INTEGRATING MIGRATION INTO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

GUIDELINES FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTORS

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UN MIGRATION

GUIDELINES FOR INTEGRATING MIGRATION INTO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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ACRONYMS

DAC	Development Assistance Countries
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DG INTPA	Directorate-General for International Partnerships
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
HDPN	Humanitarian, Development, and Peace Nexus
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization of Migration
JMDI	Joint Migration and Development Initiative
MMICD	Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS[1]

A note on terminology: In these Guidelines, the term *migration* refers to any movement of persons away from their place of usual residence. Migration can take many forms and includes immigration, emigration, displacement, etc. The term *migrants* is inclusive of regular and irregular migrants, international and internal migrants, and displaced persons, among others.

However, given the specificities of different types of migration (e.g. international migration) and categories of migrants (e.g. displaced persons), distinct references are made to these terms in certain sections of the Guidelines, where relevant. See the 'Glossary of Terms' below for more information on specific migration-related terminology used.

Asylum seeker: An individual who is seeking international protection. In countries with individualized procedures, an asylum seeker is someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has submitted it. Not every asylum seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every recognized refugee is initially an asylum seeker.

Border management: The administration of measures related to authorized movement of persons (regular migration) and goods, whilst preventing unauthorized movement of persons (irregular migration) and goods, detecting those responsible for smuggling, trafficking and related crimes and identifying the victims of such crimes or any other person in need of immediate or longer-term assistance and/or (international) protection.

Country of destination: In the migration context, a country that is the destination for a person or a group of persons, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly.

Country of origin: In the migration context, a country of nationality or of former habitual residence of a person or group of persons who have migrated abroad, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly.

Country of transit: In the migration context, the country through which a person or a group of persons pass on any journey to the country of destination or from the country of destination to the country of origin or the country of habitual residence.

Diaspora: Migrants or descendants of migrants whose identity and sense of belonging, either real or symbolic, have been shaped by their migration experience and background. They maintain links with their homelands, and to each other, based on a shared sense of history, identity, or mutual experiences in the destination country.

Displacement: The movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters.

Emigration: From the perspective of the country of departure, the act of moving from one's country of nationality or usual residence to another country, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.

Environmental migration: The movement of persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are forced to leave their places of habitual residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move within or outside their country of origin or habitual residence.

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1.   Unless otherwise stated, the terms in this glossary are drawn from the IOM Glossary on Migration (2019a).

Immigration: From the perspective of the country of arrival, the act of moving into a country other than one's country of nationality or usual residence, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.

Internal migration: The movement of people within a State involving the establishment of a new temporary or permanent residence.

Internally displaced persons: Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

International migration: The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence and across an international border to a country of which they are not nationals.

Irregular migration: Movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination.

Labour migration: Movement of persons from one State to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment.

Migrant: An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from their place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

Migrants in vulnerable situations: Migrants who are unable to effectively enjoy their human rights, are at increased risk of violations and abuse and who, accordingly, are entitled to call on a duty bearer's heightened duty of care.

Migration: The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State.

Migration cycle: Stages of the migration process encompassing departure from, in some cases transit through one or more States, immigration in the State of destination and return.

Mixed movements (mixed migration or mixed flows): A movement in which a number of people are travelling together, generally in an irregular manner, using the same routes and means of transport, but for different reasons. People travelling as part of mixed movements have varying needs and profiles and may include asylum seekers, refugees, trafficked persons, unaccompanied/separated children, and migrants in an irregular situation.

Refugee: A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail oneself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

Reintegration: A process which enables individuals to re-establish the economic, social and psychosocial relationships needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity and inclusion in civic life.

Remittances: Person to person monetary transfers, cross border or within the same country, made by migrants to individuals or communities with whom the migrant has links.

Return migration: In the context of international migration, the movement of persons returning to their country of origin after having moved away from their place of habitual residence and crossed an international border. In the context of internal migration, the movement of persons returning to their place of habitual residence after having moved away from.

Smuggling of migrants: The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the irregular entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.

Stateless: A person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law.

Sustainable development: Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Trafficking in persons: 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. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

Transnationalism: The concept of transnationalism refers to multiple ties and interactions linking people and institutions across State borders.

To learn more, see **IOM's Glossary on Migration**

INTRODUCTION

Migration is shaping our world. In an era of deepening globalization, increased digitalization, and rapid urbanization, migration touches all countries and people more than ever before. The ways that migration interacts with sustainable development (and vice versa) are far reaching, with impacts felt across a wide array of development sectors – including education, health, urban development, and others. The COVID-19 pandemic has made this even more evident, as demonstrated by the impact of mobility restrictions on economies and societies around the world.

Migration can be a powerful driver of sustainable development for migrants and communities in countries of origin, transit, destination and return. Migration – and the way people migrate – is also affected by development. The development contexts in which people live, where they move to, and the places through which they travel can all shape the resources, aspirations, motivations, and opportunities of migrants and communities. As such, the relationship between migration and development is complex and context-specific and the impacts on sustainable development can be both positive and negative.

It is in this context that international cooperation and development actors need to address the linkages between migration and development. This can be done through policies and programmes which harness the positive effects of migration on development, and development on migration, and mitigate some of the potential challenges. All of this should be done with the view to ensuring that the rights of migrants, their families, and communities are protected, and that no one is left behind.

ABOUT THESE GUIDELINES

These Guidelines provide core information to improve the efficacy of development cooperation so that international cooperation and development actors can strengthen the process of integrating migration into the ways that they design, monitor, and evaluate development plans, policies, and programmes.[2] The contents of the Guidelines include facts, figures, concepts, and approaches to contribute the effectiveness of mainstreaming of migration into international cooperation and development.

> **Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues into development cooperation:**
>
> "Mainstreaming" is defined as the process of integrating a selected value/idea/theme into different domains of development cooperation (European Commission, 2004). The European Union (EU) systematically mainstreams gender, human rights, and environment and climate change into development cooperation. These Guidelines intentionally use the term "integrating migration" rather than "mainstreaming migration" in order to differentiate this process with more formal mainstreaming activities.

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2.   The Guidelines focus primarily on international migration and displacement. Internal migration is beyond the formal scope of these Guidelines; however, it is referred to in the Toolkits. The use of the word 'migrants' throughout the document also encompasses displaced persons, including those displaced internally.

The Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development (MMICD) Package of Resources consists of:

- **Part 1 – Guidelines:** Introduces the background information, facts and figures, conceptual frameworks, and key resources to support migration mainstreaming.

- **Part 2 – Toolkits:** Contains a series of tools for mainstreaming migration into EU and other donors' international cooperation and development. These include a toolkit for general use and a set of toolkits to be used for mainstreaming into key development sectors.

- **Part 3 – Training:** Brings the content of the Guidelines and Toolkits to life through a blended learning approach that consists of an e-learning course and complementary webinars.

Contents of MMICD Package of Resources
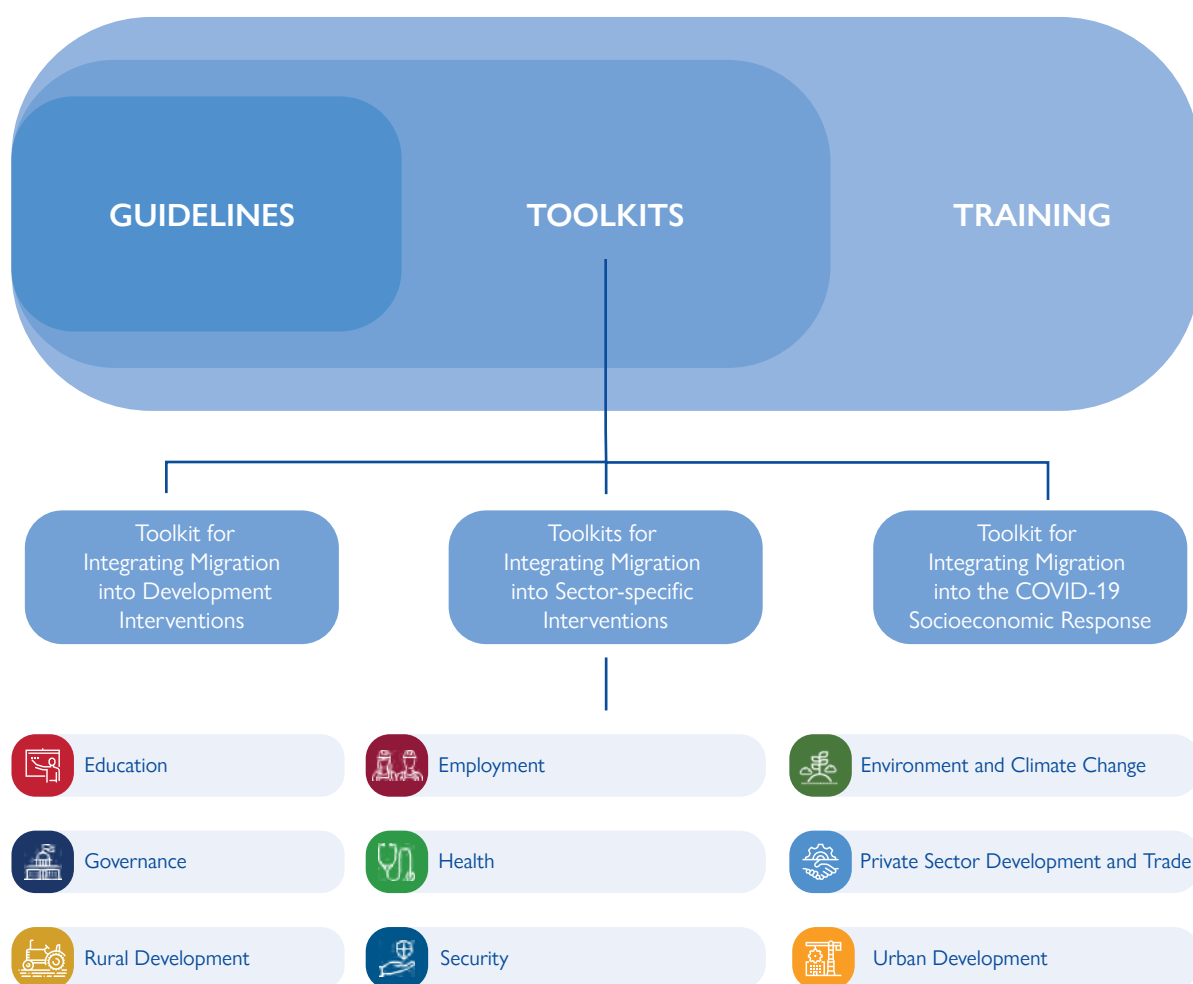
| | GUIDELINES | TOOLKITS | TRAINING |

Toolkit for Integrating Migration into Development Interventions

Toolkits for Integrating Migration into Sector-specific Interventions

Toolkit for Integrating Migration into the COVID-19 Socioeconomic Response

Education	Employment	Environment and Climate Change
Governance	Health	Private Sector Development and Trade
Rural Development	Security	Urban Development

MIGRATION
TODAY

AN OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL MIGRATION

In 2020, there were 281 million international migrants globally,[3] an increase of 108 million international migrants since 2000 (IOM, 2021). While the number of people migrating across international borders is steadily increasing, it is still proportionately small in relation to the global population, with most people remaining within the country of their birth (IOM, 2021). However, at the end of 2020, the total number of displaced persons was 82.4 million, with 48 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) – the highest number on record and 4 per cent higher than 2019 (UNHCR, 2021).

During 2020, there were roughly 11.2 million new displacements worldwide which includes 1.4 million who sought cross-border protection and 9.8 million new internal displacements (UNHCR, 2021). Complex, mixed migration[4] movements have also increased, overwhelming the capacities of national and regional response mechanisms. Disruptions to migration flows, such as mobility restrictions, triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 have had an impact on recent numbers. However, the complete picture of its impact on migration trends is still yet to be fully captured (UN DESA, 2021).

Migration facts and figures:

a. **281 million: number of international migrants in 2020.**
   This number has increased from 173 million in 2000, 220 million in 2010, and 272 million in 2019 (IOM, 2021).

b. **82.4 million: number of displaced persons in 2020.**
   This includes 20.7 million refugees, 48 million internally displaced persons, 4.1 million asylum seekers, and 3.9 million Venezuelans displaced abroad (UNHCR, 2021).

c. **47.9 per cent: percentage of female migrants in 2020.**
   The share of migrant women varied across regions and was roughly equivalent to male migrants in most region excluding Northern America, Europe, and Oceania where there were more female migrants than male (UN DESA, 2021).

d. **Less than 15 per cent: percentage of international child migrants in 2020.**
   Less than 15 per cent of international migrants are under 20 years of age compared to 33 per cent of the overall population (UN DESA, 2021).

e. **702 USD billion: volume of global financial remittances in 2020.**
   Despite the initially projected 20 per cent decline in international remittances globally for 2020, the annual data show that there was only a slight dip in remittances globally (2.4 per cent decrease) in 2020, amounting to USD 702 billion, down from USD 719 billion in 2019 (IOM, 2021).

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3. An international migrant here is defined as "any person who changes his or her country of usual residence" (UN DESA, 1998). Note that IOM's definition of a migrant is broader and includes any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is (IOM, 2019a).

4. Mixed migration refers to complex population movements: people using the same routes and modes of transportation to travel but moving for different reasons. The main characteristics of mixed migration flows include the multiplicity of factors driving the movement, and the different needs and profiles of the persons involved. These mixed movements may include migrants, some of whom may have specific needs, refugees, unaccompanied and separated children, or victims of trafficking. Some individuals may fall into more than one of these categories. Mixed migration frequently occurs irregularly, without the requisite documentation, and often involves human smuggling and trafficking (IOM, 2019b).
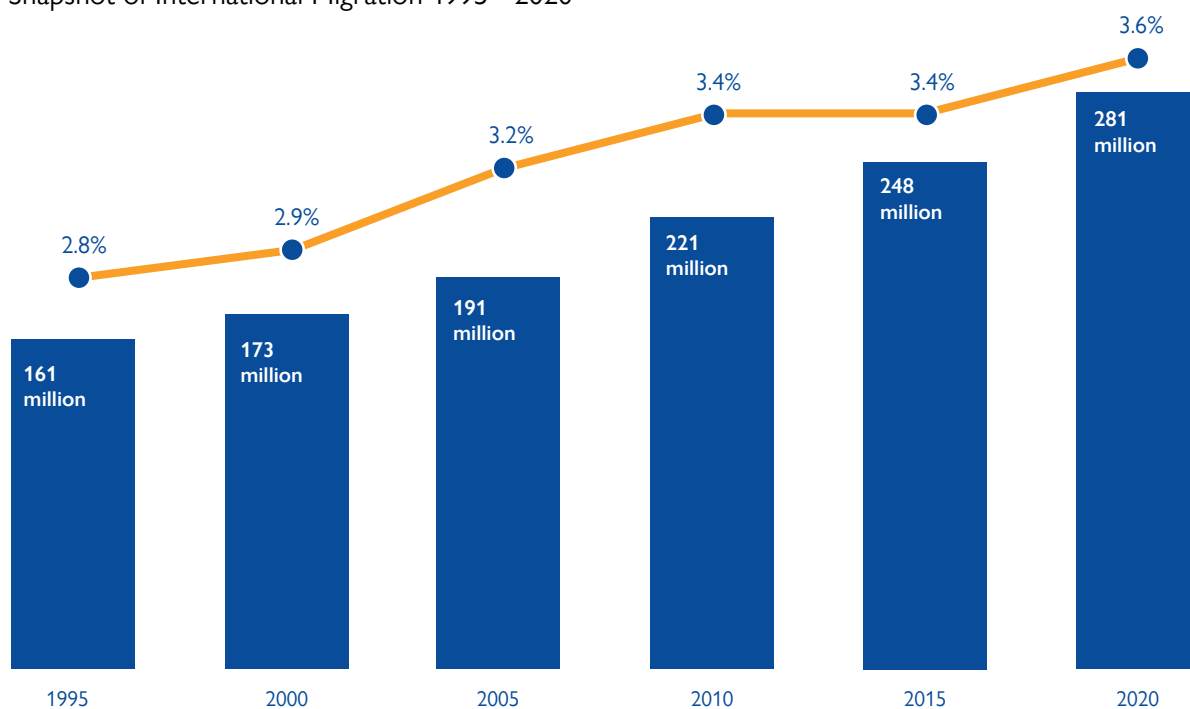
International migration

The number of international migrants worldwide has continued to grow, but margins of growth have slowed – compared to recent years – because of mobility restrictions linked to the COVID-19 pandemic (UN DESA, 2021). In 2020, out of 281 million international migrants, Europe had the greatest number of international migrants residing there (87 million), followed closely by the 81 million migrants living in Asia. Over the past 15 years, the number of international migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean has more than doubled from around 7 million to 15 million, making it the region with the highest growth rate of international migrants and the destination for 5.3 per cent of all international migrants (IOM, 2021). In 2020, women comprised 47.9 per cent of international migrants (UN DESA, 2021b).

Most migrants move from middle-income countries (UN DESA, 2021). In 2020, 51 million international migrants came from Central and Southern Asia, 63 million came from Europe, 43 million from Latin America and the Caribbean, 38 million from Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, 38 million also from Northern Africa and Western Asia, and 28 million from sub-Saharan Africa (UN DESA, 2021b). In 2019, 105 million international migrants who were born in low or middle-income countries resided in other low or middle-income countries (South-South migration), outnumbering the 90 million who were born in low or middle-income countries and reside in high-income countries (South-North migration) (UN DESA, 2019).

People also tend to migrate within the same geographic zone. In 2020, 44 million migrants born in Europe were residing elsewhere in the region (IOM, 2021). Intraregional migration also accounted for 63 per cent sub-Saharan migrants (UN DESA, 2021).

Figure 1.1
Snapshot of International Migration 1995 - 2020

Source: Data from IOM's World Migration Report, 2020.

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5. National migration flows often take place in a wider regional context, which may have implications for the partner country's migration governance and development planning, as well as for regional and national cooperation strategies.
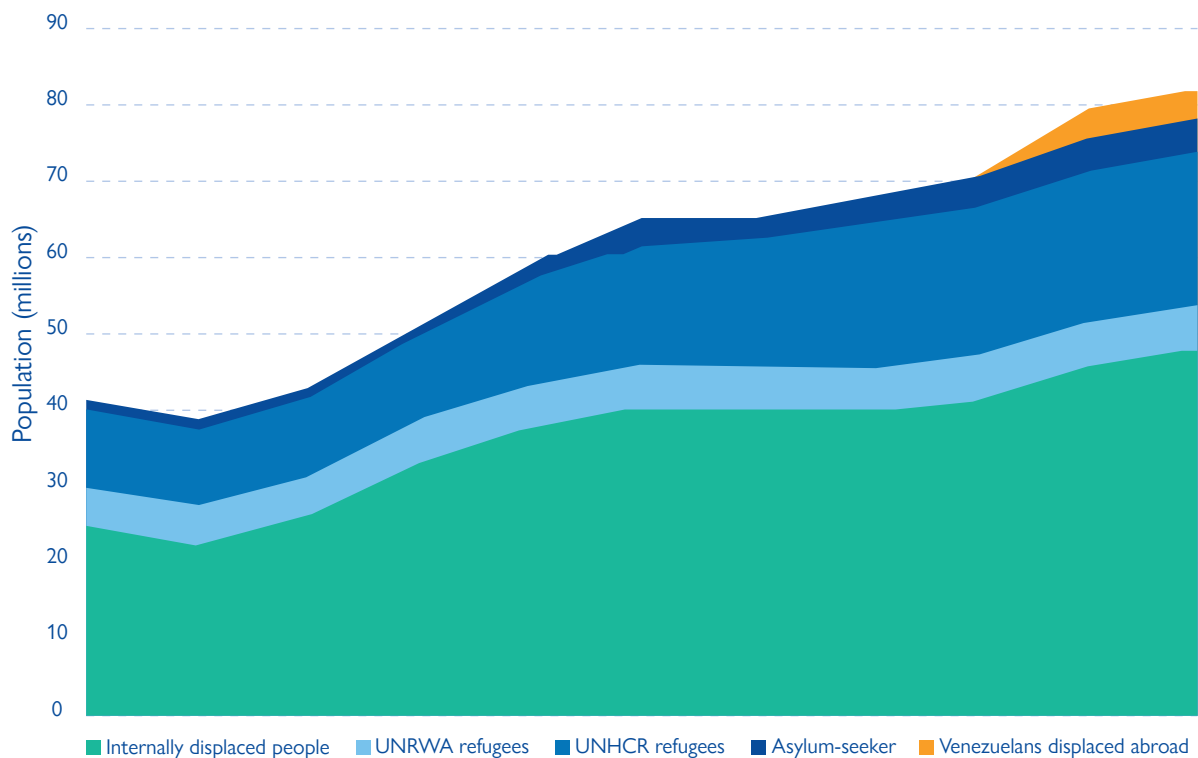
Displacement[6]

Globally, almost 82.4 million people[7] have been displaced – or forced to move – because of conflict, violence, human rights violations and environmental factors (UNHCR, 2021). Displaced persons are particularly vulnerable and require specific protection. At the end of 2020, there were about 20.7 million refugees in the world – in addition, there were 3.9 million Venezuelans displaced abroad (UNHCR, 2021). Approximately 51 per cent of refugees were children, and 47 percent were women and girls (UNHCR, 2021).

The largest refugee country of origin, Syria, has remained unchanged since 2014 with 6.7 million refugees, an increase of roughly 100,000 refugees since 2019. The next top refugee countries are Venezuela (4.0 million), Afghanistan (2.6 million), South Sudan (2.2 million), and Myanmar (1.1 million) while Turkey was the largest refugee-host country (3.7 million), followed by Colombia (1.7 million), and Pakistan (1.4 million) (UNHCR, 2021).

There are also displaced persons that move within their own country's borders, referred to as IDPs. At the end of 2020, there were 48 million IDPs – the highest level ever recorded (UNHCR, 2021). Out of the 40.5 million new internal displacements in 2020, 9.8 million were displaced as a result of conflict and violence (sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East being the most affected) and 30.7 million were displaced due to disasters (IDMC, 2021).

Figure 1.2
Global displacement 2010-2020

Source: UNHCR, 2021.

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6. This is also referred to by some entities and organizations as forced displacement. However, IOM considers all displacement as forced as mentioned in the definition provided in the Glossary of Terms.
7. Displaced persons include refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons and Venezuelans displaced abroad. The term used by UNHCR is forcibly displaced persons.

Example of mixed migration: West Africa:

A region of historically well-established trade and migratory routes linking Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa dating back centuries, West Africa experiences high levels of international migration (notably intraregional) facilitated by the ECOWAS Free Movement of Persons Protocols. Migration is shaped by many factors including urbanization, burgeoning youth population, high levels of unemployment, environmental and food crises, political instability, terrorism, cross-border communities, and the search for better economic opportunities.

Several categories of migrants including students, seasonal workers, merchants, and others in need of protection move across several countries in and outside of the region notably to North Africa and, in some cases, to Europe. While migration is overall largely a positive factor for social, economic, and cultural development, specific dynamics can raise particular concerns. The further migrants move away from their area of origin, the more their protection network weakens. This becomes even more evident when migrants leave the free movement area within ECOWAS to enter a third country and then rely on the services of smugglers and traffickers.

In these situations, the main dangers are represented by lack of services and protection networks that can prevent even a minor set-back in the migration journey to turn into a major threat. Where protective services are inaccessible or non-existent, exploitative networks can flourish. These networks often capitalize and leverage on migrants' needs that cannot be provided or found through existing or regular channels to exploit them.

Source: IOM, 2019b.

WHY PEOPLE MOVE

Migration is a human development strategy and can help people escape conflict, disaster, and poverty. The immediate reasons why people move include: escaping from conflict or disaster, joining family, searching for employment or education opportunities. Different types of migration often intersect or overlap, for example: labour migration, smuggling, human trafficking, displacement from conflict or as a result of sudden and slow-onset environmental processes.

Many factors influence why people migrate, how they migrate, and where they go to. These are influenced by the broader social, economic, political, and environmental contexts in which people live and work. Other structural influences on migration include demography, urbanization, gender equality, availability/accessibility of services, labour shortages and supply, and improvements in technology and communication.

Unpacking migration 'drivers':

The reasons why people move are complex and often driven by multiple factors. Many factors influence why people migrate, how they migrate, and where they go to, and they are by no means all negative. Referred to as the 'drivers of migration', these factors influence migrants' decision-making process to move, as well as the means and destination, from departure from the country of origin to arrival in the destination country. For example, family, education, conflicts, employment, and human rights violations can all play a role.

These are influenced by the broader social, economic, political and environmental contexts in which people live and work. For example, pressures stemming from climate change and environmental degradation, though rarely cited by migrants as primary reasons to move, are critical to people's ability to remain in a place. These drivers normally overlap. They entail different degrees of freedom in the decision to migrate. Some categories of migrants like those forcibly displaced and refugees are driven by necessity.

Objective 2 of the Global Compact for Migration aims to respond to this aspect of migration by *minimizing the "adverse drivers" and "structural factors" that compel people to leave their country of origin* (IOM, 2020).

Figure 1.3
Drivers of Migration
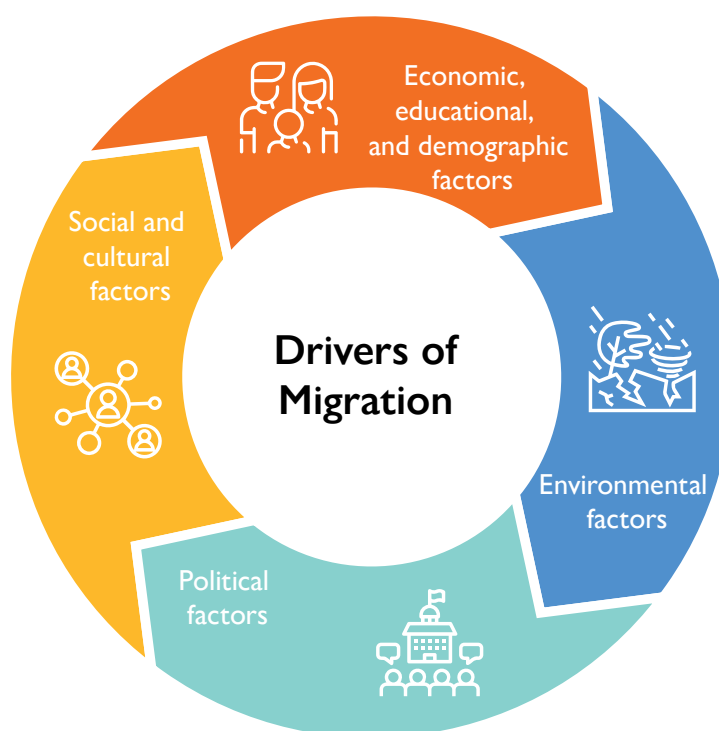
Some of the reasons why people move include:[8]

Economic, educational, and demographic factors: People move to access employment and educational opportunities. Investment in education may enable migration, as educated populations are more able to access better job opportunities that may be scarce in their own communities. Based on analysis in 53 countries, migrants with tertiary education were four times more likely to migrate than those with no education (UNESCO, 2019). High unemployment in some regions can also motivate workers to move to regions with labour shortages. In 2019, there were an estimated 169 million migrant workers globally, of which 41.5 per cent were female and 87 per cent of all international migrants were of working age, or between 25–64 years of age (ILO, 2021).

Environmental factors: Pressures stemming from climate change and environmental degradation, though rarely cited by migrants as primary reasons to move, are critical to people's ability to remain in a place. Slow-onset environmental processes, such as drought which affects agricultural yields, can motivate people to move within and across borders. In Bangladesh, regions in Southern India, and rural areas of Paraguay, Argentina, and Brazil, migration has been linked to environmental degradation and climate change, and has been recognized as a strategy to diversify livelihoods and reduce vulnerability to environmental change (Bernzen, et al., 2019; Singh and Basu, 2019; Heslin et al., 2018).

Political factors: Poor governance, conflict, and human rights violations, and their effects on living conditions can push or force people to move. Humanitarian crises stemming from conflict give rise to large numbers of asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, and stateless people. For example, in Venezuela political factors have contributed to over 5 million people leaving – a 8,000 per cent increase in those seeking refugee status worldwide since 2014 (UNHCR, 2020). Human trafficking risks also increase during humanitarian crises, as people become desperate and exposed to dangerous and exploitative forms of migration.

Social and cultural factors: People often migrate to reunite with family members or friends, or because of ties with diaspora communities and transnational social networks. Others move to experience life in another country, which may be due to language ties or cultural values. For example, in some Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and West African cultures, migration is an important rite of passage into adulthood (IOM, 2017). Also, people may move to escape discrimination, particularly women, girls, and people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.

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8.   For more in-depth analysis per sector, please see Toolkits for Integrating Migration into Sector-specific Interventions that are part of this Package of Resources.

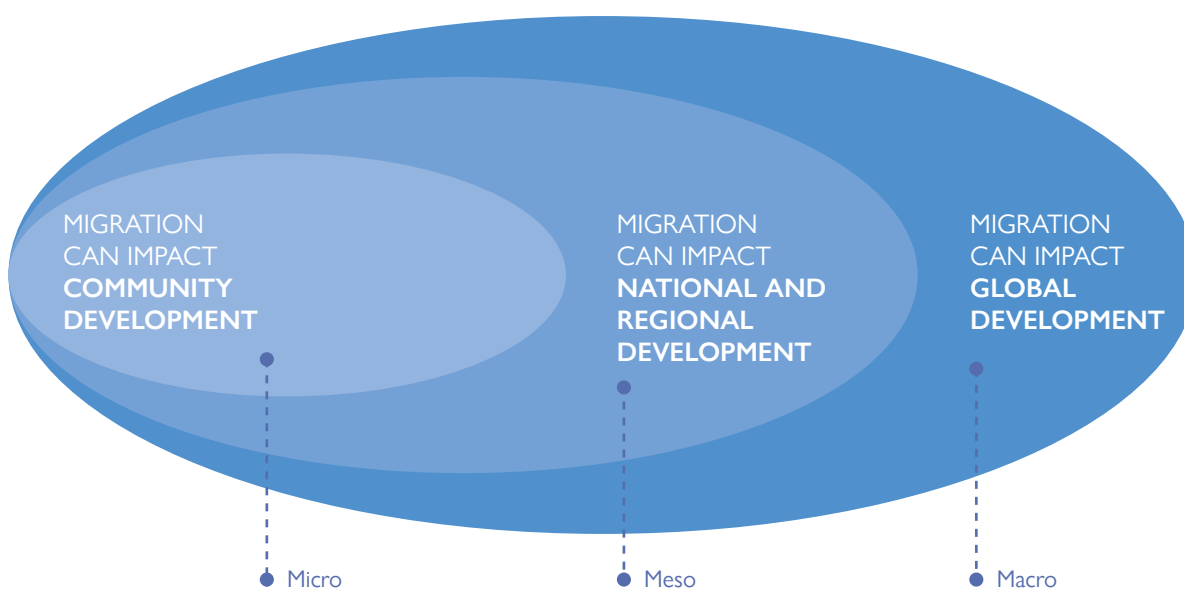# MIGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

HOW MIGRATION IMPACTS DEVELOPMENT

Migration impacts development and can be a powerful driver of sustainable development in countries[9] of origin, transit, destination and return. The development contexts in which people live, where they move to, and the places through which they travel can all shape the resources, aspirations, motivations and opportunities of migrants and communities. In turn, how well migration is managed can have an impact on sustainable development outcomes.

When relevant policies do not consider the needs of migrants or the effects of migration, migrants can be put at risk, communities can come under strain, and development gains can be jeopardized. With the right enabling conditions, migration can contribute to sustainable development by providing opportunities to those who move, the societies they join, as well as those who stay behind. Well-managed migration can help achieve wider development outcomes (IOM, 2020).

The ways this plays out can be identified at three interrelated levels:

Figure 2.1
How migration can impact development

MIGRATION CAN IMPACT **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

MIGRATION CAN IMPACT **NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

MIGRATION CAN IMPACT **GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT**

Micro   Meso   Macro

Micro: Migration can be a powerful personal development and poverty reduction strategy for migrants and their families. It can improve well-being through increased income and access to better services. It can also help families in times of crisis by strengthening their ability to cope with environmental, economic, political, and security risks and shocks. For migrants in vulnerable situations, migration can be a source of protection and empowerment (IOM, 2020). However, when people are forced to move or are displaced, it often occurs irregularly and in a more insecure manner, which can present development challenges for migrants, their families, and communities when not well-managed. The development potential of migration can be difficult to attain when migrants face mobility restrictions, social exclusion, xenophobia, exploitation, abuse, and/or lack of access to decent work and basic services.

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9. While these Guidelines focus on addressing migration-related issues at the national level, it is important to note that many migration opportunities and risks impact at the local level. It is therefore critical to also engage with local stakeholders and to promote coherence and complementarity between government and development cooperation migration integrating efforts at regional, national and local levels.

Meso: With the right conditions in place, migration can have positive development impacts in countries and communities of origin, transit, destination, and return. Migrant remittances can provide direct development support, through transfer of money, skills, technology, values and ideas. Migrants can open new markets, economic activity, innovation, and bring new cultural experiences for societies. However, in the absence of effective integration policies, concerns over social "dumping", along with sociocultural challenges, can undermine social cohesion and contribute to social tensions.

Macro: Well-managed migration can have net positive fiscal benefits, with positive effects on labour productivity and GDP. Beyond these economic impacts, migration can also contribute to societal gains, including in poor and fragile contexts. For example, migrants can play a significant role in post-conflict reconstruction and recovery. However, without the necessary frameworks and management mechanisms in place, the impact can be negative. A lack of legal channels for migration can lead migrants to engage smugglers, inadvertently contributing to organized crime, feeding corruption, and undermining rule of law.

HOW DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS MIGRATION

Both development and a lack of development can impact migration and the way in which people migrate. There is an increasing understanding that migration can be an expression of the opportunities provided through development when occurring in a safe, orderly and regular manner. Development deficiencies, including a lack of employment opportunities, the marginalization or discrimination of socioeconomic or ethnic groups and inadequate service provision can have a decisive impact on people's real and perceived future life prospects in a country or a community and thus lead to a decision to move.

In recent years, there has been a tendency for development aid to be increasingly seen as a strategy to reduce migration, through addressing what are believed to be the "root causes" of migration. Improvements to development generally lead to an increase in mobility in the short term. However, over a longer period, with improvements in institutional factors in countries of origin, prospective migrants are more likely to be able to pursue their aspirations at home or make an informed choice and migrate in an orderly and regular manner.

The ways this plays out can be felt at three different but interrelated levels:

Figure 2.2
How development can impact migration
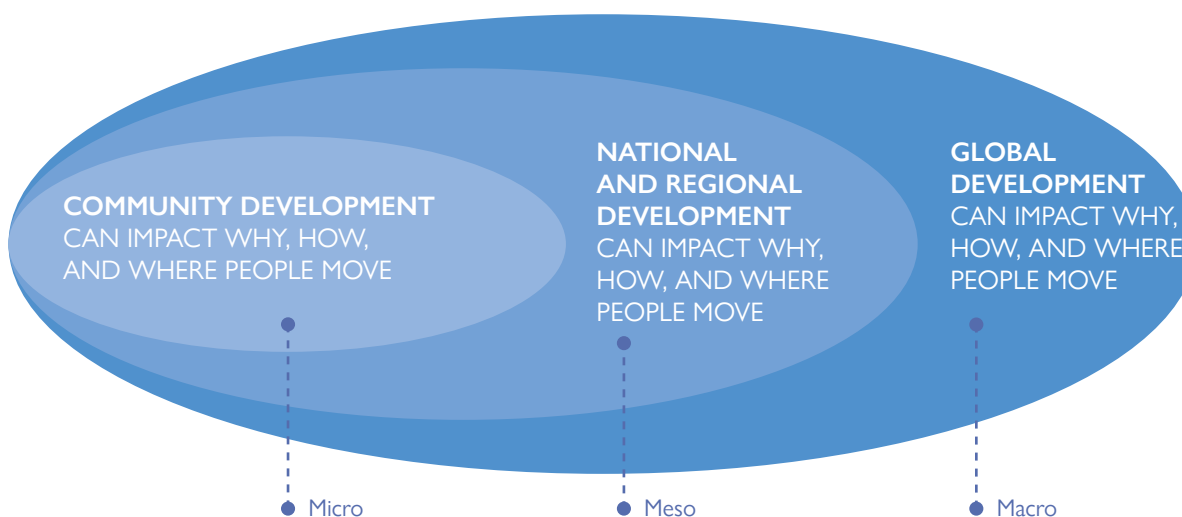
Micro: Various factors contribute to the reasons why people move, the way in which they move (forced, irregular, regular), and where they move to. Their relative income level/access to capital, age, education, health and gender have a bearing on this. Better quality education can increase both the ability to migrate (as many immigration systems require a base level of education and educated people tend to have more capital) and the desire to do so. Increases in personal income can make migration more affordable and enable families to exchange up-front costs for perceived gains from migration. People living in poverty and "trapped" populations may find it more difficult to move.

Meso: Availability of livelihoods, jobs, essential services, as well as political and social inclusion within communities all have an impact on the need or desire to migrate. In general, economic growth and improved livelihoods both increase the aspiration to migrate and ease constraints to migrate. In fact, countries earning USD 8,000–10,000 per capita annually produce three times more emigrants than countries earning USD 2,000 or less (Clemens and Postel, 2018).

Macro: Reasons for migrating are often connected with poor governance, acute and chronic poverty, and conflict and insecurity. Migration can also be a consequence of crisis, both natural and human-made, and the country's ability to effectively respond to such crisis. In the medium to long term, increased fragility related to climate change, population growth, and greater inequality could result in more populations being displaced and more people deciding to move in search of better opportunities.

MIGRATION MYTHS

Migration and its links with development are often the subject of political and media attention, which contributes to the proliferation of various myths about the links between the two. Some of the most common myths are:

Myth 1: Development discourages emigration

- **Evidence:** Generally, members of the poorest segment of a population do not migrate internationally because they do not have the means to do so. Research following the Andaman Sea Crisis in 2015 revealed how poorer households accessed irregular migration pathways through "travel now, pay later" schemes which promised to provide them with employment in Malaysia that was not always available upon arrival, committing households to spiralling and unserviceable debts (IOM, 2017).

- **Implications for development cooperation:** The possible impacts of development cooperation on migration need to be assessed, including the possibility that both emigration and immigration may increase as poverty is reduced. Development cooperation may also enable migrants to access safer migration pathways, rather than risky irregular migration routes.

Myth 2: Migration hampers the development of countries of origin

- **Evidence:** Migrants contribute significantly to the development of communities of origin and destination, through the transfer of money, skills, technology, values and ideas. In 2020, international migrants from low or middle-income countries remitted 540 billion USD to their countries of origin which, despite the COVID-19 pandemic and predictions of remittance flow disruptions, is only 8 billion USD less than in 2019 (World Bank, 2021). The net development impact on origin communities depends not only on the resources that leave, but also the remittances, skills, and other resources that migrants contribute back home. Despite the socioeconomic hardships migrants faced during the pandemic, their global remittance contributions remained resilient – underscoring that migrants are drivers of a lot of development globally.

- **Implications for development cooperation:** The development costs and benefits of emigration on partner countries should be assessed to determine how development cooperation can maximize the benefits, while minimizing costs.

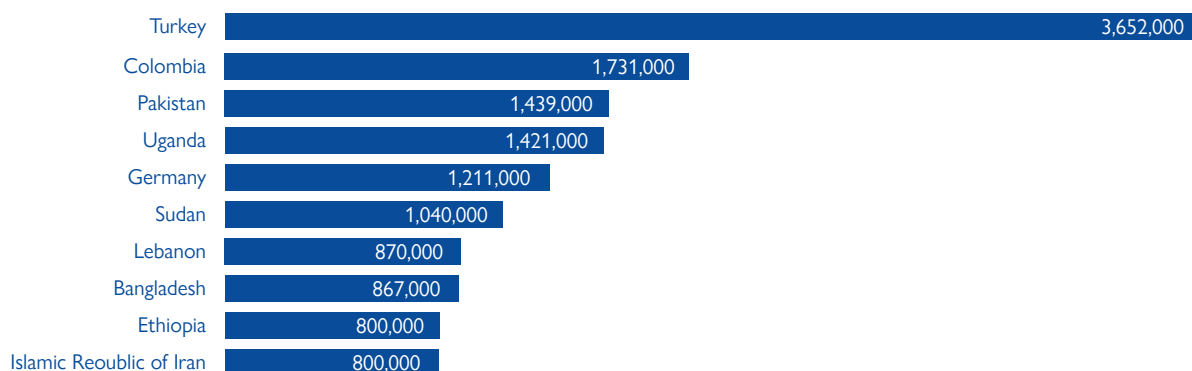**Myth 3: Migrants drain resources in countries of destination**

- **Evidence:** In 2019, there were 169 million international migrant workers worldwide, an increase of 5 million migrant workers (3 per cent) from 2017 (ILO, 2021). Migrants are often of working age and can relieve demographic pressures in ageing economies while also generally contributing more in taxes and social contributions than they receive in benefits. In 2020, ILO recognized that 86.5 percent of migrant workers were prime-age adults (ages 25-64), and there was a greater participation rate of migrants than non-migrants (69.0 per cent and 60.4 per cent respectively) (ILO, 2021). Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the crucial role labour migration holds for economies. G20 countries implemented exceptional measures in sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, aged care among many others to retain migrant workers in struggling sectors (OECD, 2021).

- **Implications for development cooperation:** Interventions can be carried out to assess and foster the positive development impacts of migration in partner countries, including with respect to public finances, the labour market, and public services.

Myth 4: High-income countries host the majority of refugees

- **Evidence:** Low or middle-income regions hosted 83 per cent of the world's displaced persons at the end of 2020 (UNHCR, 2021). Turkey hosted 3.7 million refugees – 15 per cent of all people displaced across borders globally, the largest population of any country. Meanwhile, Colombia hosted 1.7 million and Pakistan hosted 1.4 million. Germany was the only high-income country in the list of the top ten host countries, hosting 1.2 million displaced persons by the end of 2020 (UNHCR, 2021).

- **Implications for development cooperation:** Development cooperation must assess and take into account the development challenges and opportunities that partner countries face in hosting displaced persons.

Figure 2.3
Top ten refugee-hosting countries

Country	Value
Turkey	3,652,000
Colombia	1,731,000
Pakistan	1,439,000
Uganda	1,421,000
Germany	1,211,000
Sudan	1,040,000
Lebanon	870,000
Bangladesh	867,000
Ethiopia	800,000
Islamic Reoublic of Iran	800,000

Source: UNHCR, 2021.

Further reading: **10 myths about migration and development**

Revisiting the 'migration hump':

Migration experts have argued that development in poorer countries will lead to more emigration in the short term and will fall when the countries hit a GDP per capita of 7,000 USD to 13,000 USD. This is referred to as the 'migration hump'. However, recent findings have challenged this theory. By measuring the evolution of OECD migration data and GDP data of 198 countries over a 35-year period, it was discovered that emigration decreased when income levels increased. One of the remaining challenges is determining a causal link between economic growth and migration given that there are several factors that need to be considered, such as geographical positioning, political stability, or family connections (Benček and Schneiderheinze, 2019).

KEY INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS AND FORUMS

International understanding of the links between migration and development has improved significantly in recent decades. Governments have also increasingly integrated migration into their own development strategies, while development cooperation agencies have progressively developed targeted programming to link migration and development. In parallel, there has also been global recognition of the importance of working beyond silos both thematically and across the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus. This requires simultaneously, rather than sequentially, engaging with different stakeholders in reducing vulnerabilities and improving sustainable development.

Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN):

Working across the HDPN allows for strengthening the coherence of efforts to arrive at the common aim of effectively reducing people's needs, risks and vulnerabilities, supporting prevention efforts, and thereby shifting from delivering humanitarian assistance to ending need. This is firmly in line with the collective pledge of 'leaving no one behind' which is the bedrock of sustainable development. This requires moving beyond silos and working in partnership to find collective solutions that prioritize 'prevention always, development wherever possible, humanitarian action when necessary' (OECD, 2019).

The following developments underline the progressive international recognition of the links between migration and development, further highlighting the need to integrate migration into development cooperation.

- The **1990**, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families brought together dispositions already adopted by international human and labour rights instruments that apply to migrants, with the objective to protect them from exploitation and the violation of their human rights.[10]

- In **2005**, one of the recommendations in the report of the Global Commission on International Migration is to integrate migration into development plans to improve migration governance.

- In **2006**, the first United Nations High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development called for migration to be integrated into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, and sector policies and programmes.

- In **2007**, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) was launched to create an informal, non-binding, voluntary, and government-led process to informally discuss relevant policies, practical challenges and opportunities of the migration-development nexus, and to engage with other stakeholders.

- In **2010**, the Global Migration Group published a handbook on mainstreaming migration into development planning, a concept it defined as "the process of assessing the implications of migration on any actions planned in a development and poverty reduction strategy."

- In **2013**, the second United Nations High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development placed migration firmly on the post-2015 development agenda, recognizing the multi-dimensional reality of migration and the need for cross-cutting and coherent approaches to deal with it.

- In **2015**, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its subsequent 17 Sustainable Development Goals were adopted. The Agenda is a commitment to achieve sustainable development by 2030 globally so that no one is left behind. It outlines a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, providing an overarching framework to address the complex and dynamic relationship between migration and development.

Read more under **Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**

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10. United Nations General Assembly resolution 45/158.

- In **2015**, Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development was created to support and complement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, contextualizing its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions and reaffirming the strong political commitment to address financing.

- In **2015**, the Paris Agreement was adopted at COP21 as the first universal, legally binding global climate change agreement. It recognizes the growing links between climate change, displacement and migration, calling for States to respect and promote the rights of migrants. From the Paris Agreement, the Task Force on Displacement was formed which is mandated to develop recommendations on climate change-related displacement.

- In **2015**, the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 was adopted. It recognizes migrants' specific vulnerabilities in disasters and is aimed at addressing drivers of climate and disaster-related displacement by enhancing cooperation between countries, developing DRR plans, promoting the use of multi-hazard, early warning systems and addressing displacement risks.

- In **2016**, the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants culminated in the signing of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, which recognized migrants' contributions to development in countries of origin and residence, and called for the adoption of a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and a Global Compact on Refugees.

- In **2016**, the New Urban Agenda was created as a framework for the sustainable management of cities. In the New Urban Agenda, States commit to combatting discrimination faced by many urban residents, including refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status. It recognizes the significant cultural, social, and economic contributions of migrants and calls for local authorities to support migrant participation in cities.

- In **2018**, the UN General Assembly adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. It is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement to cover all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. Specific references to sustainable development include the guiding principle on sustainable development, Objective 2 on minimizing the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin, and Objective 19 which relates to migration and development, including integration of migration in development development.

Read more under **Global Compact for Migration.**

- In **2018**, the UN General Assembly also adopted the Global Compact on Refugees which recognized the need for a holistic approach to international protection including themes of development and a multi-stakeholder approach.

- In **2019**, the High-level Debate on International Migration and Development (in lieu of the 2019 High-level Dialogue) informed the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) by taking into consideration the outcomes of other processes related to international migration and development. Member States observed that migration is both a development strategy and a development outcome of major relevance to countries of origin, transit and destination. Efforts should be taken to integrate migration in global policy agendas as well as in development planning at the national level.

- In **2019**, DAC Recommendations on HPDN were adopted by DAC with the aim to strengthen coherence between humanitarian, development, and peace spheres in order to shift from delivering humanitarian assistance and focus on longer term development objectives. Instability as a cause of protracted conflict, political, economic, and social crises all contributed to increases in displacement, hampering development outcomes.

- In **2022**, the first International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) will take place. The IMRF will be held every four years and serve as the primary intergovernmental global platform for Member States to discuss and share progress on the implementation of all aspects of the Global Compact, including as it relates to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Relevant human rights commitments:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

- International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

- Convention on the Rights of the Child

- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

- Declaration on the Right to Development

- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Noted in the UN Secretary-General's Report on "International Migration and Development" (A75/292).

Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is made up of 17 SDGs and 169 associated targets for people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership, spanning across all areas of sustainable development. In the Agenda declaration, it is recognized that migrants make positive contributions to sustainable development and that migration requires coherent and comprehensive responses.

Most importantly, States pledged that "no one will be left behind", which cannot be achieved if migrants are not included in efforts to achieve the goals set out in the Agenda.

Migration is relevant to all of the SDGs and is directly referenced in several targets of the SDGs. More extensive analysis can be found in IOM's Guide for Practitioners on Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (IOM, 2018).

SDG	Relevance to migration
1 NO POVERTY	• Migration can be an effective poverty reduction tool for migrants and their families and can make significant contributions to development efforts in both countries of origin and destination. • Migrants contribute significantly to economies of host communities by increasing the tax base, boosting aggregate demand, raising productivity through more efficient allocation of skills in labour markets, promoting more entrepreneurship and innovation. • Through remittances, higher and/or diversified incomes, migration can be associated with positive impacts on household finances through improved savings, assets, investments, insurance and access to financial services.

2 ZERO HUNGER	• Food insecurity can be a driver of migration for individuals and their families. • Increasing income and productivity of small-scale food producers is crucial, as they can be potential drivers of migration. • Strengthening disaster adaptation strategies (fighting climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding) for agricultural communities can promote productivity and production, and boost their livelihoods and help prevent forced environmental migration.
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	• Universal health coverage can only be achieved when migrants are not excluded from accessing services. • Addressing the health of migrants has positive knock-on effects. It is indirectly linked to progress in other targets, for example by reducing long-term welfare costs, facilitating integration and contributing to social and economic development. • Migrant women and girls, especially those who have been trafficked or are in an irregular situation and who have been victims of abuse and sexual or gender-based violence, often lack access to appropriate health care, information and education.
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	• Migrant children in host countries, particularly irregular child migrants, often suffer disadvantages in accessing quality education. Education can facilitate their socioeconomic integration and improve their livelihoods as adults. • The lack of available quality education can motivate migration. • Migration is an important topic to include in national curricula – this can foster social cohesion.
5 GENDER EQUALITY	• Migration can be a source of empowerment for women and girls, but they can also be especially vulnerable to violence, sexual abuse and exploitation at all stages of the migration process, especially during transit or at their destination. • Most migrant domestic workers are female. Actions that increase the value of domestic work could reduce the burden of unpaid work and enhance the wellbeing, dignity and status of unpaid carers and domestic workers, including migrants, and, in turn, contribute to gender equality.
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	• Water scarcity and related issues may impact on living standards, food availability and health which in turn can be drivers of migration. • It is crucial to include all migrants in efforts to improve access to safe and affordable drinking water and to work towards equitably and sustainably improving access to water in all communities, including both migrants and host communities in these efforts. • It is equally important to include all migrants in efforts to improve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene and to work towards equitably and sustainably improving access to sanitation and hygiene in all communities, including both migrants and host communities in these efforts.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	• Inexpensive and alternative energy solutions can benefit vulnerable or displaced communities with limited or no access to electricity. This can be achieved by including all migrants at all stages of the migrant lifecycle in efforts to improve access to affordable, reliable and modern energy. • Increasing migrant and diaspora investment, knowledge and skills transfers, and other mechanisms, into initiatives that address sustainable energy infrastructure and technology is equally important.
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	• Decent jobs and safe and secure work environments for migrants are essential if they are to become productive members of society and contribute to economic growth. • Labour migration can contribute to economic growth, and the need to seek decent work influences migration decisions. • Multiple associated health risks due to poor working and living conditions, and the various forms of exploitation and discrimination that some migrant workers face need to be addressed.
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	• Migrants can transfer valuable knowledge and skills to their countries of origin and destination, helping to support technology development, research and innovation. • By receiving adequate skills and training, migrants can participate in infrastructure development employment. • Expanding access of all migrant groups and migrant-founded enterprises, to financial services, including refugee and returned migrant enterprises can support in addressing unemployment.
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	• Migration can reduce global inequalities when people move to expand their livelihoods and contribute to the development of their countries of origin and destination. • Social protection policies can exclude labour migrants. If vulnerable groups, including migrants, could participate more in social protection, inequalities would narrow. • Actions that reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances can enhance the development impact of migration in their communities of origin.
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	• Most migrants move to cities. Ensuring that migration is addressed in urban planning and local policymaking contributes to building sustainable and inclusive cities. • Without effective management of urban migration, many migrants face heightened risks and vulnerabilities and local authorities must take extra care to proactively address the needs of migrants in their cities. • More affordable housing, such as through low-income public housing or subsidies, would help reduce the need for informal settlements, squatting and slums.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	• Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns can help to protect migrant workers from exploitation. • Ensuring all migrants have information on how to take steps to improve sustainable management and efficiently use natural resources can also contribute to more responsible consumption and production.
13 CLIMATE ACTION	• In response to climate hazards and subsequent disasters, circular migration can be used as a livelihood diversification strategy to support climate vulnerable communities build resilience and recover from shocks, stressors and crises. • Understanding migration patterns and how these change over time in response to changing climatic and socioeconomic conditions can support the creation of early warning systems for improved preparedness and response. • Integrating displacement, migration and climate-related human mobility into all relevant education and awareness-raising on climate change, and raising awareness of the links between climate change and migration is important.
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	• Combatting marine and coastal ecosystem degradation and diversifying the livelihoods of communities that are dependent on marine resources can help address migration. • Migrant and diaspora investments can support initiatives addressing marine and coastal ecosystem sustainability.
15 LIFE ON LAND	• Deforestation, land degradation, desertification and biodiversity loss can have profound impacts on communities whose livelihoods rely on natural resources and can be drivers of migration. • Displacement or migration of people due to desertification and land degradation can be addressed by increasing migrant and diaspora investment into related initiatives addressing desertification and land degradation.
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	• Irregular migrants and young migrants, particularly girls, are at greater risk of violence, trafficking and exploitation. Stronger, more transparent and accountable institutions and improved access to justice can help to protect and promote migrants' rights. • Migration can contribute to making communities more diverse and inclusive. • Ensuring migrants' access to justice, including for irregular migrants and unaccompanied children, contributes to promoting the rule of law, justice, trust in the institutions and stability.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- Engaging in efforts to mainstream migration into development policy and programmes that build capacities of governments can help countries more effectively manage migration.

- Strengthened migration mainstreaming efforts can be achieved by participating in international dialogues and capacity-building on migration governance at local, national, regional and international levels, including cooperating on topics such as bilateral agreements and return migration.

- Improving data on migration flows can allow the development of better migration governance policies and enables governments to leverage the development potential of migration.

Global Compact for Migration

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration is the first intergovernmentally negotiated agreement to cover the dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. The Compact lays out a cooperative framework comprised of 23 objectives, along with provisions for implementation, follow-up, and review. It provides a framework of common principles, commitments, and understandings among States on all aspects of international migration, including the humanitarian, development, and human rights-related dimensions.

The conclusion of the Compact is in line with SDG target 10.7 and other migration-related goals and targets set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Notably, Objective 19 of the GCM calls on Governments to: "Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries" by *integrating migration into development planning and sectoral policies at the local, national, regional and global levels, taking into consideration relevant existing policy guidelines and recommendations … in order to strengthen policy coherence and effectiveness of development cooperation.*

Implementing the Global Compact for Migration:

The UN Network on Migration (Network) consists of members of the UN system who wish to be a part of it and for whom migration is of relevance to their mandates. An Executive Committee provides overall guidance and sets strategic priorities for the Network. IOM serves as the Coordinator and Secretariat of the Network.

It was established to ensure effective, timely, and coordinated system-wide support to Member States as they respond to the Global Compact for Migration. The Network's workplan focuses on key issues where the UN system can add value in delivering concrete results in supporting the implementation, follow up, and review of the Compact. The workplan is available on the Network's website.

With a distinct focus on refugees, the Global Compact on Refugees aims to strengthen the international response to large movements of refugees. It's objectives are to ease pressures on countries that welcome and host refugees, build self-reliance of refugees, expand access to resettlement in third countries and other complementary pathways, and foster conditions that enable refugees to return voluntarily to their home countries. In the Compact, emphasis is placed on the importance of linking humanitarian and development efforts and investing in the resilience of refugees and local communities.

European Union Policy Commitments

European Union's policy commitments related to international cooperation and development have increasingly recognized the interlinkages between migration and development:

- **2009:** The EU agrees that making migration work for development should be included as one of five priority challenges in its commitment to policy coherence for development.

- **2011:** The Agenda for Change aims to adapt the way that the EU delivers aid in a fast-changing environment, highlighting the need for strengthening the development-migration nexus.

- **2011:** In the renewed Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, the importance of integrating migration into development thinking and increasing awareness among practitioners of the relevance of migration issues to development are stressed.

- **2013:** The communication on Maximising the Development Impact of Migration underlines that further progress is required at the donor level to effectively integrate migration issues into development policies and instruments in other sectors.

- **2014:** In the Council conclusions on migration in EU development cooperation, migration is recognized as a multifaceted phenomenon. and a more systematic incorporation of migration in dialogue and programming with partner countries is recommended.

- **2015:** The Valletta Summit Action Plan and Political Declaration committed European and African Governments to take into further consideration migration in their development strategies, programming and implementation.

- **2015:** The European Agenda on Migration confirmed the importance of maximizing the development benefits of migration for countries of origin through "stronger action to link migration and development policy."

- **2016:** The communication on forced displacement and development called for a stronger humanitarian and development nexus, recommending more coordinated programming in humanitarian aid and development cooperation addressing displaced persons.

- In **2017**, at the 5th AU-EU Summit, EU and African leaders agreed to support the migration of students, staff and academics across the African continent. They also agreed to enhance exchange programmes between Africa and Europe, such as ERASMUS+. Regarding migration, leaders discussed how to tackle migrant smuggling and how to address jointly the root causes of irregular migration.

- **2017:** The European Consensus on Development aligns EU development policy with the 2030 Agenda. The new Consensus acknowledges that well-managed migration can "make positive contributions to inclusive growth and sustainable development", while recognizing that "addressing migration cuts across many policy areas, including development, good governance, security, human rights, employment, health, education, agriculture, food security, social protection and environment, including climate change."

- **2019:** The European Green Deal is the flagship policy framework of the European Commission. It will impact almost all major aspects of the European economy by mainstreaming environmental and climate considerations into all major policy areas including development programming.

- **2020:** The New Pact of Migration and Asylum confirmed the importance of deepening international partnerships and commits to stepping up cooperation in the creation of economic opportunities in countries of origin, especially for youth, and developing orderly channels for legal migration into Europe.

MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

International cooperation and development can be more effective by proactively considering the ways in which migrants and migration impact sustainable development (and vice versa). This requires systematically considering how development policies, plans, and interventions influence migration or the experiences of migrants and communities and how the potential of migration can be leveraged to support development priorities in a given country or region.

Conditions for migrants to fully and effectively contribute to sustainable development can be facilitated by coherently integrating migration across sectors of development cooperation, and at the all levels, such as local, national, regional and beyond. This also entails a recognition of the horizontal linkages across sectors, and the vertical linkages between the various levels of governance. This is often referred to as policy coherence.

Policy coherence for development:

Policy coherence for development aims at minimizing contradictions and building synergies between different policies. When policy operates in silos, key opportunities to reach all potential beneficiaries and maximize migration's development potential are lost. This can also lead to policy incoherence.

WHY INTEGRATE MIGRATION INTO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Through effective migration mainstreaming, the contextualized risks and opportunities related to migration can be factored into the types of development interventions that international cooperation and development actors pursue. Integrating migration into development cooperation can:

Make development cooperation more inclusive and rights-based: Human rights are inherent to all human beings, including migrants. Nevertheless, migrants can face specific vulnerabilities, as recognized in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They can be politically disenfranchised and may lack access to basic services, which can prevent them from exercising their human rights and constrain their contribution to sustainable development. Development cooperation interventions are, therefore, more inclusive and rights-based when their impact on migrants and migrants' potential contribution to their implementation are taken into account.

Make it easier to identify and address development challenges: The two-way links between migration and development are not always considered. This can result in unexploited opportunities and unmitigated risks. Potential risks include: 1) not reaching vulnerable or hard-to-reach populations meaning that they fall through safety nets and become "left behind"; 2) not developing effective contingency plans in the case of

mass movements or displacement which could hamper development efforts, for example as a result of disasters; 3) unknowingly causing an increase in displacement or irregular migration through a development cooperation intervention, for example in the case of a large infrastructure project; 4) missing key targets in population-based programming (e.g., public health promotion campaigns), which can be exacerbated when there is a lack of data disaggregation.

Make development cooperation more coherent and effective: Development interventions in one sector may affect migration and migrants in a way that affects development outcomes in another sector. For instance, interventions that aim to develop skills can increase emigration if suitable jobs are not available. This can, in turn, lead to an initial outflow of capital, which ultimately can generate remittances that may be channelled towards investment in other sectors. Integrating migration means better understanding such links so that development cooperation is more coherent across sectors.

Creating enabling conditions for effective migration mainstreaming:

Beyond understanding the reasons for why and how to integrate migration into development cooperation, it is crucial to put theory into practice. To do so, there is a need for:
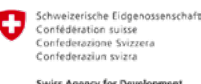
- **Internal awareness-raising and capacity-building:** Development cooperation staff require regular training in order to better understand the linkages between migration and development; and effectively use migration-related activities and tools throughout the intervention cycle.

- **Technical support:** Designating technical specialists on migration ensures that development cooperation staff at headquarters and field offices can access the technical assistance required to understand migration linkages, use these Guidelines, draw from policy developments and research, and capitalize on the lessons learned from project/programme evaluations.

- **Quality assurance:** Designating staff with migration expertise to review the quality of project/programme documents ensures that migration activities have been appropriately integrated.

HOW TO INTEGRATE MIGRATION INTO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Successful cooperation requires mutually agreed goals and priorities, balancing development and migration objectives as well as realistic expectations about likely outcomes and the expected results timeline. To capitalize on opportunities and address any challenges related to migration, migration should be integrated into all stages of a development intervention.[11] Different organizations use different language to describe the phases of the intervention cycle (as referred to often as a project or programme cycle). Despite the differences in language, most organizations and agencies follow a similar approach to planning, management, monitoring, and evaluation (see Table 3.1). With the MMICD package of resources, the phases of the intervention cycle are those used by the European Commission in its development cooperation work.

Table 3.1
Comparison of intervention cycles of selected development cooperation agencies[12]

EC	FCDO	USAID	SDC	DFAT
Programming	Definition	Country/regional strategic planning	Programmatic framework	Policy and planning
Design[13]	Mobilization	Project design and implementation	Identification	Design and procurement
Implementation	Delivery	Activity design and implementation	Phase planning	Implementation and performance management
		Monitoring	Implementation	
			Monitoring	
Closure	Closure	Evaluation	Evaluation	Review and evaluation

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11. The intervention cycle provides a structure to ensure that stakeholders are consulted, and relevant information is available throughout the life of the project. This can inform decisions during project implementation and, following evaluation, contribute to a knowledge base that can inform future programming.
12. Some phases have been simplified to facilitate comparability.
13. According to DG INTPA guidance, identification (early design) and formulation (final design) phases could be merged into a single design phase, considering pragmatically that an intervention might not be fully identified until it is formulated.
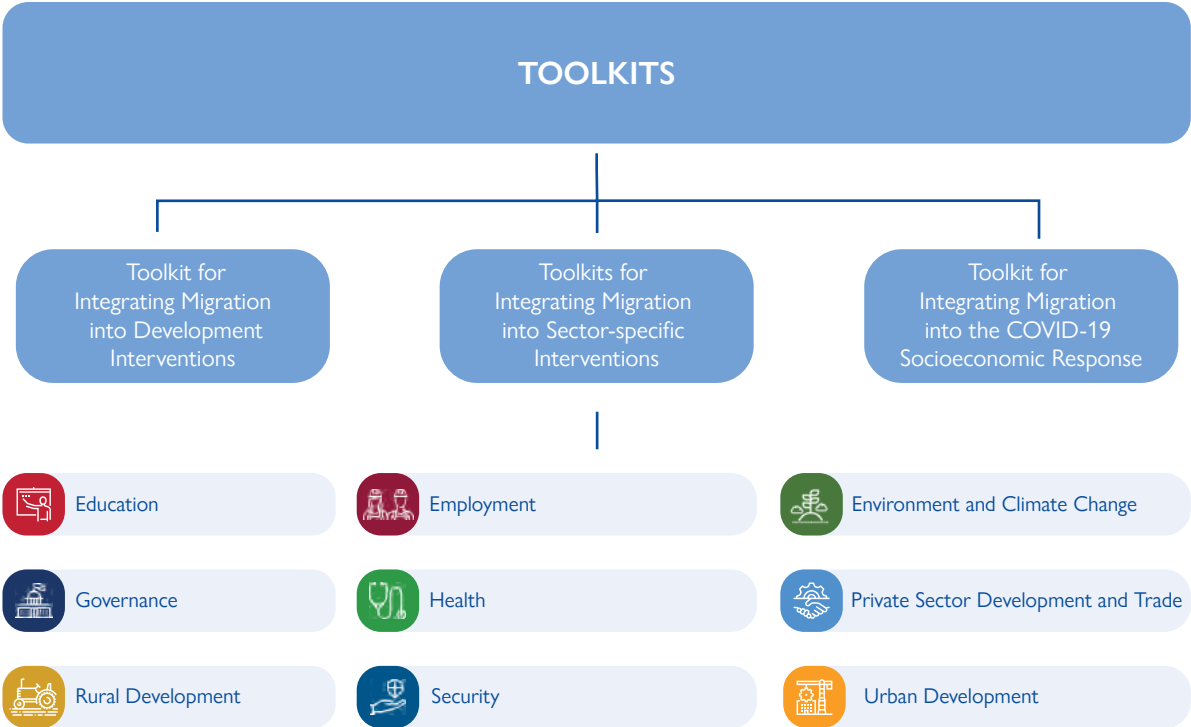
There are different ways to approach mainstreaming migration at different phases of the intervention cycle. Although there is no one size fits all approach for integrating migration into development interventions, tools that form part of the MMICD package can be drawn on when designing, monitoring, or evaluating an intervention. These are not prescriptive but can be adapted based on the context to help international cooperation and development actors explore the ways that migration can be integrated into their interventions. There are various tools that can be drawn on for development cooperation more broadly or development cooperation efforts focused on specific priority sectors, including health, education, employment, urban development, rural development, governance, security, private sectors.

These tools are available in the following Toolkits:

Toolkit for Integrating Migration into Development Interventions: provides information and tools for development partners to help them integrate migration into international cooperation and development interventions.

Toolkits for Integrating Migration into Sector-specific Interventions: provides information and tools for development partners to help them integrate migration into development sector interventions. These are the nine targeted sectors for which a dedicated Toolkit is available: health, education, employment, urban development, rural development, governance, security, private sector development and trade, and environment and climate change.

Toolkit for Integrating Migration into the COVID-19 Socioeconomic Response: provides information and tools for development partners to integrate migration into development-centred plans, programmes and interventions linked to the 5 pillars of the UN Response Framework for the Immediate Socioeconomic Response to COVID-19 launched in 2020.

TOOLKITS

- Toolkit for Integrating Migration into Development Interventions
- Toolkits for Integrating Migration into Sector-specific Interventions
- Toolkit for Integrating Migration into the COVID-19 Socioeconomic Response

Education	Employment	Environment and Climate Change
Governance	Health	Private Sector Development and Trade
Rural Development	Security	Urban Development

Although the content within the tools vary based on the focus, the overall approach is the same. They follow the logic of the intervention cycle. Integrating migration into development interventions, across the various phases of the intervention cycle, offers a systematic approach for mainstreaming migration. This includes the programming, design (including identification and formulation), implementation, and closure phases:

INTERVENTION CYCLE
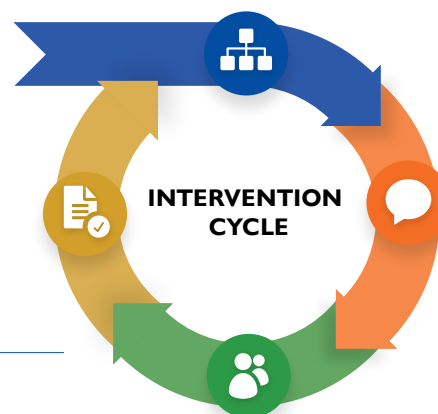
Programming

During the strategic planning phase, migration should be considered. This phase is the most important entry point to integrate migration, as this is the time when the objectives and priorities for the entire intervention cycle are set and the key indicators are developed.

Aims of phase	Analyse the country context and determine the objectives and sector priorities for cooperation.
Activities	Analyse the migration situation of the partner country / region
	Identify migration stakeholders
	Integrate migration into the narrative of country / regional strategy documents
Tools	Quick Diagnostic
	Situation Analysis
	Policy Checklist
	Stakeholder Analysis

Design

Considering migration during the identification and formulation of interventions is critical for developing migration-sensitive interventions that consider: a) the potential effects of the intervention on migrants and migration more broadly; and b) opportunities and challenges related to migration and migrants. The key output during this phase is a project document (also referred to as an Action Document) that includes a context analysis, implementation arrangements, and an indicative logframe with indicators.

Aims of phase	Identify intervention ideas that are consistent with the strategies of the partner country and development cooperation globally; assess the feasibility of an intervention; and formulate the intervention
Activities	Prioritize areas for support
	Integrate migration into the project design
	Include migration-sensitive indicators in the project documents
Tools	Quick Diagnostic
	Situation Analysis
	Policy Checklist

...	Stakeholder Analysis
	Problem Analysis
	Risk Analysis
	Theory of Change
	Indicator Bank
	Project Design Checklist

Implementation

During implementation, it is important to monitor progress, identify any challenges, verify that the activities developed during design are appropriate, and suggest modifications as required. Migration dynamics can change rapidly and any changes in this area will impact the success of the intervention. In addition, during the implementation phase, it is important to engage with migration stakeholders to discuss monitoring and review activities. As a result of this monitoring, the intervention's budget, time schedule, and logical framework can be adjusted.

Aims of phase	Work with implementing partners to deliver the intervention's planned impact and monitors and reports on progress
Activities	Gather relevant migration data and monitor how effectively migration has been integrated
Tools	Quick Diagnostic
	Project Monitoring Checklist

Closure

Even if it has not been considered at any other phase, integrating migration into the evaluation of an intervention can provide insights into whether or not migration was relevant and if so, how it was addressed in the intervention, or if the intervention had an unintended influence on migration. Through the effective dissemination of evaluation findings, lessons learned can inform policies and future development cooperation.

Aims of phase	Assess the intervention design, implementation, and results
Activities	Consider migration in evaluation plans
	Integrate migration into evaluation designs
	Use migration-related evaluation findings to foster evidence-based policy dialogue and project development
Tools	Quick Diagnostic
	Project Evaluation Checklist

At each phase, the following guiding principles should be considered to ensure that the intervention leaves no one behind and contributes to wider sustainable development outcomes.[14] These should also help to ensure that interventions are mindful of indigenous communities, and persons of all genders, ages, and abilities.

- **Rights based approach:** Adopting a rights-based approach entails considering rights principles at all phases of the intervention cycle and across the tools. This includes ensuring that interventions are in conformity with international human rights frameworks and standards, and with particular consideration for migrants' rights.

- **Do no harm:** The 'do no harm' principle emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the protection needs of migrants (particularly those in vulnerable situations) are considered. This also requires recognizing the potential for harm at any phase of an intervention and ensuring that this is addressed from the outset.

- **Non-discrimination:** The principle of non-discrimination is fundamental to basic human rights and has relevance across all migration-related interventions. Migrants are particularly vulnerable to discrimination and therefore, particular care should be taken to ensure that interventions are inclusive and non-discriminatory, regardless of migration status, sex, age, gender, sexuality, religion, race or any other status.

- **Gender-sensitive and child-centred approaches:** Gender is a central component of an individual's migration experience. The roles, expectations, and power dynamics associated with being a man, woman, boy or girl, exposes individuals to different types of vulnerabilities and risks. Therefore, gender should be taken into consideration at all phases of an intervention. Additionally, any interventions involving children should follow a child rights approach, with the best interest of the child at the centre.

- **People centered:** Interventions that integrate migration have a human dimension that includes migrants, communities or origin, transit, destination and/or return. Social cohesion is strengthened and/or reinforced by targeting community members equally, while considering their respective needs. Therefore, the needs and experiences of 'people' should be at the centre of any intervention.

- **Whole-of-government, whole-of-society:** The role and responsibility of governments is critical in responding to the multi-dimensional realities of migration. This typically requires horizontal and vertical engagement, across all sectors and levels of government. Similarly, governments cannot respond to migration realities alone. Engaging with a range of actors, across society, including (but not limited to) migrants, diaspora, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, among others, contributes to ensuring a holistic response.

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14. These guiding principles are broadly guided by the universal values of the 2030 Agenda and the guiding principles in the Global Compact for Migration. For more information, see Key International Commitments and Forums.

ANNEXES

FURTHER RESOURCES

Title	Organization	Description
Essentials of Migration Management 2.0	**IOM**	Provides online resources and foundational training to government officials and all stakeholders dealing with migration
Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development	**GMG**	Provides support in the collection, tabulation, analysis, dissemination, and use of migration data.
Integrating Migration into Common Country Analyses (CCAs) and Cooperation Frameworks (CFs): Training for UN Country Teams	**UN Network on Migration**	Supports UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in integrating migration into UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), presenting migration as a cross-cutting issue in the 2030 Agenda and aligning implementation of the GCM with achievement of the SDGs. The training systematically articulates connections between the GCM and the 2030 Agenda across all thematic areas to support UNCTs integrate migration as a core consideration and component of their work.
Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development	**OECD**	Addresses four dimensions of the migration cycle: emigration, remittances, return and immigration. Using data gathered from empirical review, the relationship between migration and development is explored.
IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development	**IOM**	Outlines a whole-of-organization approach to comprehensively integrate migration and development into policymaking and programming within IOM.
My JMDI Toolbox and E-Course on Migration and Local Development	**JMDI**	Provides a flexible and comprehensive tool for local stakeholders (local authorities, civil society, migrants' associations, academia, international organizations etc.) on how to mainstream migration into local development planning

Title	Organization	Description
Leave No Migrant Behind: The 2030 Agenda and Data Disaggregation	IOM	Offers user-centric guidance on disaggregation of SDG indicators by migratory status. It is aimed at practitioners across governments, international organizations or other actors who work with migration and/or SDG data.
M4D Net	IOM	Offers a global hub on migration and sustainable development, bringing together practitioners and policymakers from around the world to exchange ideas, develop skills, and consolidate partnerships to harness the development potential of migration.
Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners	IOM	Helps policymakers integrate migration into local and national development planning by equipping states and development actors with relevant guidance and tools to better understand the migration-SDG connections and to take practical action to integrate migration into SDG implementation in partnership with all relevant actors.
Migration Data Portal	IOM	Offers a unique access point to timely, comprehensive migration statistics and reliable information about migration data globally.
Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF)	IOM	Provides Migration Governance Indicators to assess national frameworks to help countries in the assessment of the comprehensiveness of their migration policies, as well as to identify gaps and areas that could be strengthened.
Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A Handbook for Policy-makers and Practitioners	GMG	Provides a migration and development overview, outlines processes for mainstreaming migration into development planning, and provides a compilation of migration and development program experiences and ideas that illustrate how migration can be used to promote development in a practical way, through programmes, interventions and projects.
Mainstreaming Migration into Policy Development	ILO, ITC, IOM	A training course which explores migration, sectoral policies, and how to ensure coherence between the two through multi-stakeholder mechanisms. In each of the building blocks of this training course, the M&D nexus and the realities it entails are considered at both at the national and local levels.
Reintegration Handbook - Practical guidance on the design, implementation and monitoring of reintegration assistance	IOM	Assists local and regional authorities mainstream migration into all governance areas for enhanced policy coherence in migration and development.

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