TERMS OF REFERENCE

STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF BENEFICIARIES OF INTERNATIONAL AND TEMPORARY PROTECTION IN ITALY

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL FOR SERVICES

The Multi Country Office (Italy, the Holy See and San Marino) of the UN Refugee Agency, UNHCR, is issuing a Request for proposal for a study on the socio-economic situation of beneficiaries of international protection (henceforth Refugees) in Italy, including their intentions, coping strategies, barriers to livelihoods and proposed solutions.

UNHCR is a global organization dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people. Every year, millions of men, women and children are forced to flee their homes to escape conflict and persecution. We are in over 125 countries, using our expertise to protect and care for millions.

The organization has been mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to provide international protection to people in need and to seek permanent solutions for persons of concern with its partners. The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol are the key legal documents forming the basis of UNHCR's work. The two international instruments also enumerate a range of social and economic rights geared towards integration of refugees.

RATIONALE

Securing decent work and inclusion in national assistance schemes is a necessity for sustainable futures and integration. While effective integration of refugees is not an economic process alone, there is strong consensus on the central role of economic inclusion in overall integration outcomes. Without economic inclusion refugees lack material means to achieve self-reliance, which is an essential precondition for effective participation and enjoyment of rights in the societies of their country of asylum.

In Italy, there are no specific and representative data on the socio-economic situation of beneficiaries of international and temporary protection. Data on the foreign population[1] are rarely broken down by legal status. However, periodic participatory assessments conducted by UNHCR, CSO reports and the increasing presence of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection in informal settlements all testify that effective socio-economic integration of beneficiaries of international protection remains a critical gap in the country.

However, solid, reliable and representative data are required for effecting change and effective programming. Hence to inform its operational work and advocacy on refugee integration, UNHCR is commissioning this study, zooming in on the socioeconomic aspect of integration with the aim of establishing the socio-economic vulnerability/poverty level of beneficiaries of international and temporary protection, their coping strategies, barriers to socio-economic integration and proposed solutions from PoC.

[1] The latest data available from Istat, comparing material living conditions of Italian and foreign citizens (especially non-EU citizens), can perhaps be used to generate some hypotheses of relevance for the study of the socioeconomic situation of the refugee population. Istat found in 2019 that the risk of poverty and material deprivation is higher among foreign non-EU citizens (36% and 15,40% among foreigners, compared to the 18,90% and 6,80% among Italians), while the level of unemployment was lower among foreigners (6,40% compared to 10,50% among Italians). This shows that a higher percentage of foreigners in work are at risk of poverty compared to Italians. In 2020, Istat reported foreign citizens in absolute poverty to be more than 1.5 million in Italy, equaling 29.3%, compared to 7.5% of Italian citizens. Geographically, the highest percentages are recorded in the South, with shares of foreign families in poverty almost four times higher than Italian families (31.9% and 8.4% respectively). In the North, foreign families in absolute poverty are 28.4% while in the Center the incidence is more contained (19.9%).

In the context of the partnership with UNHCR, the study will be carried out in collaboration with ISTAT, which will share relevant aggregated data available with the contracting organization.

The study will be realized, fully or partially, subject to funding and it is required in English language.

GLOBAL POVERTY OBJECTIVE AND INDICATORS IN PLAY

Ending poverty, including its most extreme forms, through interconnected strategies, is the theme of Objective 1 of the UN 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development, unanimously signed in September 2015 by the governments of 193 countries. Many refugees and other forcibly displaced persons are living in poverty. 85% of refugees live in lower income countries and one-third is hosted by the least developed countries, where extreme poverty is widespread. In the fight against poverty among refugees and the displaced, UNHCR is working to ensure that social protection systems are inclusive and – where appropriate – strengthened for effective access of persons of concern. UNHCR is also working to ensure that refugees have equal socio-economic rights, including, access to decent work, financial services and support for entrepreneurship.

At the EU level, the poverty reduction goal, has been agreed in terms of the “at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion” (AROPE) indicator, defined on a multidimensional basis and simultaneously considering low income, material deprivation and employment deprivation.[2]

To monitor Objective 1 of the UN 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development, Italy refers to the AROPE indicators as well as several national indicators, including the "absolute poverty” (*poverta’ assoluta*) and “access to basic needs” (housing, medical care, transport, energy, water, etc.).

ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT

As a frontline state, receiving considerable mixed migration flows, Italy plays an important role for refugee protection in Europe. By mid-October 2022, 75,000 people had arrived by sea this year and almost 160,000 arrivals from Ukraine have so far been recorded by the Ministry of Interior.

The Italian reception system continues to face difficulties and resorting to temporary structures for hosting asylum seekers and refugees. In 2021, approximately 78,000 asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection were hosted in reception facilities in Italy, including 52,308 (67%) in temporary facilities, and around 25,000 in the SAI (ordinary system).

Since the beginning of the Ukrainian emergency, around 170,000 Ukrainians have entered Italy, of whom almost 50,000 are minors. In total, almost 160,000 have applied for temporary protection. Many of them are currently hosted by relatives and friends, outside the regular reception system, also thanks to the age-old Ukrainian diaspora in Italy. Temporary protection holders are entitled to health and social rights, to be enrolled in school and to access the labour market: However, many are single-parent families (largely composed of women) with minor children, and thus with greater difficulties in achieving self-reliance.

Integration prospects for beneficiaries of international (and temporary) protection remain one of the major gaps in the Italian asylum system. The Italian legal framework gives refugees the same socio-economic rights as Italians, and they have same access rights to education and the labour market. However, administrative practices and the absence of supportive services, enabling effective access, result in significant obstacles to the exercise of rights, particularly by making it difficult to obtain key documents. Requirements for national social assistance schemes, including length of residency in the country, often also exclude vulnerable refugees from benefits, and whereas refugees can apply for

[2] As also occurred with other composite indicators developed to monitor social trends at the international level, such as the Human Development Indicator, the Economic Welfare Index or the new Multidimensional Poverty Index (which can cover a range of non-monetary areas such as education, health, employment, living standards, or financial security).

citizenship after 5 years of residence, considerable delays and documentary requirements make the procedure very cumbersome. Due the aforementioned difficulties in reaching self-reliance, the presence of BIP in the urban informal settlements increased.

Pre-integration efforts, including language provision, are made at first reception stage, but little is done to mobilize agency and self-reliance among PoC in the serviced reception model. Data on skills and capacities of asylum seekers, which could guide inclusion pathways is also not systematically collected. Post-recognition, refugees are often left to their own devices. Refugees and specific categories of vulnerable persons can be accommodated for up to six months in reception centers (SAI), depending on available places, and may benefit from MoL and MoI promoted integration projects, but accommodation is short-lived, and projects are small scale and do not resolve the need for viable livelihoods and inclusion facilitated by an effective integration system.

In reality, many refugees cannot find work or housing and are unable to navigate the bureaucracy to secure key documents and move on from Italy. The difficulties are greater in the South of Italy, especially because of the high unemployment rate.

SURVEY OUTLINE

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to provide representative, evidence-based information and analysis on the socio-economic situation of beneficiaries of international and temporary protection (BITP) in Italy and the challenges they face in relation to economic inclusion and decent work as well as solutions proposed by BITP.

The study shall establish the socio-economic situation of the refugee population present in Italy and in particular measure the number and percentage of refugees living below the poverty line and their adopted coping strategies. The study is expected to establish the socio-economic vulnerability/poverty level of BITP within the relevant definitions and indicator frameworks adopted in the Italian and European context. It should be linked to relevant indicators adopted in the Global Compact on Refugees, UNHCR COMPASS and EGRISS international recommendations on refugee statistics the 12 recommended SDG indicators,[3] and it is important to align the study as much as possible with the EU-SILC and labor force surveys in order to allow for comparing the data to the host community.

The study will adopt a mixed methods approach. A representative household survey will be done to establish the socio-economic situation of the refugee population present in Italy, measuring the number and percentage of refugees living below the poverty line and their socio-economic vulnerability within the relevant definitions and indicators adopted in the Italian and European context. This will be complemented by qualitative data collection and analysis through FGDs and Key Informant Interviews (KII), substantiating and exemplifying obstacles faced by refugees in the socio-economic integration process (employment, self-employment, accessing social assistance) and solutions proposed.

The study shall also include qualitative data analysis on the socioeconomic situation and experiences of refugee persons with specific needs, affecting work capacity. Particular interests include the coping strategies adopted by these at-risk groups, including attempts and obstacles met to accessing government social assistance schemes and/or other sources of livelihoods, and proposed solutions.

For the quantitative element of the study, a representative sample is a requirement for the study and its conclusions – and the proposal is required to outline proposed methodology around sampling, establishing poverty levels etc.

[3] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/7723677/8307029/International-Recommendations-on-Refugee-Statistics.pdf/4c2fdd5c-abd1-4960-a89b-09f06fec9d64

Analysis of the information obtained through the study will allow UNHCR to shape targeted national and local integration interventions and advocate for legislative, policy changes and government programmes to facilitate the process.

TARGET GROUP

Target populations are beneficiaries of international (refugees and holders of subsidiary protection) and temporary protection present in Italy. The subsequent analysis has to include a comparison between beneficiaries of international protection versus temporary protection holders and between main countries of origin, which will require a specific sample for each group. It also has to guarantee representative results for women vs men.

Other variables (age and education profiles, length of stay etc.) are expected to be used for stratification to ensure sample is representative, but not treated as separate target groups to avoid increased sample needs.

LOCATION

Geographically, the quantitative research should cover Italy with sampling reflecting BITP local distribution and main regional socio-economic differences, including but not limited to the main cities and surrounding areas of Rome, Milan, Turin and Naples. Informal settlements in the urban areas should be always included.

SAMPLING

UNHCR does not have a database with individual BTIP, which can be used to draw a representative sample. Hence, the research entity is expected to develop a sampling methodology, ensuring a representative sample of the surveyed population, based also on below mapping data shared by ISTAT, integrated with Civil protection recent data on Ukrainian temporary protection applicants. The table shows the distribution in the top 25 Italian provinces of beneficiaries of international protection (as of 01/01/2022) and applicants for temporary protection (as of 21/10/2022).

Presence of BITP in the first 25 Italian provinces

N.	Province	N. of BIP 01/01/2022	of whom female 01/01/2022	Province	N. of TP applications 21/10/2022	Province	Total BITP
1	Roma	12,703	3,237	Roma	10,095	Roma	22,798
2	Milano	6,484	2,182	Napoli	8,664	Milano	13,635
3	Torino	5,381	1,481	Milano	7,151	Napoli	10,616
4	Firenze	2,334	549	Brescia	4,859	Torino	8,924
5	Bari	2,082	407	Teramo	3,681	Brescia	6,487
6	Napoli	1,952	625	Caserta	3,576	Bologna	4,871
7	Bolzano	1,759	487	Torino	3,543	Caserta	4,674
8	Bologna	1,688	581	Bologna	3,183	Bergamo	4,378
9	Brescia	1,628	369	Bergamo	3,180	Firenze	4,286
10	Trieste	1,539	208	Rimini	3,172	Teramo	4,201
11	Cosenza	1,378	429	Venezia	3,120	Genova	4,187
12	Varese	1,278	465	Genova	3,054	Venezia	4,089
13	Lecce	1,236	452	Modena	2,739	Varese	3,999
14	Bergamo	1,198	313	Varese	2,721	Udine	3,695
15	Rieti	1,158	196	Udine	2,657	Rimini	3,633
16	Catania	1,156	321	Salerno	2,492	Bari	3,537
17	Genova	1,133	384	Perugia	2,481	Perugia	3,459

18	Caserta	1,098	283	Monza E Brianza	2,346	Modena	3,432
19	Trapani	1,076	113	Vicenza	2,269	Bolzano	3,422
20	Ancona	1,074	260	Novara	2,248	Salerno	3,382
21	Frosinone	1,062	184	Verona	2,152	Cosenza	3,149
22	Udine	1,038	204	Treviso	2,043	Monza E Brianza	3,109
23	Latina	998	331	Trento	2,039	Novara	3,020
24	Foggia	993	195	Reggio Emilia	2,013	Verona	2,950
25	Caltanissetta	985	85	Ravenna	1,972	Vicenza	2,948
Others		43,815	11,358		74,259		123,054
Total		**98,226**	**25,699**		**161,709**		**259,935**

Sources: ISTAT, Civil Protection

On this basis, an area-based sampling methodology could be used: first stage selecting some locations / communities based on estimated size, second stage could be listing of areas to identify target population, taking in consideration age, gender and nationalities. To this end, the following table can be taken into account, showing the list of the top-10 nationalities among BIP.

Country of origin	N. BIP 01/01/2022
Nigeria	15,540
Pakistan	10,562
Mali	9,034
Afghanistan	8,101
Somalia	6,577
Iraq	4,295
El Salvador	3,401
Syria	3,384
Venezuela	2,976
Eritrea	2,696
Others	31,660
Total	**98,226**

Table2: BIP main countries of origin, Source: ISTAT

From here, Respondent-Driven Sampling might be useful to identify respondents, and UNHCR will link the research company to partners, community-based and refugee organizations and other contacts in the field, which can kick-start a snow-balling approach to sampling. This could be combined with a network-based sampling, such as centre-based sampling.[4]

[4] The rationale of the centre sampling technique is that BITP, during their everyday life, frequent a range of 'aggregation centres' (such as specific services, phone centers, churches, etc.), which can be used as first level unit of analysis to select other BITP (the second level unit). The methodology provides a scheme to estimate a set of weights to correct the initial probability of inclusion in the sample. While, the application of other methods, as the snowball method, one of the most traditional non-random methodologies, may present some difficulties in determining the initial list and could risk introducing biases, and the probability of inclusion in the sample is unknown. Moreover, if members of the selected population do not know each other they will be excluded by the sample.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In close coordination with UNHCR, the selected research entity will be responsible for:

- Leading the secondary data analysis phase, also processing aggregate mapped population data shared by ISTAT for the purpose of sampling.
- Identifying gaps in the available information
- Designing a methodology for representative sampling and appropriate data collection mode combining quantitative data and qualitative data collection for analysis (typically using household level, focus groups, interview with key informants, and face-to-face or phone-based with respondents).
- Gathering and coordinating the gathering of required information
    - Develop an analysis plan, identifying key indicators to measure as per research objectives
    - Develop a draft questionnaire based on agreed data analysis plan
    - Prepare for fieldwork
    - Recruit and train interviews
    - Conduct a piloting to test the questionnaire / methodology
    - Implement an oversight data collection
    - Provide quality assurance
    - Following analysis of the quantitative surveys, key informant interviews are done to obtain more detailed information on some of the issues raised where no quantitative data was available
- Drafting a report and accompanying presentation including key findings and recommendations
- Presenting the key findings and recommendations to various audiences, as required

DELIVERABLES

The final and major deliverable is a representative, statistically-sound, analytical study – using quantitative and qualitative tools (where needed) – describing the profile, intentions, and experience/challenges/coping strategies/solutions of Beneficiaries of Temporary and International Protection in Italy in relation to their socioeconomic situation and integration in the country.

The study will provide the initial information and evidence base for a possible series of further research as well as concrete interventions planning for and with refugees, as well as with asylum-seekers and local authorities and central Government.

- The study is expected to include a quantitative analysis, providing representative and disaggregated data on poverty levels among the refugee population and adopted coping strategies, refugees' intentions and drivers thereof, obstacles faced in generating livelihoods, including access to government social assistance.
- This should be complemented by qualitative data collection and analysis,[5] substantiating and exemplifying reasoning underlying refugee intentions, their experiences of concrete obstacles in their socioeconomic integration process (employment, self-employment, accessing social assistance), coping mechanisms adopted and reasoned solutions by refugees to obstacles to self-reliance and socioeconomic integration.
- The qualitative part should also include and dive into answering the question of what seem to determine success vis a vis failure in socioeconomic integration in the current reality, departing from a quantitative analysis of possible correlation between biodata and poverty/socioeconomic outcomes (location in Italy, education/skills, language, community ties/connections, other social integration etc.).
- In addition, the qualitative analysis is expected to provide data and analyze the socioeconomic situation and experiences of refugee persons with specific needs, affecting work capacity. Again, this should depart from a quantitative analysis of possible correlation between specific needs (affecting work capacity) and

[5] It is foreseen that qualitative tools are used (key informant interviews) after having analyzed the quantitative surveys in order to obtain more detailed information on some of the issues raised where no quantitative data was available

poverty/socioeconomic outcomes. The analysis should expand on intentions and coping strategies adopted by these at-risk groups, including attempts and obstacles met to accessing government social assistance schemes and/or other sources of livelihoods. Here the study should conclude on what could determine socioeconomic success and failure for these groups in the current reality.

Key questions to be answered by this study - disaggregated by legal status, gender, and main countries of origin - are: what are the trends, obstacles, proposed solutions, achievements as to:

- Ability to cover basic needs
- Decent work and barriers in this regard
- Accessing government social assistance and social insurance and barriers in this regard
- Accessing documents and barriers in this regard
- Language capacity
- Educational level, work experience and skills sets
- Future hopes and intentions in Italy or beyond
- Perceived and actual challenges to achieve the above
- Accessing information on entitlements, laws, rules and procedures
- Other relevant information

While not fully representative, but rather suggestive, findings should equally be disaggregated and analyzed on the basis of age, family type, education, place of settlement in Italy, and amount of time as a beneficiary of international protection in Italy, combining quantitative findings with qualitative data and an explanatory perspective.

During the process, the following will be delivered:

1. Submission of brief inception report, documenting an early set of considerations and technical decisions agreed between UNHCR and the contractor in the early stages of the survey design process. This also clearly outlines any inputs that the contractor will require from UNHCR side.

2. Submission of full survey methodology document (the technical proposal received from the survey entity in response to the TORs is not considered a full survey methodology document). Survey entities will revise and expand their technical proposals into a full survey methodology after further discussions with the UNHCR operation and resubmit as such for review and approval by UNHCR before fieldwork can start. A full survey methodology document will include, but will not be limited to, the following:

    - Background and existing literature/data
    - Survey objectives
    - Target population and analysis domains
    - Key indicators of interest
    - Survey governance
    - Sampling strategy
    - Overview of questionnaire development:
        - Proposed scope and structure of questionnaire
        - Stakeholder / data user consultations that were carried out
        - Confirmation that questionnaire is based in a well-developed data analysis plan[6]
        - Outline of piloting / testing of questionnaire that was carried out
        - Description of standardized modules used in questionnaire development
    - Field staffing structure, training plan and fieldwork plan

[6] A data analysis plan should always be devised in the early stages of survey planning. Rather than deciding on survey questions first, key indicators and required tabulations must be determined in line with the information needs.

- Fieldwork quality control mechanisms
- Data processing approach (e.g., tablet-based, pen-and-paper with or without subsequent double entry, etc.)
- Data analysis approach (how will the raw data be turned into the indicators of interest)
- Full costing of survey implementation

3. Fieldwork / data collection completed
4. Data analysis/reporting completed, and relevant report(s) submitted
5. Submission of microdata, metadata and all associated files to UNHCR (see also section on data submission requirements below)
6. Presentation of findings to various audiences

TIMELINE, AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Deliverables	Timeline	% of Service Fee
Deliverable 1 (research protocol and inception report)	Within **3 months** from approval of proposal	30%
Deliverable 2 (ordered primary and secondary data sets)	Within **6 months** from approval of proposal	30%
Deliverable 3 (final report, working brief & presentation of the findings)	Within **10 months** from approval of proposal	40%
Grand Total		100%

TECHNICAL "DOS AND DON'TS"

While every socioeconomic study is different, there are a few major technical issues that any study should take into consideration. The below list provides a non-exhaustive set of considerations that applies to any socioeconomic study.

- Avoid non-probability sampling approaches. Carefully consider all potential sampling frames.
- Where the survey aims to produce disaggregated data on specific subpopulations (e.g. country of origin, etc.), consider oversampling of underrepresented subpopulations as a means of increasing sampling efficiency
- Where the sampling approach results in differing selection probabilities, ensure the application of weights during the analysis stage to ensure an unbiased inference from the sample to the population
- Individual-level information (e.g., education, employment, etc.) should always be captured for all household members, not just the household head
- Align questionnaire with existing international and national statistical standards and methods wherever possible.

SURVEY GOVERNANCE, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

UNHCR will support the development of the research, monitor the activities and provide support, where necessary, in accordance with its expertise and capacity.

In particular, UNHCR will create a steering committee, also with the participation of external experts and, relevant authorities, if possible, which will guide the research, discuss the results, also partially, and monitor its implementation. The selected research entity will report regularly to the Steering Committee. Deliverables will be submitted to appointed members of the Steering Committee for their review and clearance.

In addition, UNHCR will support the selected research entity in the development of the research methodology, including provision of comments on survey drafts.

UNHCR will support the implementation of qualitative research activities, assisting the selected research entity identify refugees, NGOs and local institutions to be involved as well as possibly attend selected focus group discussion and/or other activities with direct involvement of PoCs.

UNHCR will decide, jointly with the selected research entity, best ways of disseminating and possibly publicizing the findings of the research.

LOCATION OF RESEARCH ENTITY

The consulting entity will not be provided with office space by UNHCR. The entity should be working from their own office facility in Italy and travel whenever needed for data collection using the company's own arrangement.

DATA OWNERSHIP, DATA CONFIDENTIALITY, AND DATA SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

All data collected under these TORs (including microdata, accompanying documentation/metadata, and aggregate results) are confidential and are the property of UNHCR.

The party executing these TORs, must protect the confidentiality of responding establishments and individuals participating in the data collection at all stages as described in 'Policy on the Protection of Personal Data of Persons of Concern to UNHCR'. The external party must ensure that data or the documentation referred to above, collected or compiled under these TORs, are not distributed for commercial or non-commercial purposes to third parties, nor will they be used by the firm, their staff and/or consultants, or their sub-contractors for purposes other than those expressly stated in these TORs, without the written approval of UNHCR prior to, during, or after completion of the assignments.

The final step in any survey process is proper documentation and archiving. UNHCR maintains platforms and processes to systematically document and archive its Study microdata. UNHCR's Data Curation Team leads this process; however, the party executing these TORs is responsible for submitting the microdata, metadata (including survey methodology, questionnaires, etc.), and all produced reports, in accordance with the following requirements:

- Ensure that all microdata files are cleaned and labelled in one of the usual statistical formats, such as Stata, R, SPSS, etc. (Excel data files should be avoided if possible). Analysis weights and any "derived" variables created during the data analysis process (e.g. aggregates of consumption expenditure, indices, scores, rankings, etc.) should be included in the microdata.
- Associated files (such as survey methodology document, questionnaires, field manuals, and survey report) are submitted together with the microdata.
- The following metadata items are accurately and comprehensively described, either in the above-mentioned associated files or in a separate document:
    - Full title of survey
    - Abstract
    - Scope (topics) of questionnaire
    - Universe (i.e., target population)

- Geographic coverage
- Producers & sponsors
- Sampling procedure
- Response rate
- Weighting
- Dates of data collection
- Mode of data collection (e.g., paper-based, tablet-assisted, etc.)
- Summary of field oversight / quality control procedures applied
- Summary of any major edits made during data cleaning

- Appropriate security protocols must be observed in the transfer or transmission of datasets to UNHCR, in particular with regard to microdata containing direct/personal identifiers.

Once it has been used for its defined purpose and submitted to UNCHR, and after consulting with UNHCR, the data will be disposed of at the end of the contract by the party executing these TORs.

ETHICAL PROVISIONS

Data collection situations often warrant compliance with ethical standards of social science research that involves human subjects. While preparing and testing the survey questions and the surveying process itself, the external party must comply with such standards. An informed consent by the survey respondent to participate in the interview is required. Efforts should be made by the surveyor to balance transparency of the survey and confidentiality of the respondent. Ethical provisions for data collection in use by the national statistical offices or ministries of the government should be adhered to unless they do not exist or are inadequate. In such situations, the external party should be encouraged to comply with the Institutional Review Board (IRB) in the country, or with other regional or international review boards. Annex A gives some guidelines on the Ethical Provisions in data collection.

QUALIFICATIONS

This work will be carried out by a team composed of a research team leader and team with solid education and experience in socioeconomic research as well as quantitative and qualitative data analysis, ideally including studies on migration, refugees and integration. Enumerators can be students or other good candidates trained by the research team and it would be advisable to aim for enumerators with relevant language skills to reduce the need and costs of interpretation/cultural mediators.

SELECTION CRITERIA

The main technical evaluation criteria and its relative weightage are outlined hereunder. The technical criteria will impact on 60% of the evaluation process, while the financial evaluation for the remaining 40%.

Evaluation process and methods Item	**Technical evaluation criteria**	**Max. points obtainable**
1	**Overall Response e.g., the understanding of the assignment by the proposer**	**25**
1.1.	• Indicators for measuring socio-economic vulnerability/poverty level	5
1.2.	• Geographical area of coverage	5

1.3	• Sample size, sampling approach and research methodology	10
1.4	• Outreach modality (strategy; locations; channels; cultural mediation)	5
2	**Company and Key Personnel**	**15**
2.1.	• Range and depth of organizational experience with similar research projects (quantitative and qualitative) and sampling (considering years of experience and number of research)	5
2.2.	• Experience in study and research on asylum and/or migration issues and/or poverty studies (years of experience and number of research on migration and asylum integration)	5
2.3.	• Number of specialized staff on migration/poverty issues and/or on sampling research with bigger/ small population groups	2
2.4.	• Team leader: relevant experience and qualifications for the assignment	3
3	**Proposed Methodology and Approach e.g., Work plan showing detailed sampling methods.**	**20**
3.1.	• Proposed work plan as per the ToR (detailed timeframe in line with the deliverables, number of resources allocated)	7
3.1.	• Proposed approach of tasks implementation (Number of survey plans to be submitted; number of FGD etc. proposed)	7
3.2.	• Quality control mechanism (intermediate reports and review meetings)	3
3.3	• Result sharing modalities: channels (events; publications and/or web-publications) and	3

	audience (general publics, experts, institutions; other relevant stakeholders)	
TOTAL TECHNICAL SCORE		**60**