnees in countries of origin, with the aim of tracking trends and variations over time, assessing gaps in international co-operation, and broadening the base of burden- and responsibility- sharing.¹⁵

Data will initially be collected on donors voluntarily responding to the DAC survey but could expand to non-member states, multilaterals, and private donors reporting voluntarily to the OECD, either in the context of the DAC survey or the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) measure. The survey methodology is being reviewed and data is not yet collected against the indicator.

For the purpose of this indicator, *refugee returnees* refers to refugees, asylum-seekers (pending decision and/or rejected) and persons in refugee-like situations who decide to return to their country of origin. Returns may be spontaneous, that is, outside the context of formal voluntary repatriation programmes, or organized.

This category does not include funding for refugees or asylum-seekers who are forcibly returned to their country of origin, or assistance to migrants for return to, or for their sustainable reintegration in, their country of origin (for example, through Assisted Voluntary Return programmes). It does not include pre-departure assistance provided to refugees in donor countries in the context of voluntary returns.¹⁶

¹⁵ To ensure meaningful representation of the extent to which donor presence and engagement in a single country represents successful efforts to 'broaden the base of burden- and responsibility-sharing', context specific financial thresholds could be set to provide substantive parameters for analysis.

¹⁶ Reference DCD/DAC/ STAT (2018)9/FINAL/ Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire, pp.25-30. See also definition of CRS Code 15190 on Financing of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration.

Country of origin refers to country of origin and/or habitual place of residence. Habitual place of residence describes a factual situation where a person has chosen a certain country as his or her centre of living at least of some duration but does not require any formal connection with that country of residence.¹⁷

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: The sum of donors contributing to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in countries of origin (country, regional and global levels).

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator can be disaggregated by type of donor and recipient country.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: OECD Survey on Financing for Refugee Hosting Contexts: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/humanitarian-financing/financing-forced-displacement.htm>

Total Official Support For Sustainable Development Progress Update, 2019 Work Plan And Focus Of The SLM Agenda Item, DAC Meeting, 21 January 2019: [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC\(2019\)2&docLanguage=En](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC(2019)2&docLanguage=En)

Converged Statistical Reporting Directives For The Creditor Reporting System (CRS): [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/FINAL/en/pdf)

DATA SOURCES

The main data source is a bi-annual survey to be conducted by the OECD with DAC member and non-member states on financing for refugee-hosting contexts. The next survey will be conducted in 2020.

Supplementary data on emerging donors may also be collected through the TOSSD measure, currently under development. Reporting on this measure will commence in 2020. Under this measure, it is anticipated that private resources mobilized by official actors in support of international public goods will also be included, but presented separately.

National data providers: host states could have some data on donors providing funding to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees. It may, however, not consistently capture multilateral support. Limitations in the quality and coverage of data is to be expected.

UNHCR: captures data on donors providing multilateral funding for interventions to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees.

¹⁷ Grahl Madsen, A. 1966, *The Status of Refugees in International Law*, vol. I, p.160.

4.2.1: Number of refugees returning to their country of origin

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the total number of refugees that have returned to their country of origin, including by organized return and self-organized.

RATIONALE: Voluntary repatriation is one of the traditional durable solutions emphasized in the *Global Compact on Refugees*. Returning to one's country of origin or habitual residence after times in exile is a key step towards establishing oneself and reintegrating sustainably.

The decision to repatriate voluntarily is an individual one that is affected by many factors, including the circumstances surrounding flight and conditions for return. Refugees commonly return home to their country of origin or habitual residence when conditions in the country of origin enable a safe and voluntary return and reintegration. They can and do choose to repatriate voluntarily with or without UNHCR's assistance.

The right of refugees to return to their country of origin is fully recognized in international law: Art. 13(2) Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Art. 12(4) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Art. 5(d) (ii) International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination; UNGA Resolutions including 69/152 (2014).

CONCEPT: As noted in paragraph 87 of the GCR, voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and dignity remains the preferred solution in the majority of refugee situations. The overriding priorities are to promote the enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation in full respect of the principle of non-refoulement, to ensure the exercise of a free and informed choice and to mobilize support to underpin safe and dignified repatriation.

Voluntary repatriation is not necessarily conditioned on the accomplishment of political solutions in the country of origin, in order not to impede the exercise of the right of refugees to return to their own country.

It is equally recognized that there are situations where refugees voluntarily return outside the context of formal voluntary repatriation programmes, and that this requires support.

Refugee returnees are former refugees who have returned to their country of origin, either in a self-organized manner or in an organized fashion but are yet to be fully re-integrated.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: Sum of number of refugees that have returned to their country of origin during the reference period (typically a calendar year).

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by country of origin, country of asylum, sex and age.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: In some cases, statistics reported on refugees repatriating from the country of asylum and those returning to the country of origin may differ. This may be due to differences in the reporting of spontaneous and organized returns. For purposes of statistical reporting, it is typically the higher number which gets reported in official return statistics taking into account spontaneous returns.

DATA SOURCES

The main data source are registration records maintained by either UNHCR and/or national authorities. In addition, return surveys and return monitoring systems will complement data on returning refugees.

4.2.2: Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the total number of refugee returnees that have a legally recognized identity document or credential.

RATIONALE: The commitments made by states in the *Global Compact on Refugees* emphasize the creation of enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation and the mobilization of support to facilitate sustainable reintegration.

Crossing a border and returning home is not the end of the process of achieving solutions for refugees: this is achieved when refugee returnees have fully re-established themselves in their country of origin, and enjoy their legal, economic, social-cultural, and civil-political rights to the same extent as their fellow nationals and habitual residents, without discrimination on account of their displacement.

Commonly in the context of return, returnees require civil documentation or credentials and inclusion in or updating of civil registries, as well as access to services. A key element for reintegration and accessing services are legally recognized documents or credentials that are a proof of legal identity including nationality (acquisition, reacquisition or confirmation of an effective nationality) or lawful residence in the case of stateless persons and the consequent legal ties to the country to which refugees return. In some cases, the replacement or issuance of national identity cards or credentials will be sufficient. In other situations, multiple steps might be required to fully document a returnee's legal status and residence upon return.

By measuring the proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation or credentials, this indicator contributes to measuring the quality of reintegration and, depending on the national context may in some national situations provide a proxy on the extent to which returnees can access services.

CONCEPT: As noted in paragraph 87 of the GCR, voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and dignity remains the preferred solution in the majority of refugee situations. The overriding priorities are to promote the enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation in full respect of the principle of non-*refoulement*, to ensure the exercise of a free and informed choice and to mobilize support to underpin safe and dignified repatriation.

Voluntary repatriation is not necessarily conditioned on the accomplishment of political solutions in the country of origin, in order not to impede the exercise of the right of refugees to return to their own country. It is equally recognized that there are situations where refugees voluntarily return outside the context of formal voluntary repatriation programmes, and that this requires support.

Refugee returnees are former refugees who have returned to their country of origin, either in a self-organized manner or in an organized fashion but are yet to be fully re-integrated.

The indicator focuses on legally recognized documents or credentials that are proof of legal identity, including nationality or, in the case of stateless persons, lawful residence. Identity documents and credentials which establish these attributes vary from country to country. For the purpose of this indicator, legally recognized documents and credentials can include the following:

- A valid identity document or credential, including a digital credential, issued by the country of origin which establishes nationality. In the case of a stateless person, a valid stateless persons travel document issued by the country of origin;
- A valid passport issued by the country of origin which establishes nationality. In the case of a stateless person, a valid identity document or credential issued by the country of origin which establishes status and legal residence; and
- In the case of children, a birth certificate issued by the civil registry of the country of origin.

For the purpose of this indicator, identity documents or credentials do not include the following:

- Refugee Convention travel documents issued by the country of asylum;
- UNHCR issued documents to facilitate return;
- Refugee ID documents or credentials issued by the country of asylum; or
- Documents or credentials which establish that an individual is recognized as a person before the law but do not also establish nationality, or in the case of stateless persons, legal status and residence.

In most countries, identity documents such as national identity cards, voter cards, passports or, in the case of children, birth certificates can provide proof of legal identity. However, in some countries, digital credentials such as unique identity numbers linked to digital identity systems that permit biometric authentication, can also establish proof of legal identity.

An identity credential is a document, object, or data structure that vouches for the identity of a person through some method of trust and authentication. Common types of identity credentials include, but are not limited to, identity cards, certificates or unique identity numbers. A biometric identifier can also be used as a credential if it has been registered with the identity system.

An identity document is any document or credential which is legally recognized as proof of identity, which may also establish the individual's nationality or legal status and associated rights in respect of the country of origin. An identity document or credential is "legally recognized" if national law provides that it establishes legal identity including nationality or, in the case of stateless person, legal residence.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD:

Number of refugee returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials during the reference period
Total number of refugee returnees during the reference period $\times 100$

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by country of origin (return), country of asylum (departure), sex and age.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: In some cases, statistics reported on refugees repatriating from the country of asylum and those returning to the country of origin may differ. This may be due to differences in the reporting of spontaneous and organized returns. For purposes of statistical reporting, it is typically the higher number which gets reported in official return statistics taking into account spontaneous returns.

DATA SOURCES

In some countries, information on legally recognized documents and credentials can be obtained through official sources of national statistics, including census data and household surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). In addition, there are other relevant sources such as the World Bank's Identity for Development Global Dataset (<http://id4d.worldbank.org/global-dataset>) and the Global Findex Database (<https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/>). However, all of these sources do not currently provide disaggregated data on refugee returnees. In countries of return where no official national statistics for this indicator exist, household surveys or return monitoring may need to be conducted.

ANNEX 3:

ACRONYMS



CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
HBS	Household Budget Survey
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ILO	International Labour Organization
NATLEX	National labour, social security, and related human rights legislation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
proGres	Profile Global Registration System
REMIS	Refugee Education Information Management System
TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



Afghan girls born in exile attend classes at a school supported by UNHCR and other international organizations, in Dasht-e Tarakhil, Kabul, Afghanistan.

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