



INTEGRATING MIGRATION INTO URBAN DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS



A TOOLKIT FOR INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
ACTORS

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This publication was made possible through the support provided by European Union (EU), under the terms of the Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development (MMICD) project. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the EU.

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This publication has been issued without formal editing by IOM.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication was drafted by Katy Barwise, Alison Talkers, and Elizabeth Linklater (IOM) and in close collaboration with Stephanie Loose (UN Habitat) and Annika Lenz (UN Habitat).

The drafting team would like to thank the following people for their inputs: Dyfed Audrey (UN Habitat), Soumyadeep Banerjee (IOM), Tomas Ernst (IOM), Joanne Irvine (IOM), Geertrui Lanneau (IOM), Sok Leang Kim (IOM), Erwan Marteil (DG INTPA), Mihaela Onofras (IOM), Cécile Riallant (IOM), Frederic Saliez (UN Habitat), Iacopo Viciani (DG INTPA).

Cover photo: Bholu slum, Dhaka, started to be built by migrants affected by river erosion, many of them lost their land to the river. Nowadays the population of the slum is a mixture of economical and climate change migrants. Amanda Nero / IOM. Southern Asia, Bangladesh.

 2021 International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat)

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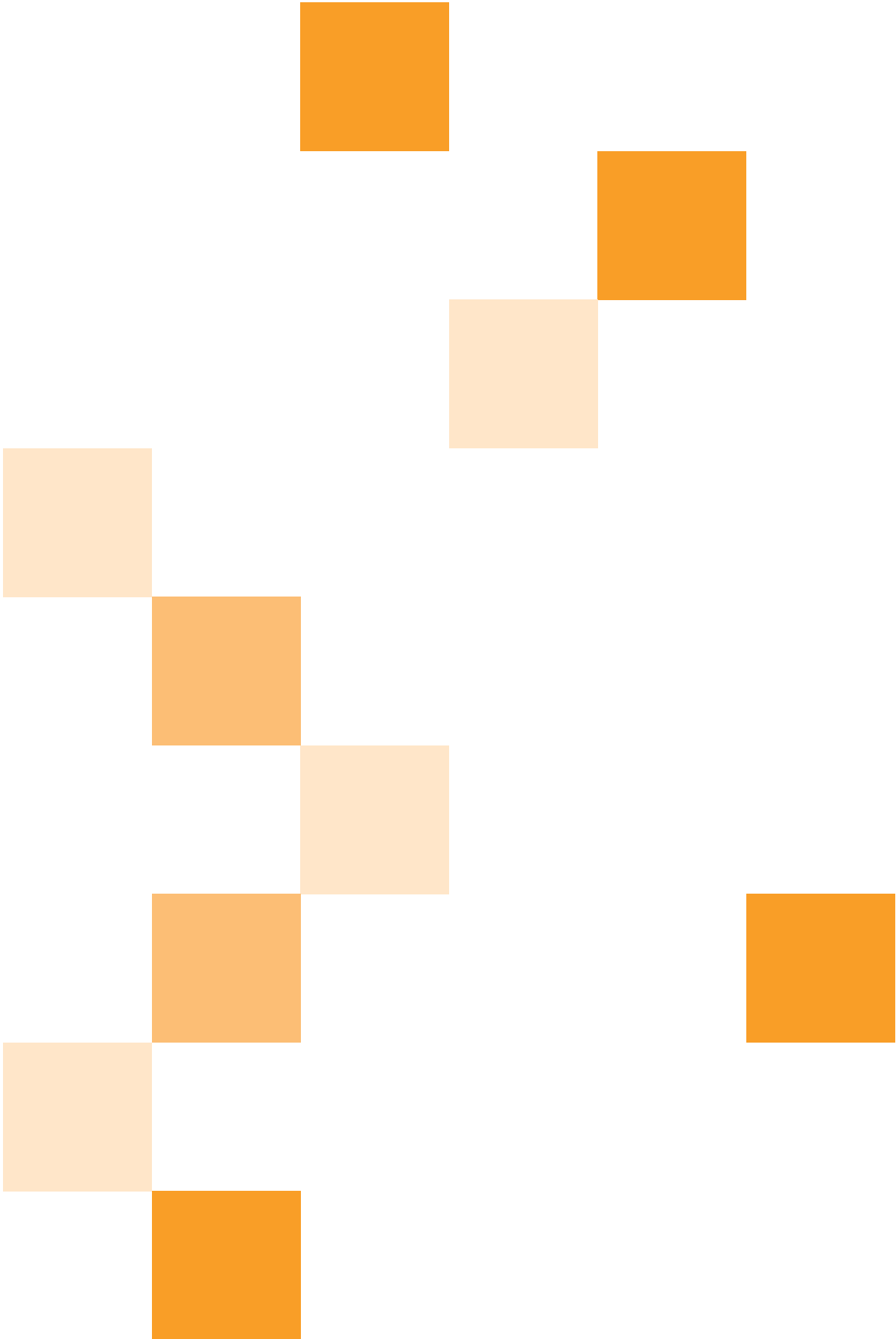


TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	IV
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	V
INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION 1: BACKGROUND	2
SECTION 2: TOOLS	6
TOOL 1: QUICK DIAGNOSTIC	9
TOOL 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS	11
TOOL 3: POLICY CHECKLIST	14
TOOL 4: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS	16
TOOL 5: PROBLEM ANALYSIS	24
TOOL 6: RISK ANALYSIS	29
TOOL 7: THEORY OF CHANGE	32
TOOL 8: INDICATOR BANK	34
TOOL 9: PROJECT DESIGN CHECKLIST	38
TOOL 10: PROJECT MONITORING CHECKLIST	40
TOOL 11: PROJECT EVALUATION CHECKLIST	42
ANNEXES	44
ANNEX I: KEY GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS AND COMMITMENTS	45
ANNEX II: EUROPEAN UNION DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN THIS SECTOR	48
ANNEX III: SECTOR-SPECIFIC GUIDELINES AND TOOLS	49
ANNEX IV: GUIDING PRINCIPLES	53
ANNEX V: DATA SOURCES	54
ANNEX VI: EXAMPLES OF RELEVANT SDG TARGETS	55
ANNEX VII: INDICATOR BANK (EXPECTED RESULTS)	59
REFERENCES	66

ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
GUO	Global Urban Observatory
HLPR	Housing, Land, and Property Rights
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC-ILO	International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
JMDI	UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative
MMICD	Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SuRe®	Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure
UN	United Nations
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

GLOSSARY OF TERMS¹

A note on terminology: In this Toolkit, 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.

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

Bilateral labour arrangements: All forms of bilateral arrangements between States, regions and public institutions that provide for the recruitment and employment of foreign short- or long-term labour.

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.

Circular migration: A form of migration in which people repeatedly move back and forth between two or more countries.

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.

Cross-border displacement: The movements of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and move across international borders.

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.

Disaster risk reduction: Policy objective to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.

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.

Early warning system (disaster): An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events.

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

Environmental migration: A person or group(s) 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.²

Integration: The two-way process of mutual adaptation between migrants and the societies in which they live, whereby migrants are incorporated into the social, economic, cultural and political life of the receiving community. It entails a set of joint responsibilities for migrants and communities and incorporates other related notions such as social inclusion and social cohesion.

Internal migrant: Any person who is moving or has moved within a State for the purpose of establishing new temporary or permanent residence or because of displacement.

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.

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 his or her 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.

Protracted displacement: A situation in which displaced persons, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and/or other displaced persons have been unable to return to their habitual residence for three years or more, and where the process for finding durable solutions, such as repatriation, integration in host communities, settlement in third locations or other mobility opportunities, has stalled.

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 (migrant): Personal monetary transfers, cross border or within the same country, made by migrants to individuals or communities with whom the

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