

Annex – Glossary¹

Accessibility: how access to a particular practice is guaranteed in terms of location, how information is presented so it can be used effectively by a wide range of people (e.g., persons with disabilities, older people, speakers of other/native languages) and how safety and security for groups or individuals more vulnerable to discrimination are provided.

Asylum seeker: in the EU context, a third-country national or stateless person who has made an application for protection under the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken.

Beneficiary of international protection (BIPs): a person who has been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection status.

Effectiveness: whether the policies and practices that have been implemented have achieved their aims, and if not, what needs to be done to improve it.

Efficiency: how well expenditure have been converted into positive results; are the outcomes achieved reasonable given the budgetary allocation? (value for money), i.e. could more/better outcomes be achieved with the same financial inputs or could the same outcomes be achieved with reduced financial inputs?

Impact: to what extent can positive results be attributed to the policies and practices rather than other factors? **Added value** can be assessed by identifying the counter-factual, i.e. what would probably have happened without the integration practice?

Inclusion: the extent to which the practice is carried out with dedicated efforts to meaningfully include diverse stakeholders and target groups, particularly those left behind, in a non-discriminatory and accessible manner.

Multi-level governance: the Committee of the Regions considers multi-level governance to mean coordinated action by the European Union, the Member States and local and regional authorities, based on partnership and aimed at drawing up and implementing EU policies. It leads to responsibility being shared between the different tiers of government

¹ In case of doubt regarding terminology, please refer to the European Migration Network (EMN) [Asylum and Migration Glossary](#), updated in 2018, with entries available in English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish and translations for each entry in all official languages of EU Member States.

concerned and is underpinned by all sources of democratic legitimacy and the representative nature of the different players involved.

Non-discrimination: the act of engaging actors equally and fairly, without discrimination of any kind as to age, ethnic origin, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status. Ensuring that different population groups, especially those so far left behind, are represented and have access to opportunities, employing temporary special measures if needed.

Participation: the extent to which the practice provides stakeholders and target groups with necessary information to effectively engage and present solutions, as well as to provide opportunities to influence in decision-making, towards enhancing a sense of belonging to the host society, through fostering encounters and interaction.

Refugee: a person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)' mandate, and/or in national legislation.

Relevance: the extent to which the objectives of policies and practices are pertinent to the needs of the target groups and priorities of the stakeholders in the regional context.

Stateless person: a person who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law (Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 1954, Art.1).

Subsidiary protection: subsidiary protection is, along with the refugee status, a form of international protection which is granted in Europe to a third country national or to a stateless person who are in need of an international protection but who do not fulfil all the requirements to be provided with refugee status. Subsidiary protection is defined in the Article 2(e) of the EU Directive 2004/83 which identifies the person eligible for subsidiary protection as *“a third country national or a stateless person who does not qualify as a refugee but in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that the person concerned, if returned to his or her country of origin, or in the case of a stateless person, to his or her country of former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm” and “is unable, or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country”*.

Stakeholders: all actors that can contribute to a practice, such as civil society actors, migrant and diaspora associations, grassroots movements and networks, academia, research centres, think tanks the private sector, trade unions, local authorities, public bodies and services, media, faith-based organisations... Stakeholders take part in the

successful development, implementation and sustainability of integration and inclusion practices in their region.

Sustainability: the extent to which any positive results and impacts achieved through policies and practices are likely to prove durable in the longer term.

Target groups: in the context of regional integration practices, target groups can be both newcomers or immigrants settled in the regional territory for a certain number of years, as well as members of the host society, following the definition of **integration as a long-term two-way process of mutual adaptation**, working best when both migrants and refugees as well as those welcoming them into the receiving community have a good understanding of each other's expectations, cultural differences, and practices.

Third country nationals (TCNs): any person who is not a citizen of the European Union (EU), including stateless persons (see Art. 2.1 (i) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 862/2007).

Trafficking in persons (human trafficking): *“The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation”*. United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, Art. 3(a). Trafficking in persons can take place within the borders of one state or may have a transnational character.