INTEGRATING MIGRATION INTO SECURITY INTERVENTIONS

A TOOLKIT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTORS

Funded by

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Implemented by

IOM UN MIGRATION

In collaboration with

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Rue Montoyer 40
1000 Brussels
Belgium
Tel.: +32 2 287 7000
Email: ROBrussels@iom.int
Website: www.eea.iom.int

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ACRONYMS

DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DDR	demobilization, disarmament and reintegration
DG INTPA	Directorate-General for International Partnerships
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EU	European Union
FSMI	Fragility, Stability and Mobility Index
GBV	gender-based violence
HDPN	Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	internally displaced persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MMICD	Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development
NGO	non-governmental organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

GLOSSARY OF TERMS[1]

A note on terminology: In this Toolkit, ***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.

Armed conflict: A conflict in which there is a resort to armed force between States or protracted armed violence between governmental authorities and organized armed groups or between such groups within a State.

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

Community policing: A well-defined concept which aims at not only strengthening the bond between police service and the community by addressing security concerns, but also enhancing the State's ability to provide long term solutions to community problems in addition to protecting life and property effectively and efficiently.[2]

Community stabilization: Community Stabilization is a process that addresses open or latent drivers of conflict and fragility, which negatively impact on the capacities of communities to co-exist in a mutually beneficial way, with the aim of preventing and resolving displacement and irregular migration related to human-made and/or natural crises. It's a process that restores social cohesion between communities and the social contract between local authorities and the population. It includes creating the conditions for communities to address their grievances and tensions through dialogue, cooperation and mutual support, collaboration with governments, civil society groups and traditional leaders based on trust and confidence, and regaining of both collective and individual agency to recover from crisis and become more resilient to future shocks.

Conflict sensitivity: A set of principles and practices aimed at reducing the negative impact and maximizing the positive impact of interventions on conflict dynamics in the communities supported. It requires that development partners (a) understand the context in which they operate; (b) understand the interactions between their activities and that context; and (c) use that understanding to maximize positive and minimize negative effects of their interventions on affected populations.[3]

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.

1. Unless otherwise stated, the terms in this glossary are drawn from the IOM Glossary on Migration (IOM, 2019a).
2. *Source:* IOM Internal Guidance Note. Community Engagement and Policing (CEP).
3. *Source:* Integrating Conflict Sensitivity: An Operational Guide. Department of Operations and Emergencies (IOM, forthcoming).

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.

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.

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 refugees, 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.

Remittances: Personal 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 it.

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. See the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for more information.

Social cohesion: While there is no one universal definition, social cohesion is usually associated with such notions as "solidarity", "togetherness", "tolerance" and "harmonious co-existence" and refers to a social order

in a specific society or community based on a common vision and a sense of belonging for all communities; where the diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances are appreciated and positively valued; those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities; and strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds in the workplace, in schools and within neighbourhoods.

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. See the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for more information.

Transnational organized crime: An organized crime which has one of the following characteristics: (a) is committed in more than one State; (b) is committed in one State but a substantial part of its preparation, planning, direction or control takes place in another State; (c) is committed in one State but involves an organized criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one State; or (d) is committed in one State but has substantial effects in another State.

Vulnerable group: Depending on the context, any group or sector of society (such as children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, ethnic or religious minorities, migrants, particularly those who are in an irregular situation, or persons of diverse sex, sexual orientation and gender identity (SSOGI)) that is at higher risk of being subjected to discriminatory practices, violence, social disadvantage, or economic hardship than other groups within the State. These groups are also at higher risk in periods of conflict, crisis or disasters.

To learn more, see **IOM's Glossary on Migration (IOM, 2019a).**

INTRODUCTION

The ***Toolkit for Integrating Migration into Security Interventions***[4] is part of a series of tools developed under the Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development (MMICD) project, funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). It complements the MMICD's core Guidelines on Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development and is one of its practical Toolkits[5] for putting migration mainstreaming into practice. This Toolkit was developed in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Purpose: The Toolkit is intended to provide concise, operational, and user-friendly information and tools to support partners to understand how migration can be reflected in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development cooperation interventions (i.e. projects or programmes) that have a security focus. Although there is no one size fits all approach for integrating migration into security interventions, the tools can be adapted to various contexts to make development cooperation more coherent and effective by harnessing the development potential of migration and ensuring that any related challenges and/or opportunities are fully assessed.

Audience: The Toolkit has been designed to be used by international cooperation and development actors working in, or with, the security sector. While the specific target audience is international cooperation and development actors,[6] it can also be useful for other partners who are engaged in designing, implementing and/or evaluating interventions.

Structure: The Toolkit is divided into the following sections:

1. **Background:** the first section includes a brief overview of the linkages between migration and the security sector to provide a general understanding of the ways in which both interact.
2. **Tools:** the second section includes a set of user-friendly tools to support international cooperation and development actors with the integration of migration into security sector interventions, focusing on different phases of the intervention cycle.[7]

Following Section 2, there are a series of Annexes, including key global frameworks and commitments, EU development cooperation in this sector, other sector-specific guidelines and tools, guiding principles, data sources, examples of relevant Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, and the continuation of the indicator bank.

Sub-sectors: Most of the content of the Toolkit is categorized into four "sub-sectors",[8] which capture the main connections between migration and security (although non-exhaustive). The sub-sectors highlighted in this Toolkit include:

4. For the purpose of this Toolkit, security is defined as preventing and fighting violence, crime, torture; mitigating global and emerging threats; and better dealing with the aftermath of crises like wars, armed conflicts, and natural disasters. See more information on DG INTPA's work on peace and security here.
5. This Toolkit is one of the eleven other Toolkits that complement the Guidelines on Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development. Other Toolkits include: Standard Toolkit, COVID-19 Toolkit, and nine Sector Toolkits on (i) health, (ii) environment and climate change, (iii) employment, (iv) governance, (v) private sector development and trade, (vi) rural development, (vii) security, (viii) urban development, (ix) education.
6. Specifically, EU institutions and EU delegations, EU member States, development partners, government authorities in partner countries and other donors (incl. traditional (bilateral and multilateral) and non-traditional (private sector, foundations, etc.).
7. The Intervention cycle in this Toolkit is informed by the phases used by the European Commission in its development cooperation work.
8. These sub-sectors were informed by the ways that DG-INTPA categorizes its work on peace and security.

Exploring linkages with other sectors: Security is closely tied with the governance sector concepts, among others. To explore connections with the rule of law, access to justice, anti-corruption, and more, there is a complementary Toolkit on Integrating Migration into Governance Interventions that was developed in collaboration with UNDP that can be accessed here.

SECTION 1

BACKGROUND

Security is a necessary precondition for sustainable development (European Commission, 2021). The drivers of insecurity or instability such as poverty, corruption, weak institutions, lack of rule of law,[9] natural resource governance, and conflicts, often overlap with the drivers of migration and the realities that migrants face when on the move. Migrants are also particularly vulnerable to security threats, especially if they hold irregular migration status, weak social networks or support systems, have no access to legal identity or hold insufficient income or access to livelihoods. These factors can make migrants or potential migrants more susceptible to exploitation, including human trafficking, exploitation and abuse, violent extremism, xenophobia, and social exclusion. In addition, they might face barriers in accessing justice and redress.

Migration, notably irregular migration, is also often negatively portrayed by States and national security forces as a security concern, which in turn strengthens prejudice and bias and undermines the protection and support of migrants. Migration, in particular irregular migration, is often viewed by criminal networks as a source of profit, which exposes migrants to insecurity and, among others, fosters funding mechanisms that can strengthen destabilizing forces. Security actors have obligations to protect the rights of migrants in countries of origin, transit and destination. When well-managed, migrants can contribute to and benefit from improved security in countries of origin and destination. For instance, migrants can contribute to community policing to identify signs of exploitation and vulnerabilities by building trust, thereby contributing to maintaining and upholding peace and security. On the other hand, poor migration management can spark tensions and insecurity in countries of destination or camp settings by exacerbating pressures on resources or services.

Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus (HDPN) approach: At the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, it was recognized that humanitarian action alone was insufficient to resolve protracted crises. That same year, the twin resolutions on Sustaining Peace in the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly called on the development, peace and security, and human rights pillars to work in an integrated fashion to prioritize prevention, address root causes of conflict and support institutions for sustainable peace and development. This approach has come to be known as the Humanitarian– Development–Peace nexus (HDPN) or the triple nexus (IOM, 2017a).

In order to explain the main connections between migration and security, the content of this Toolkit is divided into the following sub-sectors:

I SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Accountability, effectiveness, human rights, and the rule of law are core components of good governance in the security sector. Without these, the structures, institutions, and personnel responsible for the management, provision, and oversight of security in a country cannot promote peace. A well-functioning security sector contributes to regional stability and enhances opportunities for international cooperation. It is inclusive and representative of the population, including migrants, and operates in a transparent and accountable manner. This requires participatory and multi-stakeholder processes, fostering trust between security forces and the local populations they serve, and building the capacities of law enforcement to implement their mandate effectively.

Security sector reform can help migrants access justice and exercise their rights without discrimination or fear.

9. For more information, please see the Toolkit for Integrating Migration into Governance Interventions.

Security sector reform should ensure that migrants' needs (safety and security arrangements) and access to justice are accounted for. Both should be analysed together to arrive at integrated, coordinated solutions. This means that security forces and law enforcement services need to uphold migrants' rights and that migrants need to have ways to benefit from inclusive judicial and legal systems. A comprehensive and migrant-sensitive approach to law enforcement, as a result of security sector reform, can also help to prevent crime and foster social cohesion.

II TRANSNATIONAL AND ORGANIZED CRIME

Many of the benefits of globalization, such as easier and faster communication, movement of finances, and international travel, have created opportunities for transnational and organized[10] criminal groups to flourish, diversify, and expand their activities. Transnational criminal networks often prey on migrants in vulnerable situations, leading to exploitation and extortion at times. Crime prevention must be rights-based, migrant-sensitive,[11] gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, age appropriate, trauma-informed, and respect the rule of law. Each year countless lives are impacted by organized crime, such as human trafficking. Human trafficking[12] is both a cause and consequence of violations of human rights, as well as global inequality, gender discrimination, exclusion, and poverty.

Migrants can find themselves vulnerable to human trafficking, especially in a context of labour de-regulation and the normalization of poor working conditions in some sectors such as domestic work. This is heightened when migrants are dislocated from community and family support structures, are without access to legitimate forms of employment, legal status and social protection, or are moving irregularly (IOM, 2019b). The smuggling of migrants is another ongoing cross-border criminal activity that can put the lives and wellbeing of migrants at risk (UNODC, 2021b). Unstable societies, a lack of regular migration pathways, and poor border management can create a conducive environment for this transnational crime and the risks to which migrants are exposed (UNNM, 2021).

III CONFLICT PREVENTION[13]

The last decade has been marked by a challenging global environment for peace and stability (ECDPM, 2020). While most conflicts take place at subnational levels, many also spill over across national borders. Armed conflicts are often the result of a complex interaction of problems ranging from inequality, poor rule of law, limited livelihood opportunities, as well as competition over resources which have become exacerbated by the effects of climate change. One of the commonly referenced global security challenges is linked to radicalization and violent extremism.[14] Migrants may be fleeing conflict perpetrated by violent extremist groups in communities of origin, but may also be victims of coercive, deceptive, or exploitative recruitment into violent extremist groups. Lack of education, employment and freedom of movement have also been identified as risk factors for recruitment, alongside failure to integrate into host communities due to social exclusion and marginalization (IOM, 2018).

Moreover, if enabling conditions or absorption capacities are not present in countries and communities hosting migrants, including displaced persons, conflicts and tensions can arise (World Bank, 2018). In cases of instability or heightened tensions, diaspora can also play a key role in conflict prevention in both initial conflict mediation at local governance levels, and between groups involved in conflict through transnational networks and local knowledge (Probst, 2016). However, when engaging with the diaspora, it is important to note that the diaspora is not a homogenous body and is fragmented with varying opinions. Conflict prevention can help tackle the complex and multiple drivers of violence and instability that are also often the causes of displacement (IOM, 2017b). Prevention efforts, such as demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration (DDR), are generally most effective when carried out through a whole of community approach. Community policing is another crime and conflict prevention tool that can be considered.

10. There are many activities that can be characterized as transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, money-laundering, trafficking in firearms, counterfeit goods, wildlife and cultural property, and even some aspects of cybercrime.
11. For interventions to be migrant-sensitive, they must consciously and systematically incorporate the needs of migrants and take migration into account.
12. Trafficking in Persons does not need to be transnational, domestic and/or local trafficking might also target irregular migrants in transit and destination countries, or individuals may be trafficked internally.
13. "Conflict" is defined as "armed conflict" in reference to a terminology enshrined in International Humanitarian Law and applied to situations based on the assessment of the United Nations (UN) and other internationally mandated entities.
14. Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) is also an area of relevance for the other sub-sectors mentioned in this Toolkit.

IV STABILIZATION

Stabilization efforts can prevent, mitigate, and reduce the drivers and negative effects of migration, including displacement, in fragile settings (IOM, 2021). It involves working to create conditions for the restoration of normal social, economic, and political life by helping restore basic rights and security and by promoting social cohesion, functioning governance systems, and effective livelihoods and service delivery (ibid.). Community-centred stabilization includes vulnerable and marginalized populations (such as IDPs, refugees, ex-combatants, women, youth), local communities, as well as local authorities, and members of civil society in decision-making.

Stabilization aims to ensure a basic level of stability that provides a platform for longer-term development and security building. One important element of stabilization efforts is reconstruction (e.g. restoring electricity and water), where migrants can play a crucial role. For instance, transnational networks can facilitate the transfer of financial remittances, new expertise, and capacities to support reconstruction efforts, while displaced persons and returnees can lead on infrastructure rehabilitation in their communities. Moreover, taking an integrated, community-based approach to stabilization can bolster social cohesion by bringing communities together in pursuit of shared objectives and help prevent and mitigate conflicts, including those stemming from or contributing to violent extremism.

CROSS-CUTTING AREAS

These cross-cutting areas are non-exhaustive but important to consider and touch upon each of the referenced sub-sectors.

Gender

Persons of all genders and ages experience conflict, insecurity, and threats differently and the impact of security approaches is not equal across different groups. For instance, early and forced marriage, exploitative transactional sex, rape, sexual harassment, physical assault, discrimination, and exploitation are distinct protection risks for women and girls, especially in fragile settings (EIGE, 2020). Migrants of all genders and ages should enjoy equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. They play an important role in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response, and in post-conflict reconstruction.

Human rights

Human rights violations such as a lack of access to education, housing, arbitrary detention and torture, among many others, can act as a driver for people to move. When on the move, it is not uncommon that migrants' human rights are violated, especially migrant groups in vulnerable situations. Migrants are often at risk of such violations in countries of transit and destination due to prejudice, xenophobia, or a lack of willingness or capacity. Irregular migrants are particularly vulnerable to violations such as trafficking and exploitation for fear of discovery and deportation. Security services throughout all stages of the migration cycle have an obligation to protect and defend the human rights of migrants.

COVID-19 pandemic: As the world becomes more interconnected, the impact of COVID-19 goes beyond health considerations, but also has far-reaching socioeconomic and other consequences, including for the security sector. The pandemic has notably exacerbated vulnerabilities related to human trafficking or the smuggling of migrants due to border closures, suspension of existing visas, and issuance of new ones.

In recognition of the interlinkages between migration and COVID-19, IOM has developed a Toolkit on Integrating Migration into COVID-19 Socioeconomic Response.

SECTION 2

TOOLS

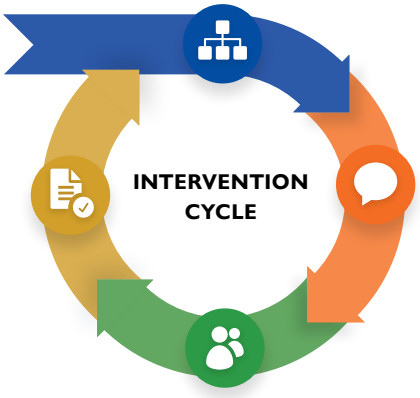
WHY USE THESE TOOLS?

With the support of the tools in this Toolkit, international cooperation and development actors can operationalize a migration mainstreaming approach. This means understanding how migration – in all its forms[15]– can be integrated in the design, implementation, and/or evaluation of security interventions, based on the context. Integrating migration into security interventions not only supports the inclusion of migrants, but also enhances development cooperation interventions by making them more coherent and effective.

WHEN AND HOW TO USE THE TOOLS?

The tools are intended to be used at the various phases of the intervention cycle.[16] They include guiding questions, checklists, and examples of project interventions to help users explore the concepts and connections with migration. The tools are designed to be adapted and used, regardless of region, country, and/or other contextual factors. They are not intended to be prescriptive, but rather guide or inform the mainstreaming of migration throughout the intervention cycle:

Figure 1:
Intervention Cycle Phases



PHASES	MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION
Programming Analyse the country context and determine the objectives and sector priorities for cooperation.	Analyse the migration situation and how it intersects with the sector context.
Design[17] Identify intervention ideas based on need and priority, assess their feasibility, and then formulate the intervention.	Explore how intervention design can incorporate migration considerations.
Implementation Work with implementing partners to deliver the intervention's planned impact and report on progress.	Monitor how migration impacts, and is impacted by, the intervention.
Closure Assess the intervention design, implementation and results.	Include questions relating to migration in evaluations.

15. See the Glossary of Terms for more information.
16. The above intervention cycle phases are those used by the European Commission in its international cooperation and development work. However, different organizations use different language to describe the phases of the project or programme cycle. Despite the differences in language, in general most organizations and agencies follow a similar approach to planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of their development cooperation interventions, and therefore the approach used in this Toolkit should still be applicable.
17. 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.

Figure 2:
Breakdown of the Tools

Tool 1: Quick Diagnostic

Provides an entry point for mainstreaming migration.

Tool 2: Situation Analysis

Gathers information and evidence to inform a more nuanced understanding of the connection between migration and security in a given context.

Tool 3: Policy Checklist

Explores the governance environment in relation to migration and security in a given context.

Tool 4: Stakeholder Analysis

Identifies which stakeholders should be consulted during programming and, as well as those who may be suitable partners and/or beneficiaries (direct and indirect) for an intervention.

Tool 5: Problem Analysis

Unpacks barriers or bottlenecks, from a migration perspective, and arrives at potential interventions to address them.

Tool 6: Risk Analysis

Highlights potential migration-related risks to interventions, as well as measures to mitigate these.

Tool 7: Theory of Change

Helps with the formulation of the results logic of an intervention, including ensuring that it incorporates and responds to migration-related factors identified.

Tool 8: Indicator Bank

Provides a comprehensive set of indicators (aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)) that can be integrated, or adapted for, an intervention.

Tool 9: Project Design Checklist

Offers a quick reference tool to ensure that migration has broadly been mainstreamed into project design.

Tool 10: Project Monitoring Checklist

Provides a quick reference tool to identify the extent to which migration has been integrated into project activities.

Tool 11: Project Evaluation Checklist

Offers a quick reference tool to evaluate how well migration was mainstreamed in an intervention.

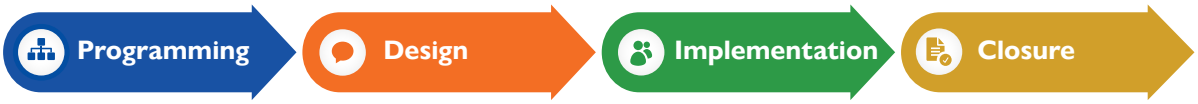
TOOL 1: QUICK DIAGNOSTIC

Why use this tool?

The Quick Diagnostic is intended to be a 'starting point' to mainstream migration within a security intervention. It can help to identify areas where migration could be integrated within the Programming Document or Action Document[18] and provides a foundation to further explore the subsequent tools.

When to use this tool?

This tool should be the first point of reference for mainstreaming migration into an intervention. However, it can be used at any, or all, phases of the cycle.



How to use this tool?[19]

The user can reflect on the questions to explore the different areas (e.g. justification, stakeholders, results) within a Programming Document or Action Document where migration could be (or was) mainstreamed. The Guiding Principles in Annex IV should also be kept in mind when using this tool. Depending on the need, other tools can be consulted to better understand and address the areas requiring further attention.

Areas	Questions
Analysis and Justification	Has an analysis been conducted on the migration-related situation and the linkages between migration and security (e.g. displacement, migrant engagement in conflict prevention and stabilization)? *For support, go to the Situation Analysis Tool*
Stakeholders and Participation	Are migration-related groups, associations, or the relevant migration unit involved in the design, implementation, and evaluation of the action? *For support, go to the Stakeholder Analysis Tool*
Policy Dialogue	Has the specific situation of migrants and communities affected by migration been raised in discussion with public authorities? *For support, go to the Policy Checklist Tool*
Results Framework	Are the outcomes, outputs and activities designed to meet the different needs and support the inclusion of migrants and communities? Is there a migration-related specific objective or result which is backed by at least one indicator, and for which evidence is (or will be) available? *For support, go to the Theory of Change Tool*
Data and Statistics	Have data and indicators for the intervention been disaggregated by migration status where appropriate and applicable (with necessary safeguards in place to not jeopardize the security of migrants)? *For support, go to the Indicator Bank Tool*

18. These documents are those used by the European Commission in its international cooperation and development indicative programming and formulation of interventions. However, different organizations use different language to describe project documents. Despite the differences in language, in general most organizations and agencies follow a similar approach.
19. This tool can be used irrespective of the sub-sectors of interest or in focus.

Budget	Have adequate financial resources been allocated for effective mainstreaming actions (vis-à-vis per cent of total budget)?
Guiding Principles	Have the guiding principles, such as the principle to 'do no harm', been considered and adequately reflected in the intervention? *For support, go to Annex IV: Guiding Principles*

Based on your context, take note of the areas where migration could be mainstreamed.

TOOL 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS

Why use this tool?

The Situation Analysis can be used to help gather information and evidence to inform a more nuanced understanding of the connection between migration and security in the country or region in focus.

When to use this tool?

The tool can be used at the start of the programming phase or as part of the context analysis in the design phase.[20]

How to use this tool?

The user can use this as a stand-alone situation analysis or as a complement to one traditionally conducted for security interventions, to ensure that they are sensitive to migration dimensions. The questions are organized by different types of migration (see the Glossary of Terms for related definitions). The data sources provided below in Annex V can be referenced when responding to the questions.

Type of migration[21]	Questions
Immigration *Relevant sub-sectors:*	1. What are the impacts of insecurity or instability on immigration flows in the country/region? How are different groups of migrants in terms of gender, age and ethnicity affected? 2. Are local and national security forces protecting migrants, as well as the community, and preventing and responding to security threats which would impact these groups? 3. Do migrants face discrimination or other barriers (social, legal, or administrative) that make it difficult for them to exercise their rights? 4. Are migrants represented within security institutions or involved in community policing mechanisms and platforms to support police and law enforcement services? Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.

20. During the design phase, context analysis, policy analysis and stakeholder analysis are not performed in a sequential manner: they are iterative processes and feed into one other.
21. Please refer to the Glossary of Terms for definitions of the migration types.

Type of migration	Questions
Emigration, diaspora and remittances ***Relevant sub-sectors:*** 	1. What are the impacts of insecurity or instability on emigration flows from the country/region? How are different groups of migrants in terms of gender, age, and ethnicity affected? 2. To what extent does emigration impact the actual safety and security of family members staying behind? 3. To what extent is the diaspora supporting efforts to rebuild the countries' security sector (e.g. fostering trust, calling for accountability) or in supporting broader peace and reconstruction outcomes in countries affected by conflict? 4. Are there any barriers to sending remittances to conflict settings or in situations of crisis (eg. high transaction costs and international sanctions)? Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.
Labour migration ***Relevant sub-sectors:*** 	1. To what extent do security concerns impact labour migration and cross-border trade? How are different groups of migrants in terms of gender, age, and ethnicity affected? 2. Is labour migration facilitated in a safe, regular, and orderly manner that contributes to regional stability and opportunities for international cooperation? 3. Are migrant workers working in certain sectors (e.g. domestic work) or encountering vulnerabilities (e.g. lack of documentation) that put them at risks of being victims or perpetrators of transnational and organized crime? Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.
Return migration ***Relevant sub-sectors:*** 	1. Is the process of return well understood by the police and community in the country or community? 2. Do return migrants face any security threats when returning to their country of origin (e.g. social exclusion, revictimization in cases of human trafficking)? 3. To what extent does return migration influence the security situation in the country or region (e.g. competition over natural resources, social dynamics), including the perception of security in the communities to which migrants return? 4. Are return migrants engaged in or impacted by any transnational or organized crime? Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.

Type of migration	Questions
Displacement *Relevant sub-sectors:* 	1. What are the drivers of insecurity and displacement at national and local level? How do they interact with broader regional and cross-border dynamics? 2. What proportion of displaced persons in the country have been displaced due to conflict, insecurity (including organized crime), or instability? Where are they living? 3. Do displaced persons have access to a transparent and effective justice system to deal with their claims and uphold their rights? Are community-based remedial / conflict-resolution mechanisms engaging with migrants in their hosting communities? 4. What are the security needs of displaced populations in camps settings? 5. What is the impact of displacement on conflict dynamics and insecurity in host communities? Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.
Environmental migration *Relevant sub-sectors:* 	1. How do environmental factors (slow onset events or natural hazards) interact with insecurity in the country context? What are the implications for communities? 2. Are the impacts of climate change influencing insecurity or conflict (e.g. use of land, access to food)? Are these pushing people to move? 3. Are there cases of tension stemming from the exclusion of pastoralists from resource governance, asymmetric information, or poor management of natural resources? 4. How does conflict and insecurity impact on pastoralism and other forms of environmental migration? What are the distinct impacts on different gender, age, ethnic, tribal and religious groups, as well as persons living with disability? 5. How do environmental migration and urbanization intersect in the given context? What are the implications for security dynamics in urban versus rural areas? Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.
Migrants in vulnerable situations *Relevant sub-sectors:* 	1. What is the situation of human trafficking in the country? Does this include forced labour, trafficking in persons for the exploitation of labour? 2. Have there been incidents of violent extremism in the country? Have migrants been targets of violence, of recruitment, or have they been impacted by resulting xenophobia? Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.

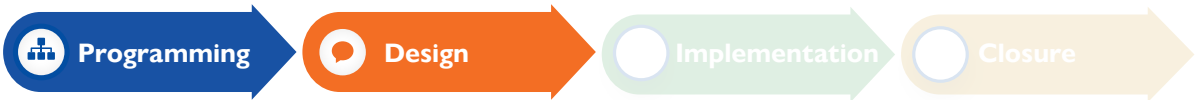
TOOL 3: POLICY CHECKLIST

Why use this tool?

The Policy Checklist can help to explore the governance environment in relation to migration and security in a given country or region. It can help understand the policy landscape[22] which could be reflected in Programming Document or Action Document[23] and/or may influence the implementation and overall impact of an intervention.

When to use this tool?

This tool can be used in the programming or design phase. It complements the analysis done in the Situation Analysis (Tool 2) and Stakeholder Analysis (Tool 4).



How to use this tool?

The user can go over the checklist to identify relevant policies, reflect on whether they address the needs of migrants and communities, and understand where there are gaps which may require further attention in the design phase. The questions are organized by sub-sector in order to align with the areas of potential interest or focus to the user. Key policy frameworks or strategies to keep in mind are referenced in Annex I.

Sub-sectors	Questions	Yes	No
Security Sector Reform	1. Do national security policies and plans take migration or migrants into account?	☐	☐
	2. Are security sector reform strategies participatory and inclusive of various stakeholders?	☐	☐
	3. Are there mechanisms in place for migrants to report crimes or rights violations in a safe and secure manner?	☐	☐
	4. Are there protection policies in place to ensure that migrant's data is protected?	☐	☐
	Note what policy considerations or gaps should be taken into account.		

22. EU cooperation remains guided by the EU policy framework and partner countries priorities, with the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs and the new European Consensus on development at the core of the programming process. See Annex II for more information on EU development cooperation in this sector.
23. These documents are those used by the European Commission in its international cooperation and development indicative programming and formulation of interventions. However, different organizations use different language to describe project documents. Despite the differences in language, in general most organizations and agencies follow a similar approach.

Sub-sectors	Questions	Yes	No
Transnational and Organized Crime	1. Are there mechanisms in place at national or subnational levels to protect victims of trafficking or aggravated smuggling?	☐	☐
	2. Are there national and regional policies in place to address transnational criminal activities?	☐	☐
	3. Do these policies address the risk factors groups (e.g. social exclusion, lack of employment or poor working conditions) that lead to the potential recruitment of migrants into organized crime?	☐	☐
	Note what policy considerations or gaps should be taken into account.		
Conflict Prevention	1. Does conflict analyses and/or conflict contingency planning consider the impact of insecurity on migration flows?	☐	☐
	2. Do national security policies and plans consider the complex and multiple drivers of violence and instability that often trigger displacement?	☐	☐
	3. Are there policies or other measures in place to protect civilians during conflict and thereby reduce displacement risks?	☐	☐
	4. Is there a legal and policy framework in place at national or regional level to support disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes and do these frameworks and their operationalization support conflict prevention outcomes?	☐	☐
	5. Do national security policies and plans, including those that address violent extremism, look to address the distinct needs of migrants and actively engage them in prevention efforts?	☐	☐
	6. Do national security policies prevent people from fleeing humanitarian crisis and conflict (UNODC, 2021a)?	☐	☐
	Note what policy considerations or gaps should be taken into account.		
Stabilization	1. Do national and/or regional plans related to stabilization support the restoration of basic rights and security of migrants and communities?	☐	☐
	2. Do national and/or regional plans related to stabilization support the inclusive engagement of migrants and local communities though, for example, community-based planning?	☐	☐
	3. Are security-related strategies designed to restore social, economic, political life post-conflict or crisis being effectively implemented?	☐	☐
	4. Are there policies in places to facilitate remittance transfer to crisis or conflict contexts?	☐	☐
	Note what policy considerations or gaps should be taken into account.		

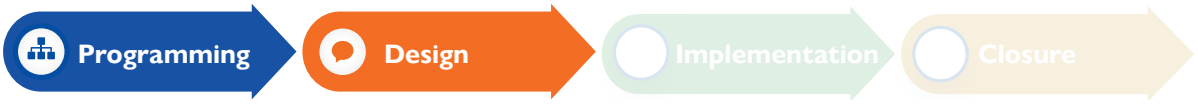
TOOL 4: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Why use this tool?

The Stakeholder Analysis can be used to identify which stakeholders should be consulted during programming, as well as those who may be suitable partners and/or beneficiaries (direct and indirect) for the intervention. This tool helps establish the potential experiences, role, and needs of the various stakeholders in a given country or region.

When to use this tool?

This tool is for use during the programming or design phase. It complements the analysis done in the Situation Analysis (Tool 2) and Policy Checklist (Tool 3).



How to use this tool?

The user can review the questions in this tool to explore the different stakeholder groups that could be engaged and how. The questions are organized by stakeholder group and provide a starting point to gather information on whether the stakeholders could:

- Provide contextual information to inform programming based on their **experience** (i.e. stakeholders to consult during programming or design);
- Be potential partners and/or implementors who can support the achievement of the intervention results based on their **roles** (i.e. stakeholders that could be an implementing partner), and/or;
- Be beneficiaries (direct or indirect) of the intervention based on their **needs**.

Users are encouraged to review the questions in each column of the stakeholder analysis to identify areas of relevance and then click on the boxes to indicate the most relevant stakeholders in each category. Prior to using the tool, it is recommended to broadly identify the stakeholders that are present in your country or region. Potential key stakeholders are referenced in table below the tool.

Stakeholders	Questions		
	Experience	**Roles**	**Needs**
Migrants (of all migration types, gender, ages and categories) *Relevant sub-sectors:* 	1. What are some of the situations that make some migrants vulnerable to security risks (e.g. lack of regular migration pathways)? 2. Do migrants have trust in national security forces?	1. Are migrants (including diaspora) involved in security interventions? 2. Are migrants involved in peacebuilding, conflict mediation, response, and prevention? If so, how?	1. What level of awareness and understanding do migrants have of their rights and how to claim them? 2. Which migrants are most at risk during situations of insecurity? What kind of support do they need?
	Click if should be consulted: ☐	Click if should be a partner: ☐	Click if should be a beneficiary: ☐
Communities impacted by migration *Relevant sub-sectors:* 	1. Are there tensions between migrants and communities affected by migration? 2. If conflict-induced displacement is occurring, who are the main actors involved, such as armed groups, organized criminal groups, or gangs?	1. What role do communities play in responding to security challenges? 2. Do the communities have a role in reporting violence or crimes against migrants? 3. What is the role of the communities in the reintegration of return migrants, including individuals returning to communities following their participation in a DDR process?	1. What security challenges do the community face that need to be addressed? 2. Are area-based and whole-of-communities approaches necessary to sustain peace? 3. Are communities equipped to sustain and effectively absorb IDPs, or reintegrate return migrants?
	Click if should be consulted: ☐	Click if should be a partner: ☐	Click if should be a beneficiary: ☐

Stakeholders	Questions		
	Experience	**Roles**	**Needs**
National governments (including institutions in charge of migration governance, development planning, sector policies, and national–local dialogue) *Relevant sub-sectors:* 	1. How are migrants' rights and well-being affected by the approaches taken by the justice department and related State institutions, such as police, prisons and detention centres? 2. What are governments doing to address the complex and multiple drivers of violence and instability?	1. Which entities in the national government are responsible for policies related to security? 2. Do entities responsible for security consider migration in their policies and interventions? Do they consider it negatively, as a risk, or positively, as an opportunity?	1. Do national security forces have the human resources, knowledge, finances and capacity to effectively address transnational and organized crime with a victim-centred approach? 2. What changes or reforms need to be considered by police and justice institutions to improve social cohesion and be more inclusive of diverse voices and perspectives?
	Click if should be consulted: ☐	Click if should be a partner: ☐	Click if should be a beneficiary: ☐
Subnational governments (including municipalities, city authorities and district/ regional councils) *Relevant sub-sectors:* 	1. Is there established trust between local security forces and the community (including migrants)?	1. What is the role of subnational government entities in the implementation of security-related policies?	1. Do local security institutions have the human resources, knowledge, finances and capacity to protect migrants' rights?
	Click if should be consulted: ☐	Click if should be a partner: ☐	Click if should be a beneficiary: ☐

Stakeholders	Questions		
	Experience	**Roles**	**Needs**
Civil society (including academic institutions, training institutions, NGOs, faith-based organizations, the media, and religious and traditional leaders) *Relevant sub-sectors:* 	1. What is the level of engagement between government and civil society actors on migration and security? 2. Are there any barriers for civil society organizations to support and advocate for migrants effectively?	1. Which civil society organizations play a critical role in providing services to migrants in vulnerable situations? 2. Do civil society organizations have an oversight role of security forces or facilitate discussions, such as peace talks, between groups, governments and parties in conflict?	1. Do civil society organizations have the resources, tools, and know-how to support and advocate for migrants' rights?
	Click if should be consulted: ☐	Click if should be a partner: ☐	Click if should be a beneficiary: ☐
Private sector (including industry and employer associations) *Relevant sub-sectors:* 	1. How is the private sector evolved in interventions related to security? 2. Does the private sector rely on migrant workers? In which sectors?	1. Are there private sector entities that play an active role in combating transnational and organized crime, including the labour exploitation of migrants?	1. Do employers need support in recognizing, and being empowered to report, instances of human trafficking? 2. Do private sector entities need support to ensure that their supply chains are free from forced labour?
	Click if should be consulted: ☐	Click if should be a partner: ☐	Click if should be a beneficiary: ☐

Stakeholders	Questions		
	Experience	**Roles**	**Needs**
International organizations *Relevant sub-sectors:*	1. What types of actions by international organizations are relevant with respect to migration and security? 2. How do international organizations identify, support and protect vulnerable migrants, such as those in detention centres, prisons, or held by military authorities?	1. Do international organizations, particularly IOM, UNDP, UNODC and other UN organizations active on migration, have country offices in partner countries and are they engaged as technical partners or implementing agencies?	1. Are mechanisms supported by international organizations drawn on to exchange information and build partnerships on migration and security?
	Click if should be consulted: ☐	Click if should be a partner: ☐	Click if should be a beneficiary: ☐
Other development and regional cooperation agencies *Relevant sub-sectors:*	1. Do development cooperation agencies have past, ongoing, or upcoming interventions on migration and security?	1. Is there a sector-wide coordination mechanism on security concerns (e.g. human trafficking)? If yes, does it include migration?	1. How are agencies sharing migration-related data, experiences, and other resources of use for security interventions?
	Click if should be consulted: ☐	Click if should be a partner: ☐	Click if should be a beneficiary: ☐

Quick reference to potential stakeholders		*Click if relevant*
Key UN partner(s)	FAO, DPO, ILO, IOM, UN-Women, UNDDR, UNDP, UNODC, UNDSS, WFP, UNHCR, WHO, World Bank	
Key government partners	Entity responsible for National Security	☐
	Entity responsible for Interior/Home Affairs	☐
	Entity responsible for Rural Development, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	☐
	Entity responsible for Natural Resources	☐
	Entity responsible Gender and Youth	☐
	Entity responsible for Education	☐
	Entity responsible for Health	☐
	Entity responsible for Labour/Employment and Social Services	☐
	Entity responsible for Trade, Industrial and Private Sector Development	☐
	Entity responsible for National Statistics	☐
	Entity responsible for Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling	☐
	Entity responsible for Diaspora Engagement	☐
	Entity responsible for Asylum and Refugee Affairs	☐
Other potential partners	Police Officers	☐
	NATO	☐
	Interpol	☐
	Regional organizations	☐
	States engaged in bilateral cooperation	☐
	Military and/or humanitarian support	☐
	Diaspora/Migrant Associations	☐
	Employers	☐
	Private Sector	☐
	NGOs (local and international)	☐
	Youth groups	☐
	Think tanks	☐
	Education institutions	☐
	Academia	☐

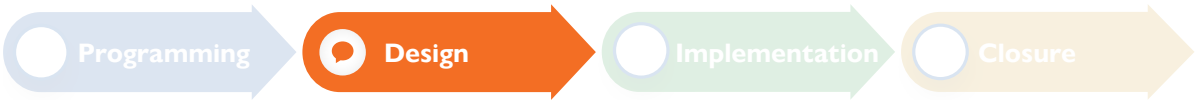
TOOL 5: PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Why use this tool?

The Problem Analysis is useful to unpack barriers or bottlenecks, from a migration perspective, that may have been identified during the programming phase and to arrive at potential interventions to address them.

When to use this tool?

This tool can be used during the design phase of the cycle.



How to use this tool?

The user can review the examples provided of potential problems linked to migration and security in the various sub-sectors of interest or in focus. Based on which problems are most relevant to the given context, the user can then consult the list of possible interventions (i.e. priority areas for support) to respond to the problem(s) that were identified. When conducting a problem analysis, it is important to consider problems facing different socioeconomic groups, including gender and age differences, as well as the needs of persons with disabilities and migrants in vulnerable situations.

Sub-sectors	Examples of problems identified	Potential interventions
Security Sector Reform	**Poor accountability within, and trust of, national security forces which undermines efforts to promote peace and social cohesion.**	1. Institute a complaints and feedback mechanism, in a consultative manner, with detailed operating procedures on how to address the grievances of migrants and other community members. 2. Build the capacities of security actors to implement their mandate effectively and report cases of misconduct and extreme use of force against migrants and other community members. 3. Improve the effectiveness of security institutions by increasing civilian oversight of security forces. 4. Implement community policing schemes to improve community engagement and social cohesion.
	Many migrants are unaware of their rights and/or justice systems or security institutions do not actively uphold their rights.	1. Establish a Migrant Resource Centre where information on the rights of migrants and the services (e.g. legal services) available are communicated. 2. Build the understanding of security actors on the rights of migrants through targeted capacity development efforts.

Sub-sectors	Examples of problems identified	Potential interventions
...	**A lack of diversity within law enforcement and the justice system may lead to a lack of trust in security institutions.**	1. Support measures that encourage the recruitment of a diverse workforce which is representative of the entire population in terms of background and language skills. 2. Support partner governments efforts to employ migrant women in the security sector (border services, law enforcement, etc.) to create a diverse and representative workforce. 3. Propose institutional changes or reforms that can ensure the inclusion of diverse voices and perspectives, such as from migrants.
Note any potential interventions that should be considered.		
Transnational and Organized Crime	**Exclusion, marginalization, and a lack of social inclusion can increase the risk of migrants being recruited into organized crime groups.**	1. Assess the types of inequalities and vulnerabilities that certain groups of migrants face which can make which them susceptible to recruitment and develop strategies and plans to address them. 2. Support partner countries' efforts to review and revise administrative provisions that hinder migrants' access to services, adequate housing, and employment opportunities.
	Criminal groups flourish, diversify, and expand their activities across borders and become transnational.	1. Work with partner countries to reinforce cross-border and regional cooperation between security forces and law enforcement services. 2. Support efforts to make security services, including border management personnel, aware of the linkages between migration, transnational crime, and migration governance.
	Crime prevention approaches taken are not rights-based, migrant-sensitive, or gender-responsive.	1. Build the capacities of law enforcement to implement their mandate effectively in a manner that respects human rights and the rule of law. 2. Institute a complaints and feedback mechanism, where individuals can report cases of misconduct or rights violations. 3. Ensure that participation of victims of trafficking in criminal justice procedures does not result in their prolonged or indefinite detention in shelters, or delays in their repatriation or violate their rights as victim / witnesses (UNODC, 2021a).

Sub-sectors	Examples of problems identified	Potential interventions
...	**Inequalities, gender discrimination, and/ or poverty are factors contributing to an uptake of cases of human trafficking.**	1. Develop a campaign to communicate to the general public on how to spot situations of existing or potential human trafficking cases and report them. 2. Work with partner countries to make sure that timely information is captured on types of profiles that human traffickers are targeting and implement prevention measures (e.g. regulation of labour).
Note any potential interventions that should be considered.		
Conflict Prevention	**A combination of factors such as inequality, poor rule of law, limited livelihood opportunities, climate insecurity, as well as the competition over resources make it challenging to sustain peace.**	1. Implement conflict prevention efforts with a whole of community approach to address challenges that threaten peace. 2. Support the inclusion of migrants and communities in decision-making processes and forums, promote dialogue with local administrations, and support trust building measures between the two. 3. Offer vocational and skills training to migrants and communities to support their integration within the labour market. 4. Work with the diaspora to leverage their transnational networks and knowledge to support conflict prevention efforts. 5. Build the capacity of local actors to reduce potential drivers and sources of conflict, including through preparedness, early warning, and conflict resolution mechanisms.
	Conflicts have the potential to spill across border, impact the security of communities, and trigger displacement.	1. Facilitate exchanges between political and civic actors to address conflict risks at the earliest possible stage. 2. Work with partner countries to build regional networks or mechanisms for early warning systems to intervene quickly and effectively in civilian crisis management. 3. Utilize tools like the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the Fragility, Stability and Mobility Index (FSMI) where relevant, to monitor mobility flows across borders as a result of conflict (DTM) as well as the interconnectedness of migration and stability dynamics (FSMI).

Sub-sectors	Examples of problems identified	Potential interventions
...	**Conflict prevention efforts are exacerbating tensions between migrants and communities.**	1. Work with partner countries to implement conflict sensitivity into all phases of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions that are aiming to mainstream migration. 2. Facilitate inter and intracommunity dialogue in an effort to understand potential grievances between migrants and the wider community and identify sustainable ways for these to be resolved. 3. Create or strengthen existing conflict resolution mechanisms related to the use of water, livestock, minerals and timber, if competition for natural resources seems to be contributing to the tensions between migrants and communities. 4. Support partner countries (especially local governments) to implement social cohesion measures in host communities with high percentages of migrants.
Note any potential interventions that should be considered.		
Stabilization	**Socioeconomic infrastructure restoration and essential services are needed to contribute to stability and mitigate displacement and migration drivers.**	1. Support the inclusion of displaced persons in local development efforts through community-based planning. 2. In full respect of do no harm and conflict sensitivity principles, bring together conflicting actors within communities around topics on restoration/augmentation of essential services and key infrastructure, such as water supply and sewage systems, schools, health clinics, recreational areas, markets and small bridges, etc. 3. Support community public works projects that bring together different elements of the society to stimulate participation and create job opportunities. 4. Work on environmental restoration/renewal projects and initiatives to improve joint community management of assets and common services (IOM, 2016).
	Inequitable access to economic opportunities is contributing to instability which can lead to displacement or negatively impact displaced persons.	1. Vocational training and small business support initiatives, that are based on local market assessments, through collaborative engagement with displaced persons and communities. 2. Offer support to businesses and cooperatives through communal infrastructure like facilities for local markets, cooperative equipment, value chain improvements, providing open source technology or solar street lighting.

Sub-sectors	Examples of problems identified	Potential interventions
...	**Migrants were not given the ability to express their grievances and address tensions that have contributed to insecurity.**	1. Promote and support community-based planning processes to restore stability and capacities for peaceful coexistence, through a community-wide assessment, planning and community-driven recovery process. 2. Identify "peace actors" in the community, such as women leaders and elders, to establish a basis for intercommunal engagement (IOM, 2016).

Note any potential interventions that should be considered.

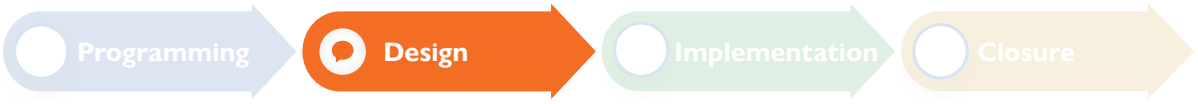
TOOL 6: RISK ANALYSIS

Why use this tool?

The Risk Analysis is useful for identifying potential risks[24] to security interventions with a migration-dimension (i.e. risks to the achievement of the objectives of the intervention), as well as measures to manage and/or mitigate these risks. Identifying potential risks during the design phase helps ensure that measures are in place during implementation to address them.

When to use this tool?

This tool can be used during the design phase.



How to use this tool?[25]

The user can review the examples of possible migration-related risks to an intervention and the possible consequences of these. The potential risks should be contextualized based on the country or region in focus and the dynamics at play. Based on the context, users can identify whether it is a high, medium, or low risk. Once potential risks are identified, this tool provides sample measures that can be built into programming to address the risk factors.

Examples of risks	Indicate risk level (Low (L), Medium (M), High (H))			Potential mitigation measures
	L	M	H	
Government officials want interventions to only target nationals (excluding certain groups of migrants).	☐	☐	☐	Hold consultations with government stakeholders to better understand their concerns and find ways forward.
				Note the importance of upholding national and international obligations and any existing action plans related to this.
				Identify additional stakeholders, such as NGOs and religious leaders, who may be able to act as a bridge between different sides.

24. The risks may relate to economic, political, social, environmental, climate, and security-related factors.
25. This Tool can be used irrespective of the sub-sectors of interest or in focus.

Examples of risks	Indicate risk level (Low (L), Medium (M), High (H))			Potential mitigation measures
	L	M	H	
Tensions between migrants and communities grow due to unequal treatment or opportunities.	☐	☐	☐	Ensure that the design of the intervention takes an area-based approach to benefit both migrants and communities. Develop key messages that communicate the benefits of the intervention to both migrants and communities. Ensure that efforts are conflict sensitive in order to reduce tensions that could lead to conflict.
Lack of transparency when developing security-related policies and interventions.	☐	☐	☐	Encourage participatory and multi-stakeholder process for designing and implementing policies and interventions. Increase civilian oversight of security institutions. Disseminate information on the measures enacted by police and justice institutions.
Engagement with security institutions that may have committed human rights violations.	☐	☐	☐	Carry out due diligence before providing support to or accepting support from security institutions are related authorities (e.g. police, intelligence services, border control, national military, paramilitary). Conduct a comprehensive risk assessment, in line with the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy or equivalent policy.
Private sector actors are not held accountable for criminal conduct.	☐	☐	☐	Ensure that working arrangements made with private sector partners do not undermine capacity of the intervention (including for instance by not signing non-disclosure agreements or entering into other agreements that would prevent the reporting criminal conduct to authorities). Create distinctions between labour law infractions and criminal law, and between civil responses and criminal responses (UNODC, 2021a).
Onset of conflict or other humanitarian crisis reduces capacity to identify and provide protection and services.	☐	☐	☐	Map protection and assistance mechanisms in place to identify alternative avenues for referral and opportunities to strengthen resilience of relevant protection and assistance providers. Diversify partnerships with various state, non-state and private actors to identify cooperative arrangements to make service delivery and/or responses to prevent and address human trafficking and migrant more resilient to crisis (UNODC, 2021a).

Examples of risks	Indicate risk level (Low (L), Medium (M), High (H))			Potential mitigation measures
	L	M	H	
Non-State armed groups threaten migrants, displaced persons and communities.	☐	☐	☐	Ensure a thorough risk and conflict analysis prior to initiating any actions that bring security actors and communities in contact (e.g. community policing) or otherwise involving communities in security sector strengthening and reform. Allow local communities to take the lead in the design of the intervention, including timing, process, and build in adaptation and mitigation measures to allow the intervention to be adapted as the context evolves. Context and risk analysis should be regularly updated to feed into the dynamic implementation of the intervention to prevent and mitigate safety and security risks with a clear understanding of benefits and costs.

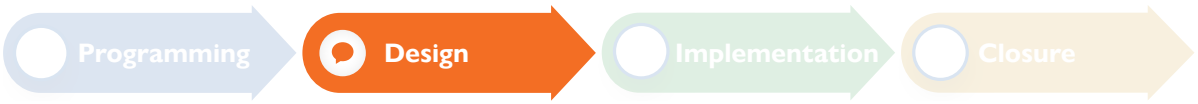
TOOL 7: THEORY OF CHANGE

Why use this tool?

The Theory of Change provides support in formulating the logic of a security intervention. It provides standard results that can help to ensure that the intervention incorporates and responds to the migration-related factors identified. The results in the tool are all in line with, and contribute to, the achievement of the SDGs.

When to use this tool?

This tool should primarily be used in the design phase, when the overall logic of an intervention is elaborated. The logic of the intervention will be informed by the analysis conducted in the programming phase as well as the Problem Analysis (Tool 5).



How to use this tool?

The user can draw on the generic set of results (at various levels) in the tool based on the sub-sector in focus in order to formulate the logic of an intervention. Many of the results reference migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities[26] in order to keep it open for the user to choose which term or stakeholder they want to target. The formulation of the results can be adapted and/or extracted from the tool to align with the specific needs in the country or region. The boxes below each result can be used to note which results are relevant and how they could be tailored to fit the logic of the intervention. To see whether the results align with SDG targets, see the relevant footnotes in the Indicator Bank (Tool 8) and Annex VI: Examples of Relevant SDG Targets.

26. When mentioning communities within this tool, it could be the community of origin, destination, transit, or return depending on the country or region in focus.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE | 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM	TRANSNATIONAL AND ORGANIZED CRIME	CONFLICT PREVENTION	STABILIZATION

CHANGE IN QUALITY OF LIFE

Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities enjoy effective, inclusive, accountable and transparent security systems.	Trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants, and abuse and exploitation facilitated by organized crime is reduced.	Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities enjoy societies free from conflict.	Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities benefit (re) established stability during or after a crisis.

Add inputs based on your context

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

INSTITUTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

1.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities actively participate in, and contribute to, security sector reform. **1.2:** Security actors (e.g. border control personnel, police, detention centre personnel, immigration officials, etc.) protect migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights. **1.3:** Policymakers include migration and/or displacement considerations in security sector reform policies and plans.	**2.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities enjoy protection from abuse and exploitation facilitated by organized crime. **2.2:** Border security actors and law enforcement agents recognize and, are empowered to report instances of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. **2.3:** Policymakers facilitate channels for safe, orderly and regular migration to address risks of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.	**3.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities actively participate in, and benefit from, conflict prevention. **3.2:** Policymakers integrate migration and/or displacement considerations in conflict prevention policies and programmes. **3.3:** Policymakers apply conflict-sensitive approaches so that peace can be sustained.	**4.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities are engaged in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives. **4.2:** Service providers include migrant groups, including diaspora, in reconstruction efforts and the provision of essential services. **4.3:** Policymakers support community-centred stabilization approaches which are inclusive of all.

Add inputs based on your context

Assumption
There is a political commitment for change and migrants do not face any barriers to engage

EXPECTED RESULTS

INSTITUTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

1.1.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have the know-how and resources to participate in security sector reform. **1.1.2:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities feel empowered to contribute to security sector reform. **1.2.1:** Security actors understand the importance of protecting migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights. **1.2.2:** Security actors have increased capacity to protect migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights. **1.3.1:** Policymakers have the tools, data, resources and know-how to include migration and/or displacement considerations in security sector reform policies and plans.	**2.1.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have the know-how to access justice systems and secure protection from criminal activities. **2.1.2:** Policymakers have the know-how and tools to remove spatial, discriminatory, and legal barriers that impede migrants', displaced persons' and/or communities' ability to exercise to their rights. **2.2.1:** Security actors and law enforcement agents have the know-how and tools to recognize instances of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. **2.2.2:** Security actors and law enforcement agents feel empowered to report instances of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. **2.3.1:** Policymakers have the know-how and capacity to facilitate channels for safe, orderly and regular migration.	**3.1.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have the know-how and resources to participate in conflict prevention. **3.1.2:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities feel empowered to contribute to conflict prevention. **3.2.1:** Policymakers have the know-how and resources to integrate migration and/or displacement considerations in conflict prevention policies and programming. **3.3.1:** Policymakers have the know-how, tools and resources to consider migration and/or displacement when applying conflict-sensitive approaches.	**4.1.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities feel empowered to engage in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives. **4.1.2:** Policymakers and local governments have the know-how and tools to facilitate migrants', displaced persons' and/or communities' full and effective participation in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives. **4.2.1:** Service providers understand the importance of including migrants, displaced persons and/or communities in reconstruction efforts and the provision of essential services. **4.2.2:** Service providers have the know-how, data, tools and resources to include migrants, displaced persons and/or communities in reconstruction efforts and the provision of essential services. **4.3.1:** Policymakers understand the importance of local ownership and community-centred stabilization which is inclusive of all. **4.3.2:** Policymakers have the resources, tools and data to effectively support community-centred stabilization which is inclusive of all.

Add inputs based on your context

Assumption
Changes in capacity lead to changes in behaviour

Activities

Training, development of tools, partnerships, direct assistance, coordination mechanisms, policy dialogue, community development, etc.

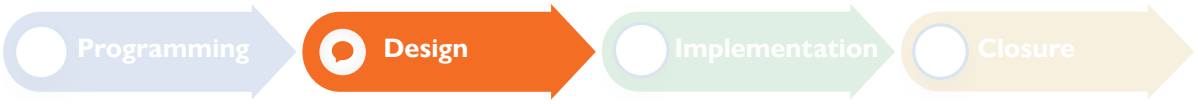
TOOL 8: INDICATOR BANK

Why use this tool?

The Indicator Bank provides a comprehensive set of indicators (aligned with the SDGs as far as possible) that can be integrated into, or adapted for, security interventions.[26]

When to use this tool?

This tool complements the Theory of Change (Tool 7) and can be used during the design phase.



How to use this tool?

The user can draw on the generic set of indicators in the tool based on the sub-sector in focus in order to formulate the logic of an intervention that responds to the relevant needs in the country or region. This tool should be used in conjunction with the Theory of Change. The indicators related to the specific objectives can be found below. For indicators related to the expected results, see Annex VII: Indicator Bank (Expected Results). The indicators can be selected or adapted based on formulated results of the intervention. Where appropriate, relevant indicators should be disaggregated by sex, gender, age, and migration status, and other vulnerabilities.[27]

Sub-sector	Specific objectives	Indicators
Security Sector Reform **SDG Objectives:** 5, 10, 16, 17 **Global Compact for Migration Objectives:** 1, 2, 3, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23.	**1.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities actively participate in, and contribute to, security sector reform.[28]	**1.1.a:** Percentage of population participating in security sector reform (disaggregated by sex, age and migration status). **1.1.b:** Percentage of population who feel satisfied with their level of participation in security sector reform (disaggregated by sex, age, and migration status).[29] **1.1.c:** Percentage of population who feel that they have benefited from their participation in security sector reform (disaggregated by sex, age and migration status).

26. These indicators have been contextualized within the Sustainable Development Goals, the Global Compact for Migration. Where there is a direct alignment with SDG indicator or target (i.e. the indicator provided is language verbatim as the SDG indicator or target), it has been referenced "Directly contributing to existing SDG Target/Indicator XXX". Language of specific targets can be found in Annex V: Examples of Relevant SDG Targets.
27. This is in reference to SDG target 17.18 which calls for "availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts".
28. In line with and contributing to existing SDG Target 10.2, Target 10.3, Target 16.6 and Target 16.7.
29. In line with and contributing to existing SDG Indicator 16.6.2.

Sub-sector	Specific objectives	Indicators
...	**1.2:** Security actors (e.g. border control personnel, police, detention centre personnel, immigration officials, etc.) protect migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights.[30]	**1.2.a:** Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of migrants and displaced persons in the previous 12 months.[31] **1.2.b:** Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status).[32] **1.2.c:** Percentage of migrants and/or displaced persons who feel satisfied by security actors' protection of their rights.
	1.3: Policymakers include migration and/or displacement considerations in security sector reform policies and plans.[33]	**1.3.a:** Number of security sector reform policies and plans which include migration and/or displacement. **1.3.b:** Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development.[34]
Transnational and Organized Crime **SDG Objectives:** 8, 10, 16, 17 **Global Compact for Migration Objectives:** 1,2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 22, 23	**2.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities enjoy protection from abuse and exploitation facilitated by organized crime.[35]	**2.1.a:** Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members who report being protected from abuse and exploitation facilitated by organized crime. **2.1.b:** Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.[36]

30. In line with and contributing to existing SDG Target 16.10, Target 16.a, Target 16.b.
31. **Directly contributing to existing SDG indicator 16.10.1.**
32. **Directly contributing to existing SDG Indicator 16.b.1.**
33. In line with and contributing to existing SDG Target 16.b and SDG Target 17.14.
34. **Directly contributing to existing SDG Indicator 17.14.1.**
35. In line with and contributing to existing SDG Targets 10.2 and 10.3, and Targets 16.2.
36. **Directly contributing to existing SDG Indicator 10.3.1.**

Sub-sector	Specific objectives	Indicators
...	**2.2:** Border security actors and law enforcement agents recognize and, are empowered to report instances of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.[37]	**2.2.a:** Number of border security actors and law enforcement officers trained on recognizing and reporting instances of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. **2.2.b:** Percentage of trained border security actors and law enforcement officers have increased knowledge on how to recognized and report instances of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. **2.2.c:** Border security actors and law enforcement agents report feeling empowered to report instances of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. **2.2.d:** Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population (disaggregated by sex, age, and form of exploitation).[38]
	2.3: Policymakers facilitate channels for safe, orderly and regular migration to address risks of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.[39]	**2.3.a:** Number of implemented well-managed migration policies.[40]
Conflict Prevention **SDG Objectives:** 10, 16, 17 **Global Compact for Migration Objectives:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 16, 22, 23	**3.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities actively participate in, and benefit from, conflict prevention.[41]	**3.1.a:** Percentage of population participating in conflict prevention activities (disaggregated by sex, age and migration status). **3.1.b:** Percentage of population who feel satisfied with their level of participation in conflict prevention activities (disaggregated by sex, age, and migration status).[42] **3.1.c:** Percentage of population who feel that they have benefited from their participation in conflict prevention activities (disaggregated by sex, age and migration status). **3.1.d:** Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (disaggregated by sex, age, migration status and cause).[43]

37. In line with and contributing to existing SDG Targets 16.2 and 16.3.
38. **Directly contributing to existing SDG Indicator 16.2.2.**
39. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 10.7 and 16.2.
40. **Directly contributing to existing SDG Target 10.7.2.**
41. In line with and contributing to existing SDG Target 10.2 and Target 16.1.
42. In line with and contributing to existing SDG Indicator 16.6.2.
43. **Directly contributing to existing SDG Indicator 16.1.2.**

Sub-sector	Specific objectives	Indicators
...	**3.2:** Policymakers integrate migration and/or displacement considerations in conflict prevention policies and programmes.[44]	**3.2.a:** Number of conflict prevention policies and programmes that take migration and/or displacement considerations into account. **3.2.b:** Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development.[45]
	3:3: Policymakers apply conflict-sensitive approaches so that peace can be sustained.	**3.3.a:** Number of conflict prevention interventions that reflect conflict sensitivity. **3.3.b:** Number of times the intervention design was revised in response to new context and/or conflict analysis. **3.3.c:** Number of policymakers trained in conflict sensitivity (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status).
Stabilization **SDG Objectives:** 5, 10, 16, 17 **Global Compact for Migration Objectives:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 16, 19, 20, 23	**4.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities are engaged in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives.[46]	**4.1.a:** Percentage of population participating in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status). **4.1.b:** Percentage of population feel satisfied with their participation in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status). **4.1.c:** Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive (disaggregated by sex, age, disability and migration status).[47]
	4.2: Service providers include migrant groups, including diaspora, in reconstruction efforts and the provision of essential services.	**4.2.a:** Proportion of population involved in reconstruction efforts (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status). **4.2.b:** Proportion of population involved in service delivery efforts (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status).
	4.3: Policymakers support community-centered stabilization approaches which are inclusive of all.	**4.3.a:** Number of community-centred stabilization approaches which are inclusive of all supported by policymakers. **4.3.b:** Policymakers report supporting community-centred stabilization approaches which are inclusive of all.

44. In line with existing SDG Target 17.14.
45. **Directly contributing to existing SDG Indicator 17.14.1.**
46. In line with and contributing to existing SDG Target 5.5, Target 10.2 and Target 16.7.
47. **Directly contributing to existing SDG Indicator 16.7.2.**

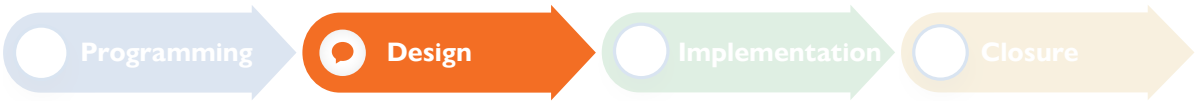
TOOL 9: PROJECT DESIGN CHECKLIST

Why use this tool?

The Project Design Checklist is a quick reference tool to review the various components of a security intervention to ensure that migration has broadly been mainstreamed into project design, as well as to identify any gaps prior to the finalization of its design.

When to use this tool?

This tool should ideally be used towards the end of the design phase. It can be used once the design of the main components of an intervention is complete, but prior to its formal signoff and closure.



How to use this tool?[48]

Users can refer to the questions in this tool to reflect on whether migration has been mainstreamed in the project design. The questions are ordered based on considerations that could be made along the programming and design phases. If the answer to any of the questions is no, then explore whether it would be possible to still factor it in if feasible. There is also an option to mark not applicable (N/A) if the question is not relevant in the given context or type of intervention.

Questions	Yes	No	N/A
1. Will data be disaggregated by migration status, gender and age in a way that does not jeopardize migrants' security? Have authorities carried out an initial assessment already?	☐	☐	☐
2. Are beneficiaries referred to as "residents" or "citizens/nationals"? Will this be a barrier for any groups of migrants?	☐	☐	☐
3. Does migration status (regular or irregular) affect the extent to which migrants can benefit or contribute to the intervention?	☐	☐	☐
4. Have migrants, their families, or people affected by migration, contributed to the design of the intervention?	☐	☐	☐
5. Have migrants been included as beneficiaries or implementers (including diaspora, returned migrants, migrant workers, displaced persons, victims of trafficking, etc.)?	☐	☐	☐
6. Has the impact of the intervention on migrant-community dynamics and wider social cohesion been considered?	☐	☐	☐
7. Are migrants of any gender or age likely to face legal or other (e.g. practical) barriers to benefiting from the intervention?	☐	☐	☐
8. Are beneficiaries referred to as "residents" or "citizens/nationals"? Will this be a barrier for any groups of migrants?	☐	☐	☐

48. This tool can be used irrespective of the sub-sectors of interest or in focus.

Questions	Yes	No	N/A
9. Have the needs of different categories of migrants, particularly migrants in vulnerable situations, women, children, irregular migrants and displaced persons, been considered and have activities been adapted accordingly?	☐	☐	☐
10. Have human rights and gender-related linkages with other projects been identified and incorporated into the project design (UNODC, 2021a)?	☐	☐	☐
11. Does migration status (regular or irregular) affect the extent to which migrants can benefit or contribute to the intervention?	☐	☐	☐
12. Have opportunities for the intervention to benefit returning migrants' reintegration been considered?	☐	☐	☐
13. Have the effects of the intervention on durable solutions for displaced populations been considered?	☐	☐	☐
14. Have potential negative impacts on the rights of migrants of different genders and ages been assessed?	☐	☐	☐
15. Does the intervention contribute to the capacity of national counterparts to promote full compliance with their international human rights obligations?	☐	☐	☐

Note what needs to be addressed before finalizing the project design to make sure that migration is effectively mainstreamed.

TOOL 10: PROJECT MONITORING CHECKLIST

Why use this tool?

The Project Monitoring Checklist is a quick reference tool to review the extent to which migration has been integrated into project activities and identify the extent to which it can be improved. Using this tool can help to identify any implementation gaps and trigger thinking of potential adjustments to the activities in the workplan, in consultation with the relevant partners.

When to use this tool?

This tool should be used during the implementation phase. It could feature as part of a monitoring and evaluation plan and can either be used as part of on-going or periodic monitoring.

How to use this tool?[49]

The user can refer to the questions in this tool to reflect on whether areas of migration mainstreaming are being effectively applied during implementation. If the answer to any of the questions is no, then explore whether it is possible to modify project activities. There is also an option to mark not applicable (N/A) if the question is not relevant in the given context or type of intervention.

Questions	Yes	No	N/A
1. Is migration being considered in the implementation of this intervention (either directly or indirectly)?	☐	☐	☐
2. Are migrants being reached and engaged through the intervention (esp. migrants in vulnerable situations, women, children, irregular migrants and displaced persons)?	☐	☐	☐
3. Are migrants benefiting from this intervention (including vulnerable groups of migrants mentioned above)?	☐	☐	☐
4. Are communities affected by migration benefiting from this intervention?	☐	☐	☐
5. Do the project indicators disaggregate information based on migration status, gender, and age to ensure that the migrants are being reached (as appropriate)?	☐	☐	☐
6. Have changing migration dynamics impacted the implementation of project activities?	☐	☐	☐
7. Are there any emerging challenges and opportunities due to changes in the migration situation?	☐	☐	☐
8. Are there benefits of the intervention that have supported efforts to harness the development potential of migration?	☐	☐	☐
9. Have there been challenges to convince partners and stakeholders of the central role that migrants play in improving sustainable development outcomes?	☐	☐	☐

49. This tool can be used irrespective of the sub-sectors of interest or in focus.

Questions	Yes	No	N/A
10. Do any activities need to be adapted or mitigation measures put in place due to unforeseen challenges or recent developments related to migration or impacting migrants?	☐	☐	☐
11. Are there emerging opportunities for the intervention to contribute, directly or indirectly, to durable solutions?	☐	☐	☐
12. Does the planned intervention contribute to the capacity of national counterparts to promote full compliance with their international human rights obligations towards migrants?	☐	☐	☐
13. Are interventions monitored for their human rights impact on trafficking and smuggling interventions?	☐	☐	☐
14. Have the implications of conflict / humanitarian crises been considered to ensure the intervention is resilient to changes? (UNODC, 2021b)	☐	☐	☐

Note the extent to which migration is integrated within the implementation of the intervention and potential areas for improvement.

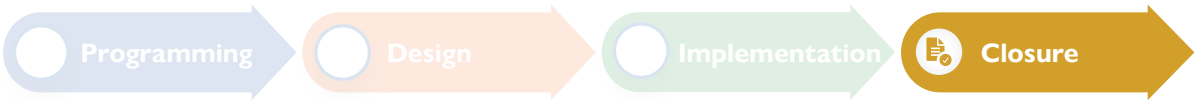
TOOL 11: PROJECT EVALUATION[50] CHECKLIST

Why use this tool?

The Project Evaluation Checklist is a quick reference tool to review the extent to which migration was integrated into a project's design and implementation. Using this tool helps to evaluate how well migration was mainstreamed in an intervention and whether doing so has contributed to the achievement of the project's results.

When to use this tool?

This tool should be used towards the end of an intervention or following its completion (as part of an ex-ante evaluation), during the closure phase of the intervention cycle. As with the Project Monitoring Checklist (Tool 10), this tool could feature as part of an intervention's monitoring and evaluation plan.



How to use this tool?[51]

The user can refer to the questions in this tool to see to what extent migration was mainstreamed during the implementation of an intervention. The questions are structured around OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria for evaluating development assistance. The answers generated from this tool can help to inform the project evaluation and/or future interventions.

Questions		Yes	No	N/A
Relevance	1. Is migration a prominent feature in the country/region/community?	☐	☐	☐
	2. Was migration considered in the project design?	☐	☐	☐
	3. Did the intervention consider the needs or constraints of different types of migrants?	☐	☐	☐
	4. Were migrants of different types, nationality, gender and age groups sufficiently considered when assessing the project?	☐	☐	☐
	5. Were the project results aligned with migration-related aspects of development policies and goals (bilateral or multilateral)? For example, SDG Targets and the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration or the Global Compact on Refugees.	☐	☐	☐
Coherence	1. Was this intervention coordinated with relevant coordination groups, including sector groups?	☐	☐	☐
	2. Were efforts taken to ensure that the intervention did not duplicate similar efforts?	☐	☐	☐
	3. Is the intervention aligned with relevant sector policies – for example immigration, employment, health, agriculture?	☐	☐	☐

50. Evaluation is defined in relation to the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC): relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability.
51. This tool can be used irrespective of the sub-sectors of interest or in focus.

Questions			Yes	No	N/A
...	4.	Was the intervention consistent with relevant international norms and standards as well as national development plans and other relevant policies and frameworks?	☐	☐	☐
	5.	Does the intervention contribute to the achievement of global climate action targets?	☐	☐	☐
Effectiveness	1.	Were the needs, problems and challenges of migrants of different groups effectively addressed?	☐	☐	☐
	2.	Did the results contribute to the achievement of objectives relating to migrants as stated in the project's objective?	☐	☐	☐
	3.	Did the intervention contribute to a comprehensive and protection-sensitive migration management approach?	☐	☐	☐
	4.	How did migration influence the achievement of the results?	☐	☐	☐
Efficiency	1.	Was there an additional cost of inclusion of migration and migrants?	☐	☐	☐
	2.	How did the inclusion of migrants and migration in the project design impact the cost effectiveness of the intervention?	☐	☐	☐
	3.	Were the results equitably allocated and received for migrant and non-migrant populations?	☐	☐	☐
Impact	1.	Did the intervention contribute to enhanced societal acceptance of migrants of different gender and age groups among communities of destination?	☐	☐	☐
	2.	Did the intervention contribute to the enjoyment of fundamental rights for migrants of different gender and age groups?	☐	☐	☐
	3.	Did the intervention contribute to a decrease in cases of labour exploitation, trafficking in persons and/or abuse of migrants of different gender and age groups?	☐	☐	☐
Sustainability	1.	Was the sustainability of the intervention enhanced by integrating migration in the project design?	☐	☐	☐
	2.	Has the intervention contributed to building capacity to integrate migration in the security sector?	☐	☐	☐
	3.	Were migrant and non-migrant beneficiaries of different gender and age groups able to exercise ownership of the project results?	☐	☐	☐
	4.	Did the intervention contribute to the pursuit of durable solutions for displaced persons?	☐	☐	☐

Note the extent to which migration was integrated within the intervention and lessons learned to be applied to future interventions.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: KEY GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS AND COMMITMENTS

This Annex reflects the main international frameworks and commitments that guide countries of origin, transit or destination's approaches to the governance of migration and security. Individual commitments will need to be considered in line with their adoption, ratification, reservations, etc.

- The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person. Ensuring that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms is also critical to achieving the commitment.

- The 1949 Migration for Employment Convention (No. 97) calls for non-discrimination of migrant workers with regard to apprenticeship and training.

- The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol define the term "refugee" and outlines the rights of refugees, as well as the legal obligations of States to protect them. The core principle is non-refoulement, which asserts that a refugee should not be returned to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom. This is now considered a rule of customary international law.

- The 1975 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention (No. 143) reaffirms equality of treatment of migrant workers with regard to retraining, and stipulates that members may regulate the recognition of occupational qualifications acquired outside its territory, including certificates and diplomas.

- The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women states that everyone, regardless of sex or gender, has equal rights to security of person. This applies to migrant women and girls to the extent that it applies to non-migrant women.

- The 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and Members of Their Families, denotes the human rights of all migrant workers and members of their families. It states that migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to liberty and security of person.

- The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants commits member States to address the root causes of large movements of refugees and migrants, including conflict and violence, and also recognizes the importance of addressing the needs of migrant populations in vulnerable situations, including those affected by conflict and insecurity.[52]

- The Cotonou Agreement is the framework for engagement between the EU, EU member States and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. It focuses heavily on developing peacebuilding policies, conflict prevention and resolution and addressing migration issues and security issues, including the fight against terrorism.

- The 2003 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto is the UN's primary instrument to address transnational organized crime. The Convention is further supplemented by three Protocols, which target specific areas and manifestations of organized crime: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

- The United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement provide clear guidance on the rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the related obligations of member States. It includes principles relating to protection from displacement during displacement, and for return, resettlement and reintegration.[53]

- African Peace and Security Architecture Roadmap (2016–2020) issued by the African Union Commission, includes the development of peacebuilding and security institutions and instruments. In the road map, it is noted that migration issues relate to all its strategic priorities and that efforts are required to address the relationship between displacement, migration, and peace and security (African Union Commission, 2015).

52. United Nations General Assembly resolution 71/1.
53. E/CN.4/1998/52/Add.2.

- United Nations Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security (2000–2018), beginning with Resolution 1325, under which the Security Council recognizes the disproportionate impact that conflict has on women and girls, including as refugees and IDPs. Under the resolutions, the need for full and equal participation of women at all levels of conflict prevention to post-conflict reconstruction, and for the protection of women and girls from sexual violence in conflict is recognized.

- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2388 on trafficking in persons adopted in 2017 recognizes the links between armed conflict and trafficking in persons, and that persons affected by armed conflict and fleeing conflict are at great risk of being subjected to trafficking. In addition, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2331 on trafficking in persons was adopted in 2016.

- The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, to cover all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. The Global Compact for Migration addresses issues that migrants often face within the sphere of security.

- The Global Compact on Refugees is a framework for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing to improve responses to refugee situations so that host communities get the support they need and that refugees can lead productive lives.

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, providing an overarching framework to address the complex and dynamic relationship between migration and development. Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development for all is an integral component of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as seen in SDG 16 and as relevant for the achievement of other SDG targets.

Global Compact for Migration Objectives: Migration and Security

- Commits to address the lack of security acting as an adverse driver of migration and establish or strengthen mechanisms to monitor and anticipate the development of risks that may trigger or impact migration movements, and to launch emergency operations and support post-emergency recovery (under Objective 2);

- Commits to manage national borders in a coordinated manner, promoting bilateral and regional cooperation, ensuring security for States, communities and migrants, and facilitating safe and regular cross-border movements of people (under Objective 11);

- Commits to ensuring that cooperation between service providers and immigration authorities does not exacerbate vulnerabilities of irregular migrants by compromising their safe access to basic services or by unlawfully infringing upon the human rights to privacy, liberty and security of person at places of basic service delivery (under Objective 15).

ANNEX II: EUROPEAN UNION DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN THIS SECTOR

This Annex reflects the EU's primary development cooperation and commitments that guide the EU's approach to the governance of migration and security.

The 2017 European Consensus on Development notes that poverty, conflict, fragility and forced displacement are deeply intertwined and must be addressed coherently. It also highlights interlinkages between migration, sustainable development and stability, noting that in addition to instability constituting a migration driver, the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking are also sources of instability.

There is a 2016 Commission Communication that underlined the elements for an EU-wide strategic framework to support security sector reform. Furthermore, in the 2017 Joint Communication, A strategic approach to resilience in the EU's external action, it is noted that migration is one of several "structural pressures" in the context of State, societal and community resilience in partner countries.

The EU Security Union Strategy 2020 highlights the need for a whole-of-society approach to education about cybercrime and cyber-attacks, as well as discussing the need for social cohesion to combat radicalization and radical dialogues.

A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy 2016 outlines the EU's approach to conflict prevention in its external action.

ANNEX III: OTHER SECTOR-SPECIFIC GUIDELINES AND TOOLS

This Annex includes sector-specific tools and guidelines that complement the approaches reflected in this Toolkit. These can be referenced for more detailed and comprehensive guidance on specific elements of the integration of migration into development cooperation interventions.

Title	Organization	Description
Gender and Security Toolkit: Border Management and Gender	Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and UN-Women	Suggests elements of an institutional self-assessment checklist on integrating a gender perspective. It includes both generic and institution-specific questions for border management on the topics of performance, laws, policies and planning, community relations, accountability and oversight, personnel and institutional culture.
Community Engagement Guidelines on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace	United Nations Peacebuilding	Provide operational guidance to UN field presences on how to more effectively engage with civil society actors at the local level in peacebuilding and sustaining peace.
Forcibly Displaced: Toward a Development Approach to Supporting Refugees, the Internally Displaced and their Hosts	World Bank	References linkages between security, development and forced migration are provided throughout the publication. Exploration of the evidence base and issues related to fragility and social cohesion are discussed in chapter 3.
Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit	USAID	Provides individuals assessing, designing, and managing security sector reform (SSR) programmes with a road map for incorporating gender considerations in their work.
Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action	Inter-agency Standing Committee	Provides assistance to humanitarian actors and communities affected by armed conflict, natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies to coordinate, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate essential actions for the prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence across all sectors of humanitarian response.
Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict and Natural Disaster	IOM (Migration in Countries in Crisis)	Provides comprehensive guidance covering assessment, planning and implementation of interventions to provide protection during a crisis.
Handbook on Security Sector Reform	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Provides background information for those seeking to influence security sector reform processes or initiate dialogue with security sector actors. Section 7 on border management is of particular relevance and the focus of section 9 on features of post-conflict security sector reform is on protection of migrants and refugees.

Title	Organization	Description
Template for Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Assisting Migrants in Emergencies	IOM	Establishes a template designed to support emergency response actors in the development of standard operating procedures for defining responsibilities and measures to ensure the inclusion of migrants in their work. It is likely to be of considerable use in discussions with security agencies on their roles.
Thematic Paper on Countering Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations	UNODC	Provides insight into what trafficking in persons is and how it may manifest itself in conflict and post-conflict contexts, and relevant actions for addressing it.
Toolkit on Mainstreaming Human Rights and Gender Equality into Criminal Justice Interventions to address Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling	UNODC	Supports stakeholders to mainstream human rights and gender equality into criminal justice interventions to address trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

ANNEX IV: GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Annex outlines guiding principles that should be considered when using the Toolkit. Adhering to these interdependent principles can help to ensure that the intervention leaves no one behind and contributes to wider sustainable development outcomes.[54] 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 when using this Toolkit 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 phases 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 factor.

PEOPLE-CENTRED

Interventions that integrate migration have a human dimension that includes migrants and/ or displaced persons, 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.

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.

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.

54. These guiding principles are informed by the universal values of the 2030 Agenda and the guiding principles in the Global Compact for Migration. For more information, see Annex I: Key Global Frameworks and Commitments.

ANNEX V: DATA SOURCES

This Annex complements the Situation Analysis (Tool 2) and includes sector-specific data sources. These can be referenced when responding to the questions in that tool.

Key Data Sources[55]
Migration Data Portal provides timely, comprehensive migration statistics and reliable information about migration data globally, regionally and per country. Migration Profiles or migration governance snapshots are also accessible.
UNHCR also provides a Refugee Population Statistics Database and Operational portal which provides comprehensive data and information about forcibly displaced populations over the last seven decades of statistical activities.
UN Statistics Division and UNDESA collects, compiles and disseminates official demographic and social statistics on a number of topics, including migration. These include International Migration Stocks, the United Nations Global Migration Database and International migration flows to and from selected countries: The 2019 revision.
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system run by IOM that tracks and monitors population mobility, particularly displacement. The system flags urgent concerns such as sanitation problems, access to health care, etc. to relevant agencies for follow up.
The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre also provides the Global Internal Displacement Database, Global Displacement Risk Model and the Displacement Data Exploration Tool.
Annual reports like IOM's World Migration Report, UNHCR's Global Trends in Forced Displacement Report, and IDMC's Global Report on Internal Displacement provide reliable data as well as analysis.
Data and figures on human trafficking can be found on the Global Data Hub on Human Trafficking and UNODC's Global Report on Trafficking in Persons and Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants, as well as the Observatory of Smuggling.
The World Bank's Migration and Remittances Data and KNOMAD's Issue Briefs on Migration and Development provide updates on global trends in migration and remittances.
The Fragile States Index is based on a conflict assessment framework – known as "CAST" – that was developed by the Fund for Peace (FFP) for assessing the vulnerability of States to collapse.

55. These are non-exhaustive data and should be reflective of the specific context in focus. There are benefits and limitations of the various sources. Given the dynamic nature of migration, it is helpful to use recent resources, as far as possible. If no data is available, this could be an area for follow-up during discussions with stakeholders as part of the stakeholder analysis (see below) or ongoing policy dialogue processes with the partner government(s).

ANNEX VI: EXAMPLES OF RELEVANT SDG TARGETS[56]

This Annex complements the Theory of Change (Tool 7) and Indicator Bank (Tool 8). It can be used to identify where the specific objectives and expected results (derived through the Theory of Change) align with the relevant SDG targets.

Goal	Relevant targets
	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation **5.5:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies **10.c:** By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent
	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere **16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children **16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all **16.4:** By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime **16.5:** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms **16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels **16.7:** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels **16.10:** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements **16.a:** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime **16.b:** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

56. This list is non-exhaustive. More information on the links between migration and the SDGs can be found here: https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-and-2030-agenda-guide-practitioners.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

ANNEX VII: INDICATOR BANK (EXPECTED RESULTS)

This Annex is a continuation of the Indicator Bank (Tool 8). It includes examples of indicators that would measure the expected results highlighted in the Theory of Change (Tool 7).

Sub-sector	Expected results	Indicators
Security Sector Reform **SDG Objectives:** 5, 10, 16, 17 **Global Compact for Migration Objectives:** 1, 2, 3, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23.	**1.1.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have the know-how and resources to participate in security sector reform.	**1.1.1.a:** Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information to migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities on the security sector reforms taking place and how to participate. **1.1.1.b:** Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members accessing and utilizing the available information on participation in security sector reform. **1.1.1.c:** Percentage of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members accessing and utilizing the available information have increased knowledge on security sector reforms occurring and how to participate in them. **1.1.1.d:** Percentage of population that report having sufficient resources to participate in security sector reform (disaggregated by sex, age and migration status).
	1.1.2: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities feel empowered to contribute to security sector reform.	**1.1.2.a:** Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members report feeling empowered to contribute to security sector reform.
	1.2.1: Security actors understand the importance of protecting migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights.	**1.2.1.a:** Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights and the importance that these rights are upheld and protected. **1.2.1.b:** Availability of data on the violation of human rights amongst migrant and/or displaced populations. **1.2.1.c:** Number of security actors accessing and utilizing the available information and data on migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights. **1.2.1.d:** Percentage of security actors accessing and utilizing this information and data have increased knowledge on the importance of protecting migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights.

Sub-sector	Expected results	Indicators
...	**1.2.2:** Security actors have increased capacity to protect migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights.	**1.2.2.a:** Availability of accurate and disaggregated data and accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on protecting migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights. **1.2.2.b:** Percentage of security actors accessing and utilizing the available information and data on protecting migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights have increased knowledge on the importance of protecting migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights. **1.2.2.c:** Security actors report sufficient human and financial resources to protect migrants' and/or displaced persons' rights.
	1.3.1: Policymakers implement coordination and cooperation mechanisms, as well as improve coordination among existing mechanisms, between States, subregions, regionally, and internationally to strengthen cooperation on free movement for trade.	**1.3.1.a:** Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on the importance of including migration and/or displacement considerations in security sector reform policies and plans, and how to do so. **1.3.1.b:** Availability of accurate and disaggregated data on population demographics (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status). **1.3.1.c:** Number of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information and data on including migration and/or displacement in security sector reform policies and plans. **1.3.1.d:** Percentage of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information and data have increased understanding on the importance of diversity in the security sector.
Transnational and Organized Crime **SDG Objectives:** 8, 10, 16 , 17 **Global Compact for Migration Objectives:** 1,2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 22, 23	**2.1.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have the know-how to access justice systems and secure protection from criminal activities.[56]	**2.1.1.a:** Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on the legal services available to migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities, their rights, and how to access these services. **2.1.1.b:** Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities that are accessing and utilizing the available information on how to report criminal activities and receive protection. **2.1.1.c:** Percentage of migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities that have increased knowledge on how to access the justice system.

56. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 16.3.

Sub-sector	Expected results	Indicators
...	**2.1.2:** Policymakers have the know-how and tools to remove spatial, discriminatory, and legal barriers that impede migrants', displaced persons' and/or communities' ability to exercise to their rights.	**2.1.2.a:** Number of policymakers that have been trained on how to uphold the rights of migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities.
	2.2.1: Security actors and law enforcement agents have the know-how and tools to recognize instances of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.[57]	**2.2.1.a:** Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on how to recognize instances of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. **2.2.1.b:** Availability of accurate and disaggregated data on human trafficking and migrant smuggling in the country (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status). **2.2.1.c:** Number of tools (e.g. plans/strategies) available to border security actors and law enforcement agents to support the recognition instances of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.
	2.2.2: Security actors and law enforcement agents feel empowered to report instances of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.	**2.2.2.a:** Number of systems (e.g. plans/ strategies) available to border security actors and law enforcement agents to support the reporting of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. **2.2.2.b:** Number of security actors and law enforcement agents report feeling empowered to report instances of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.
	2.3.1: Policymakers have the know-how and capacity to facilitate channels for safe, orderly and regular migration.	**2.3.1.a:** Availability of accurate and disaggregated data on migration flows (disaggregated by age, sex). **2.3.1.b:** Percentage of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information and data have increased knowledge on implementing safe and regular labour migration pathways.
Conflict Prevention **SDG Objectives:** 10, 16, 17 **Global Compact for Migration Objectives:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 16, 22, 23	**3.1.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have the know-how and resources to participate in conflict prevention.	**3.1.1.a:** Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on conflict prevention activities available, and how to participate in them. **3.1.1.b:** Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members accessing the available information on participating in conflict prevention activities.

57. In line with and contributing to existing SDG Target 17.18.

Sub-sector	Expected results	Indicators
...	**3.1.2:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities feel empowered to contribute to conflict prevention.	**3.1.2.a:** Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members report feeling empowered to contribute to conflict prevention.
	3.2.1: Policymakers have the know-how and resources to integrate migration and/or displacement considerations in conflict prevention policies and programming.	**3.2.1.a:** Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on the importance of integrating migration and/or displacement considerations into conflict prevention policies and programming, and how to do so. **3.2.1.b:** Availability of accurate and disaggregated data on migration flows and population demographics (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status). **3.2.1.c:** Number of policymakers accessing and utilizing the above information and data.
	3.3.1: Policymakers have the know-how, tools and resources to consider migration and/or displacement when applying conflict-sensitive approaches.	**3.3.1.a:** Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on (i) the conflict context, (ii) the importance of taking migration and/or displacement into account in conflict sensitive approaches, and (iii) how to do so. **3.3.1.b:** Percentage of policymakers accessing and utilizing the above information and data have increased knowledge on how to consider migration and/or displacement in conflict sensitive approaches. **3.3.1.c:** Number of tools (e.g. plans/strategies) available to policymakers to support the consideration of migration and/or displacement in conflict sensitive approaches. **3.3.1.e:** Percentage of policymakers report having sufficient human and financial resources to consider migration and/or displacement in conflict sensitive approaches.

Sub-sector	Expected results	Indicators
Stabilization **SDG Objectives:** 5, 10, 16, 17 **Global Compact for Migration Objectives:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 16, 19, 20, 23	**4.1.1:** Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities feel empowered to engage in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives.	**4.1.1.a:** Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on the opportunities to fully and effectively participate in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives, and how to leverage these opportunities. **4.1.1.b:** Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members accessing and utilizing the available information on engagement with social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives. **4.1.1.c:** Percentage of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members accessing and utilizing the available information have increased knowledge on how to engage in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives. **4.1.1.d:** Percentage of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members report sufficient resources (financial, network, knowledge, psycho-social, counselling, etc.) to fully and effectively engage in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives.
	4.1.2: Policymakers and local governments have the know-how and tools to facilitate migrants', displaced persons', and/or communities' full and effective participation in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives.	**4.1.3.a:** Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on barriers to migrants', displaced persons', and communities' full and effective participation in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives, and how to leverage opportunities for their inclusion. **4.1.3.b:** Availability of accurate and disaggregated demographic data and on participation rates in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status). **4.1.3.c:** Number of policymakers and local government officials accessing and utilizing the available information and data on participation in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives. **4.1.3.d:** Number of tools (e.g. plans/strategies) available to policymakers and local government officials to facilitate migrants', displaced persons' and communities' full and effective participation in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives.

Sub-sector	Expected results	Indicators
...	**4.2.1:** Service providers understand the importance of including migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in reconstruction efforts and service delivery.	**4.2.1.a:** Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on the importance of including migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in reconstruction efforts and service delivery and how to do so. **4.2.1.b:** Number of service providers accessing and utilizing the available information. **4.2.1.c:** Percentage of service providers accessing and utilizing the available information have increased knowledge on the importance of including migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in reconstruction efforts and service delivery, and how to do so.
	4.2.2 Service providers have the know-how, data, tools and resources to include migrants, displaced persons and/or communities in reconstruction efforts and the provision of essential services.[58]	**4.2.2.a:** Availability of accurate and disaggregated data on migrant flows, population demographics, and gaps in reconstruction efforts and service delivery. **4.2.2.b:** Number of service providers report having sufficient resources (human, financial, etc.) to include migrant groups in reconstruction efforts and service delivery. **4.2.2.c:** Number of tools (e.g. plans/strategies) available to service providers to facilitate the inclusion of migrant groups in reconstruction efforts and service delivery.
	4.3.1: Policymakers understand the importance of local ownership and community-centred stabilization which is inclusive of all.	**4.3.1.a:** Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on the importance of local ownership and community-centred stabilization which is inclusive of all and how to support these interventions. **4.3.1.b:** Number of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information on local ownership and community-centred stabilization. **4.3.1.c:** Percentage of policymakers accessing and utilizing the above information have increased knowledge on the importance of local ownership and community-centred stabilization which is inclusive of all.

58. In line with and contributing to existing SDG Target 17.18.

Sub-sector	Expected results	Indicators
	4.3.2: Policymakers have the resources, tools and data to effectively support community-centred stabilization which is inclusive of all.[59]	**4.3.2.a:** Availability of accurate and disaggregated data on migration flows, population demographics, remittance flows and gaps in community-centred stabilization activities. **4.3.2.b:** Percentage of policymakers report sufficient resources (human, financial, etc.) to effectively support community-centred stabilization. **4.3.2.c:** Number of tools (e.g. plans/strategies) available to policymakers to effectively support community-centred stabilization which is inclusive of all. **4.3.2.d:** Percentage of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information and data on community-centred stabilization have increased knowledge on how to facilitate remittance flows to support stabilization processes.

59. In line with and contributing to existing SDG Target 17.18.

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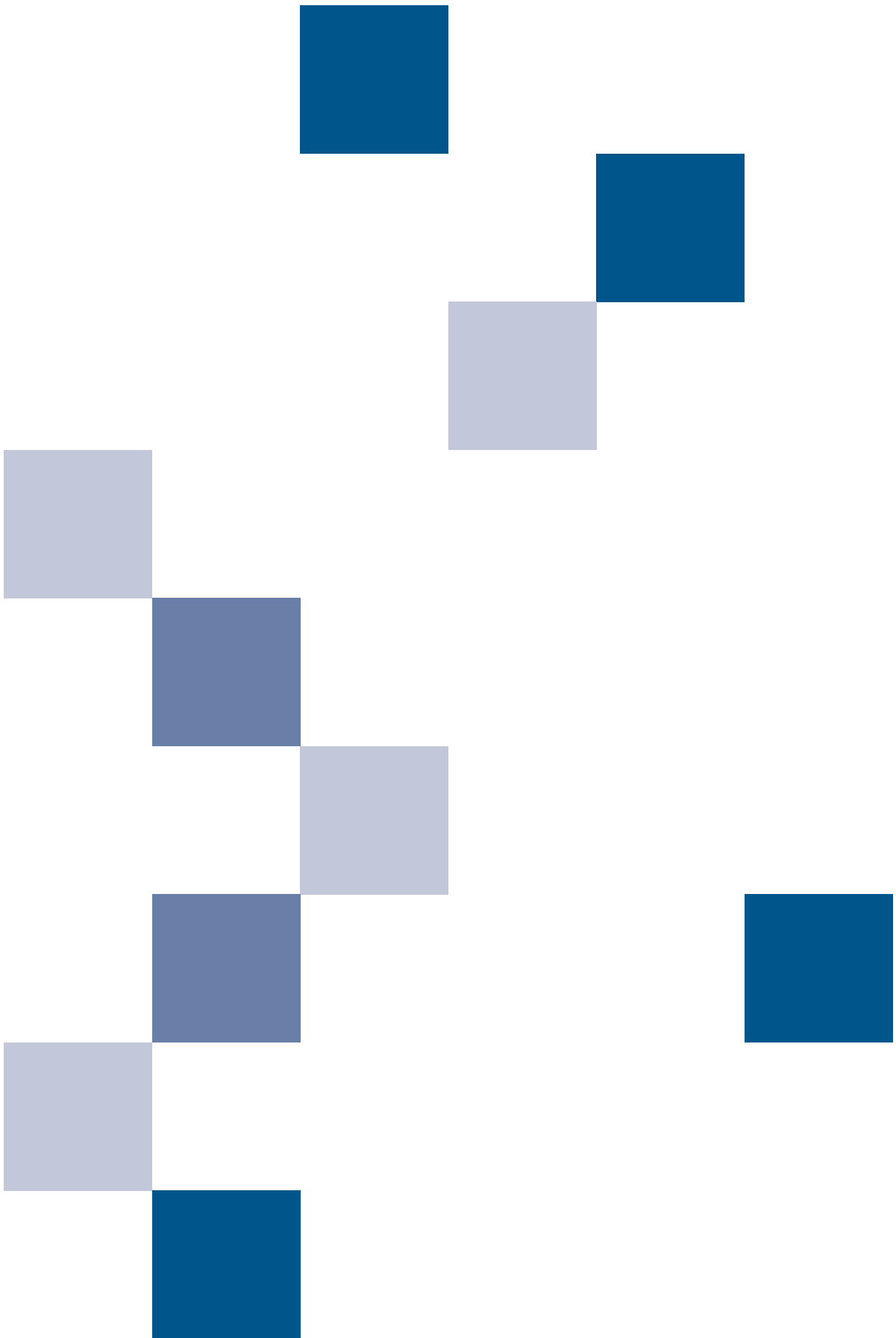

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