



# INTEGRATING MIGRATION INTO COVID-19 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE

A Toolkit for Development Partners

May 2020 Update

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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

**PUBLISHER:** International Organization for Migration  
Rue Montoyer 40,  
1000, Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel. 32 2 287 7000  
ROBrussels@iom.int  
[eea.iom.int](http://eea.iom.int)

This publication has been issued without formal editing by IOM.

Cover photo: The Petite Barrière Point of Entry screening point connects the densely populated city of Goma in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with Rwanda.  
© IOM 2019/Muse Mohammed

---

© 2020 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

---

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION_____	ii
About this Toolkit	ii
PART 1: MIGRATION, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND COVID-19_____	1
Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	2
PART 2: INTEGRATING MIGRATION IN THE COVID-19 RESPONSE_____	4
Entry Points to Integrate Migration in the Immediate Socio-economic Response	4
7 Recommendations to Strengthen COVID-19 Socio-economic Response through Integrating Migration	6
PART 3: TOOLS FOR INTEGRATING MIGRATION_____	7
Tool 1: Quick Diagnostic – Leave No One Behind Analysis	8
Tool 2: Situation Analysis	11
Tool 3: Stakeholder Analysis	15
Tool 4: Problem Analysis	17
Tool 5: Risk Analysis	22
Tool 6: Project Design Checklist	25
Tool 7: Project Monitoring Checklist	27
Tool 8: Project Evaluation Checklist	28
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES_____	30

# INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 has impacted and is impacted by human mobility. This, in turn, is affecting sustainable development. There is increasing documentation of this relationship, including:

- Migrants and refugees experiencing stigma, discrimination, and xenophobic attacks due to perceived links between migration and disease transmission.
- Migrants and refugees having difficulty accessing health services and income subsidies.
- The additional physical and mental vulnerabilities of people in camps and camp-like settings, identification, transit, and detention centres.
- International migrant workers (formal and informal) being stranded, losing their livelihoods with no access to social protection, with some forced to return to situations of risk.
- The impact of border closures on migrant workers' ability to contribute to key sectors, such as tourism, hospitality and agricultural production linked to food security.
- The importance of migrant workers in response and recovery, especially providing front-line health and care services.

- The detrimental financial impact of decreased remittances to global and national economies and vulnerable households, including in rural areas, as well as the important role of remittances in the macroeconomic recovery.
- Migrant or refugee children facing challenges and/or enhanced vulnerabilities due to the disruption of education and child protection services.

As donors around the world pledge billions in development aid to support the COVID-19 socio-economic response, development partners should ensure that migration is considered in the design, implementation, and monitoring of how these funds are used. This will help make sure that:

- i. The rights of migrants and refugees, their families, and communities affected by migration are protected;
- ii. Well-managed migration is a tool to accelerate response and recovery;
- iii. The promise to “leave no one behind” is upheld.

Together, the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs), [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#) (GCM),<sup>1</sup> and the [Global Compact on Refugees](#) (GCR) provide a high-level roadmap for this purpose.

## ABOUT THIS TOOLKIT

The aim of this Toolkit is to provide information and tools for development partners to integrate migration – in all its forms – into development-centred plans, programmes and projects linked to COVID-19 socio-economic response. Informed by the “[UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19](#)”, and relevant EU and UN policy frameworks, the Toolkit provides analysis and practical tools to enable policymakers and practitioners to deal with the ways in which migration and sustainable development interact within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This Toolkit is for development partners who design, implement, and monitor development cooperation programmes and projects. It is structured as follows:

- [Introduction](#): offers a brief contextual backdrop for the Toolkit while breaking down its aim and main building blocks.

- [Part 1 – Migration, Sustainable Development and COVID-19](#): explains the links between migration and sustainable development, along with the related global frameworks, which provides the conceptual backdrop needed to effectively integrate migration into COVID-19 socio-economic response.
- [Part 2 – Integrating Migration in COVID-19 Response](#): outlines key entry points and recommendations to integrate migration in the socio-economic response to COVID-19 in practice.
- [Part 3 – Tools for Integrating Migration](#): provides a set of tools to help development partners effectively integrate migration into related COVID-19 interventions along different stages of the project cycle.
- [Additional Resources](#): a list of related COVID-19 resources and tools that can be referenced for further guidance.



Figure 1.1: Structure of the Toolkit

<sup>1</sup>) The GCM is the first inter-governmentally negotiated and non-binding agreement, covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. Although the GCM is not supported by all UN Member States, efforts to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration is built upon target 10.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

## How to Use the Tools

[Practical tools in Part 3](#) provide development partners with guiding questions, checklists, and examples of programme interventions to integrate migration into COVID-19 socio-economic responses at various phases of the project cycle: programming, identification and formulation, implementation and evaluation.<sup>2</sup> The tools cover a wide array of development issues – across development sectors – that could be relevant in different contexts.

## How this Toolkit was Developed

The Toolkit has been adapted from products formulated under the [Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development \(MMICD\) Project](#), which is funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This complements a series of sector guides<sup>3</sup> that IOM is working on under the project in partnership with relevant UN partners.<sup>4</sup>

---

2) These phases used by the European Commission in its Development Cooperation programming. Despite potential differences in categorization, most organizations and agencies follow a similar approach to planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of their development cooperation interventions.

3) The target development sectors in focus under the MMICD project include: Health, Environment and Climate Change, Employment, Governance, Education, Urban Development, Rural Development, Private Sector Development and Trade, and Security.

4) Including FAO, ILO, UN AIDS, UN-Habitat, UNESCO, UNICEF, among others.

# PART 1: MIGRATION, SUSTAINABLE

## DEVELOPMENT AND COVID-19

*“Let’s not forget this is essentially a human crisis.  
Most fundamentally, we need to focus on people – the most vulnerable.”*

UN Secretary-General’s Call for Solidarity

Migration<sup>1</sup> – in all its forms – is inextricably linked to COVID-19, and as such it must be considered in response efforts. Interactions between migration, development, and COVID-19 play out at different interdependent levels of analysis: micro; meso; and macro (see Figure 1.2). Before the COVID-19 pandemic, migrants – who make up 3.4 percent of the world’s population – contributed nearly 10 percent of global GDP.<sup>2</sup> Beyond the ways in which migration contributes to development, migration is also affected by development.

Development can encourage migration, and migration can be a consequence of development deficiencies. Lack of healthcare, employment opportunities, climate change vulnerabilities, the marginalization of socio-economic or ethnic groups, and inadequate service provision, can have a decisive impact on people’s real and perceived future life prospects in a country or a community, thus leading to a decision or need to move. These aspects are often connected to underlying structural conditions, such as poor governance, acute and chronic poverty, and conflict and insecurity.<sup>3</sup>

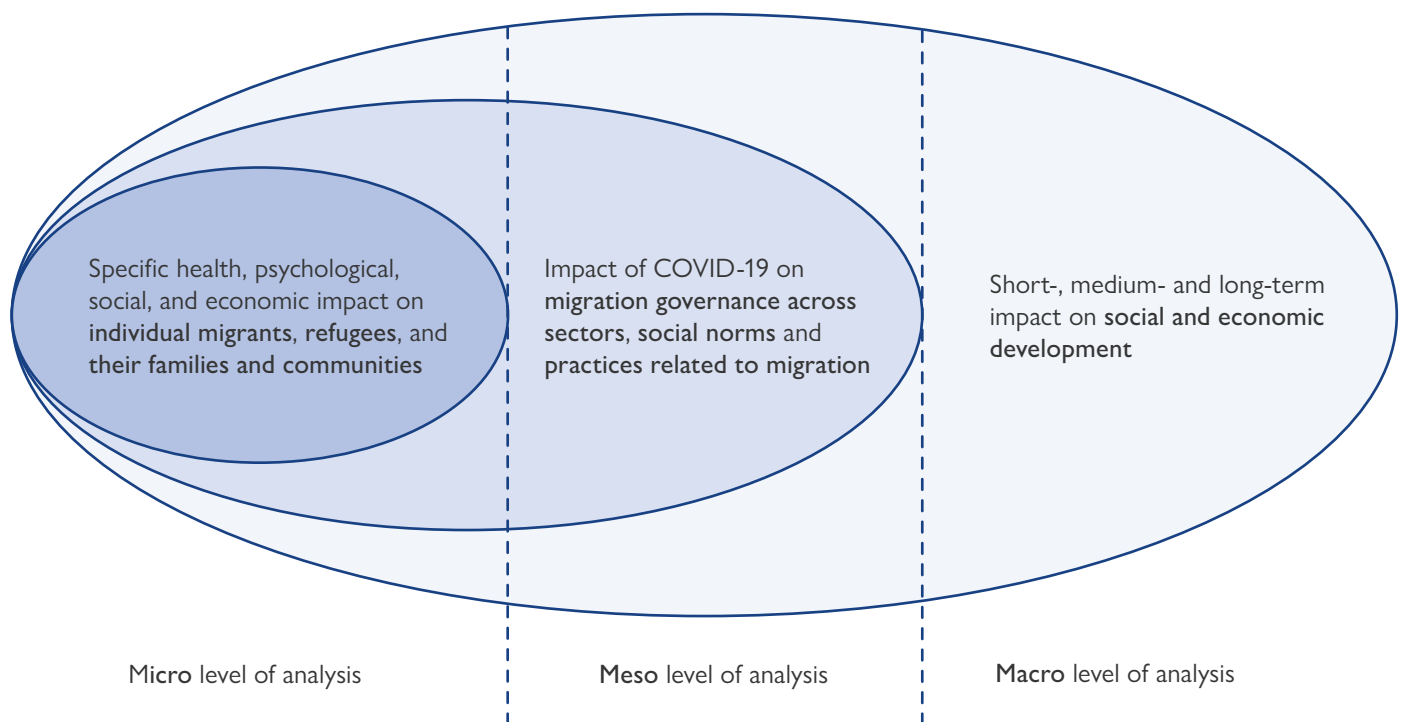


Figure 1.2: Multi-level socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 crisis, linked to migration and development

1) The guide focuses primarily on international migration and forced displacement. Internal migration is beyond the formal scope but referenced in some of the tool depending on context. The use of the word ‘migrants’ throughout the document encompasses forcibly displaced persons including those displaced internally. However, in recognizing the legal protections that refugees are entitled to, the terms ‘migrants and refugees’ are used when statements are applicable for both

2) Roughly \$6.7 trillion to global GDP in 2015—some \$3 trillion more than they would have produced in their origin countries.

3) The multi-level connections between migration and sustainable development is outlined clearly in [IOM’s Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development](#).

The complex relationship between migration and sustainable development has been recognized through international agreements and national and regional policy frameworks. As recognized in the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) (2015), human mobility is inextricably linked with sustainable development. We are reliant – for our health, our food, and our economy – on the movement of people.<sup>4</sup>

Our ability to develop successful responses to COVID-19 that both protect people on the move and their communities – and harness the power of migration for *recovering better* – depends on a solid understanding the effects of the pandemic on human mobility and development.<sup>5</sup> Notably, the multiple cross-cutting references to migration within the SDGs underline the importance of integrating migration into COVID-19 socio-economic response, as articulated in Figure 1.3.<sup>6</sup>

## SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

[Target 10.7 of the 2030 Agenda](#) calls on development partners to, facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. Safe, orderly and regular migration is defined more comprehensively in the [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#) (GCM, 2018), which was developed in parallel to the [Global Compact for Refugees](#) (GCR, 2018).

As a key convening platform on migration, the UN Network on Migration can be drawn on to connect human mobility and socio-economic response in country and effectively contribute to the UN socio-economic response framework. At the EU-level, the [European Consensus on Development](#) (2017) aligns the EU development policy with the 2030 Agenda, while acknowledging that well-managed migration and mobility can “make positive contributions to inclusive growth and sustainable development.”

### The UN Network on Migration

The UN Network on Migration was established to ensure effective, timely and coordinated system-wide support on migration to Member States, while respecting the principals of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. To facilitate its implementation, the Network’s workplan sets out five thematic areas:

- Promoting fact-based and data driven migration discourse, policy and planning;
- Protecting safety and well-being of migrants, including through addressing the drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration;
- Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combating transnational crime;
- Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility; and,
- Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants.

4) IOM, Migration Matters: COVID-19, Migration and Development (forthcoming).

5) Ibid.

6) More extensive analysis of the links between migration and sustainable development can be found in [IOM’s Guide for Practitioners on Migration and the 2030 Agenda](#) (2018).

Empower diaspora organizations and migrants to support COVID-19 response and recovery.

Learn from and up-scale innovative efforts to utilize technology for migration data mapping and ensure the disaggregation of migration data, as well as the disaggregation of development data by migratory status.



Tap into the development potential of migration to build resilience and support socio-economic recovery.

Extend social protection access, eligibility and coverage to all migrants and ensure benefits are transferable and portable for returnees.



Migrants, regardless of status, must have equitable access to quality health services.

Facilitate labour mobility of health workers to mitigate labour shortages.

Ensure that the vulnerabilities of migrants and their communities are fully accounted for and participate in the COVID-19 response or risk aggravating irregular migration, smuggling and human trafficking.

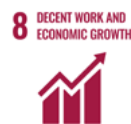


Support cities to integrate human mobility into COVID-19 urban planning and recovery processes, considering the effects of new urban – rural mobility trends.

Empower cities to mitigate the increasing xenophobia and discrimination against migrants.



Reduce costs of remittance transfers to under 3%.  
Ensure remittances and other migration-related financial flows are leveraged fairly and equitably to assist local response, recovery and development interventions.



Develop innovative means to build regular pathways for economic migration within the context of COVID-19 control in order to respond adequately to global labour supply and demand, particularly for health workers.

Up-scale global skills partnerships to better match skills and education policies with global labour market demand and supply, maximizing the potential of digital technology and teleworking.



Building on technological advances, foster virtual student mobility to counter physical restrictions for continued global advancement of research and knowledge sharing.

Invest in skilling and re-skilling of migrants and returnees to increase their access to decent work.



Ensure that migrant men and women, regardless of migratory status, are included in efforts to combat increasing gender-based violence and socio-economic vulnerability due to COVID-19.

Address the COVID-19-specific vulnerability of migrants regarding their sexual and reproductive health.

Figure 1.3: Migration and SDGs links in the context of COVID-19 socio-economic response.

Source: IOM, Migration Matters: COVID-19, Migration and Development (forthcoming).



# PART 2: INTEGRATING MIGRATION

## IN THE COVID-19 RESPONSE

### ENTRY POINTS TO INTEGRATE MIGRATION IN THE IMMEDIATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE

With the right policies in place, the development potential of safe, orderly and regular migration can be harnessed to mitigate some of the unfavourable ways in which COVID-19 will impact the achievement of the SDGs, while also supporting the immediate socio-economic response. It will be necessary to integrate migration coherently across all policy domains from a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach as called for in the 2030 Agenda, GCM, and GCR. The “[UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19](#)” consists of five pillars of work (see Figure 2.1) that provide an integrated support package to protect the needs and rights of people living under the duress of the pandemic, with particular focus on the most vulnerable countries, groups, and people who risk being left behind. Integrating migration into these five pillars will be an important element of the socio-economic response:

#### 1. Health First: Protecting Health Services and Systems During the Crisis


The WHO defines six key building blocks of health systems, all of which must be sensitive to migration in order to effectively manage COVID-19. It is critical to remove barriers to health faced by migrants and refugees in response to COVID-19 and any future public health threat.

- **Health service delivery:** Migrants and refugees must have equitable access to – and quality of – health services, including mental health, and sexual and reproductive health. This means it must be as affordable, accessible, available, appropriate and acceptable for migrants as for non-migrants. It is also critical to ensure continuity of care for migrant and refugee populations, especially those in vulnerable situations.
- **Health workforce:** Increasingly, shortages in the context of COVID-19 are being mitigated through sourcing support from doctors, nurses, auxiliary staff and care workers from migrant communities. A high percentage of these front-line workers is made up of women.
- **Health information systems:** These systems are critical for disease management. However, migrants and refugees are often excluded, meaning they are left behind in surveillance and response strategies, which can threaten individual and public health. It is important that this information is collected in compliance with data protection rules and regulations.

### FIVE PILLARS OF THE UNDS RESPONSE

1  **HEALTH FIRST:**  
Protecting health services and systems during the crisis

2  **PROTECTING PEOPLE:**  
Social protection and basic services

3  **ECONOMIC RESPONSE & RECOVERY:**  
Protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the informal sector workers

4  **MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION**

5  **SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE**

Figure 2.1: Five Pillars of the UNDS Response

Source: [A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19](#)

- **Access to essential medicines:** Many migrants – both regular and irregular – and refugees face legal, structural, cultural or logistical barriers to accessing essential medicines. This should be considered in the development and roll-out of COVID-19 treatments or vaccinations.
- **Health financing:** In order to reach public health outcomes, health financing systems must include all categories of migrants, regardless of their legal or documentation status.
- **Health systems governance:** As we move forward and work towards recovery from this crisis, national health policies, strategies, and plans must be updated to better include pandemic preparedness and links to migration. This should reflect stronger multilateralism and “multi-level governance”, with policies being made by a range of actors at different levels and across different sectors.

## 2. Protecting People: Social Protection and Basic Services

During the 2008 financial crisis, countries with strong social protection systems and basic services suffered the least and recovered the fastest. The COVID-19 pandemic will likely impact the world's poorest and most vulnerable countries and people the hardest. Undoubtedly, migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations, their families, and communities reliant on the development outcomes of migration, will suffer. Those with informal or unstable employment, entrepreneurs and those working in the service industry (a majority of whom are women) are most affected, with only 1 in 5 unemployed persons able to access unemployment benefits. Migrants may face heightened barriers, especially if they do not meet the necessary eligibility criteria.<sup>7</sup>

Ensuring the portability of social benefits will limit migrants' and refugees' exposure to the risks of being exploited and falling below the poverty line.<sup>8</sup> Moreover, basic services such as education, and wider protection services (including child protection and response to domestic violence) during the COVID-19 pandemic should proactively address and be responsive to specific vulnerabilities that migrant or refugee children and/or women face. Over the next few months, governments around the world will need to adapt, extend and scale-up cash transfers, food assistance programmes, social insurance programmes, psychosocial support programmes and child benefits to support families, among others. To ensure resilience and assist in the process of recovery, the needs of migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations should be included and specifically addressed.

## 3. Economic Recovery: Protecting Jobs, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, and the Informal Sector Workers

Most migrants are migrant workers,<sup>9</sup> who feel the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic is having on jobs and enterprises around the

world. Globally, approximately 1.6 billion workers in the informal economy are at risk of losing their sources of livelihoods, and around 436 million enterprises operating in the ‘hardest-hit sectors’ are at risk due to the COVID-19 crisis.<sup>10</sup> COVID-19 is having a huge impact on economic sectors in which migrants and refugees are significantly represented, including agriculture, hospitality, and micro and small businesses. Such businesses account for most employment, both in the formal and informal sectors, across the developing world. They include marginally employed wage labourers, and workers in the informal sectors (including cross-border trade, farm workers).

There is also an important gender dimension, as women disproportionately work in insecure, more precarious, lower-paid, part-time and informal employment, and as unpaid workers in farms and family businesses. These workers can be subject to harassment or violence and often have little or no income security and social protection, which means that they are less protected from economic recession in times of crisis. The return of migrants to countries of origin and the reduction of remittances sent home will likely surpass the capacity of the formal and informal sectors in those countries to absorb large numbers of returnees or additional local job seekers in the local labour market due to reduced remittances. Closure of borders, restrictions to free movement and barriers to trade will also render cross-border traders and value chains in key products more vulnerable.

## 4. Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has predicted that there will be a global recession in 2020, affecting advanced economies, emerging markets, and developing economies. Before the pandemic, migrants – who make up 3.4 percent of the world's population – contributed nearly 10 percent of global GDP.<sup>11</sup> Transnational financial flows, in the form of remittances and investment, will be critical in the coming months, and governments and financial institutions must do all they can to minimize costs and other barriers. A global economic recession will also impact global population movements and affect countries with high levels of migration and large portions of remittances that contribute to their GDP.

Remittance flows are predicted to drop by 20 percent in 2020 – from 554 billion USD to 445 billion USD – to middle- and low-income countries. Even with a sharp decline, the importance of remittances for these countries will become more significant, since foreign direct investment is expected to decline as a consequence of COVID-19-related disruptions in areas like trade.<sup>12</sup> Multilateral coordination will become increasingly essential to address the appropriate balance between socio-economic development, mobility, and health. This includes cross-border collaboration to strengthen health surveillance at entry and exit points (airports, seaports and land border crossings). Additionally, coordination is necessary to facilitate information exchange between stakeholders.

7) OECD (2018), *Employment Outlook, Chapter 5: Unemployment-benefit coverage: Recent trends and their drivers*.

8) See IOM's contribution to the HLPF 2020 – *Accelerated Action and Transformative Pathways: Realizing the Decade of Action and Delivery for Sustainable Development*.

9) IOM (2019), *World Migration Report 2020, Chapter 2 - Migration and Migrants: A Global Overview*.

10) ILO (2020), *ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work, Third Edition*.

11) McKinsey & Company (2016), *Global migration's impact and opportunity*.

12) World Bank (2020), *Migration and Development Brief 32, COVID-19 Crisis: Through a Migration Lens*.

## 5. Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

The COVID-19 pandemic led to an unprecedented level of social expressions of solidarity and support across different groups within society, regardless of socio-economic status and background. At the same time, it has laid bare structural inequalities and vulnerabilities within society, as well as episodes of discrimination towards migrants. In many countries, ethnic minorities have been disproportionately affected by the virus and have experienced higher mortality rates. As the crisis continues, it is likely that there will be increased tension and conflict within society, threatening to reinforce social exclusion of disadvantaged groups, including migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations. There have already been documented cases of stigma, discrimination and xenophobic attacks globally. Not only can this further hamper social cohesion in the long term, but it also has immediate consequences as it jeopardizes the safety of

migrants, refugees, and their communities, as well as their physical and mental well-being, as well as the overall safety of the host country and community.

Development partners must focus on taking a whole-of-community approach and addressing tension and distrust in the socio-economic response. This will be particularly urgent in urban areas where the impact of COVID-19 is expected to be greater, having a direct impact on internal and international migrants as they represent large shares of urban populations around the world. Migrants and refugees in urban settings often find themselves in precarious, informal living and working conditions at risk of eviction and exploitation. Migrants and refugees also represent a high percentage of urban poor – with limited access to basic services such as education and healthcare – and can be faced with discrimination, language, and cultural barriers.

## 7 RECOMMENDATIONS TO STRENGTHEN COVID-19 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE THROUGH INTEGRATING MIGRATION

Decisive, urgent and coordinated action at all levels is needed to suppress transmission of the virus as quickly as possible and provide health and other essential services to those in need. This can only be done if migrants and refugees are also included in all health (including mental health) and essential services (including child protection and education). In addition, migrants and refugees can support national health and emergency responses by contributing skills and other resources.

Without urgent socio-economic responses, global suffering will escalate, jeopardizing lives and livelihoods for years to come. Migrants and refugees must be included in the socio-economic response, both through programmes which safeguard migrants' and refugees' lives, and also as providers of social and economic capital. Although efforts to integrate migration into immediate socio-economic response will vary depending on context, and should be identified [using the tools provided in this Toolkit](#), the following are recommendations for consideration when designing, implementing, and monitoring COVID-19-related socio-economic responses.

### Recommendation 1

Ensure equitable access<sup>13</sup> to health (including to health information) and essential services for all migrants – regardless of their migration status.

### Recommendation 2

Address the specific needs of migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations<sup>14</sup> (e.g. those displaced due to natural hazards, those residing in camps and camp-like settings, informal settlements, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children, or stranded migrants) with testing, healthcare, psychosocial support and other protection needs.

### Recommendation 3

Proactively prevent and address stigma, discrimination and xenophobia linked to COVID-19 and its aftermath, including through communications for change methodologies.

### Recommendation 4

Identify and address the barriers that prevent or make it difficult for migrants to contribute to the response. For example, help migrant workers, returnees and refugees – especially those with skills in the health and care or other key sectors – to find employment; engage migrants in the diaspora to support the response through coordinating with diaspora associations, facilitating digital or electronic remittance transfers.

### Recommendation 5

Ensure that migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations – including migrant workers or those vulnerable to displacement – are not left behind in the socio-economic response, for example through enabling access to cash transfer/micro-credit schemes and facilitating education for migrant children in vulnerable situations.

### Recommendation 6

Support the inclusion of migration factors in data collection, context analysis, and rapid assessments. Based on findings, reflect the local migration contexts and needs in development programmes, with a focus on migrants and refugees in highly dense urban areas, border communities, and rural areas to which migrants return.

### Recommendation 7

Support public authorities to monitor transnational financial flows in the form of remittances or investments, with the aim of encouraging service providers to keep channels open and transaction costs low by supporting digital channels and simplifying some regulatory requirements.

<sup>13</sup>) This includes relevant languages, cultures and geographic locations.

<sup>14</sup>) OHCHR and GMG (2018), [Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations](#).

# PART 3: TOOLS FOR

# INTEGRATING MIGRATION

These tools are designed to help development partners strengthen COVID-19 socio-economic response,<sup>15</sup> through ensuring that migration – in all its forms – is considered in the programming, identification and formulation, implementation and evaluation.<sup>16</sup> For each phase of the project cycle, the corresponding tools can be used with some tools applicable to various phases of the

cycle (see Figure 3.1). The content within the tools is organized under the three critical areas for action highlighted by the UN Secretary-General: (i) Tackling the immediate emergency, (ii) Focusing on the social impact and the economic response; and (iii) 'Recovering better'.

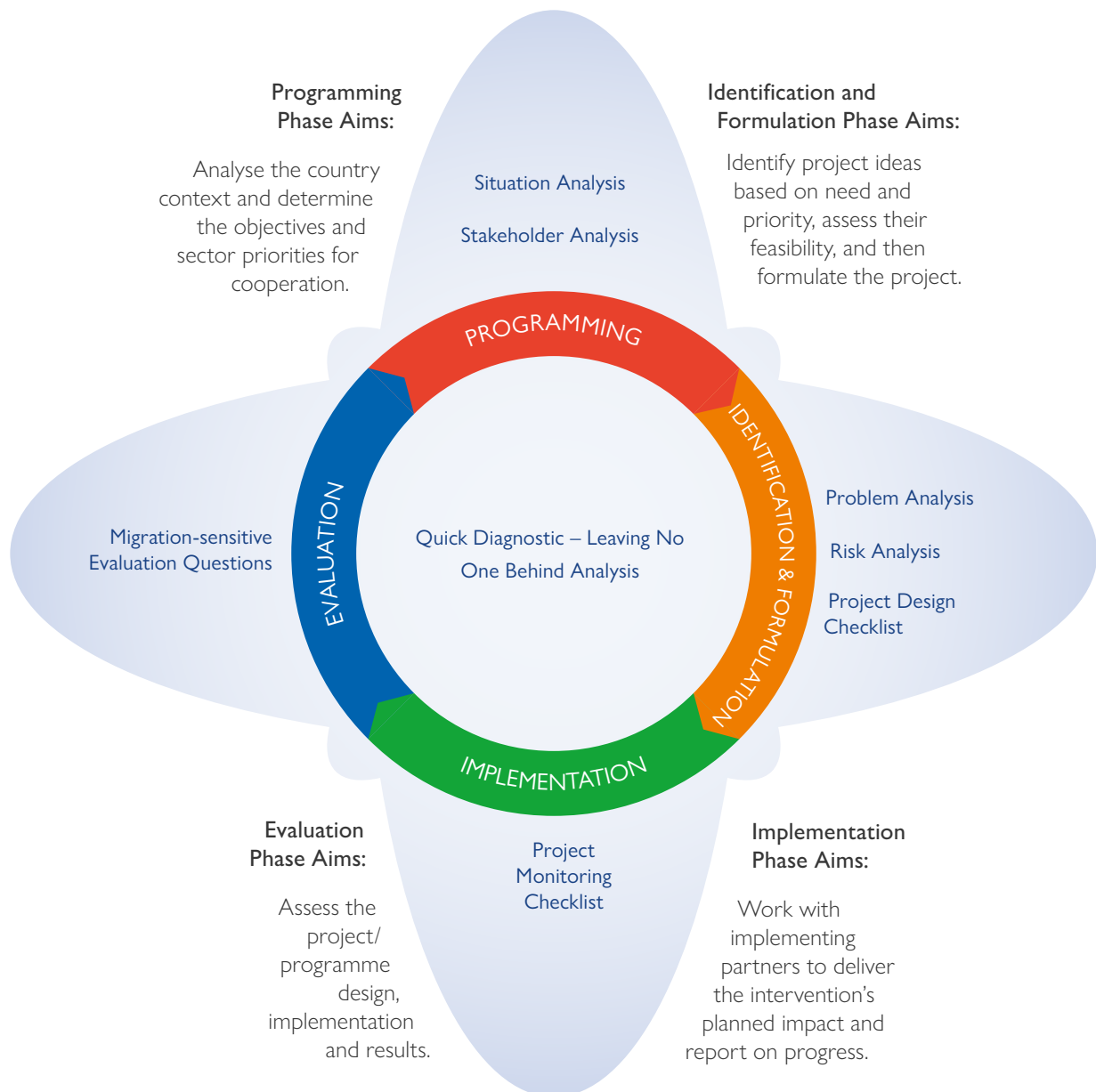


Figure 3.1: Practical tools for integrating migration at different phases of the project cycle

15) An emerging source of relevant funding for UN partners is the [UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund](#) (COVID-19 MPTF), which is a UN inter-agency finance mechanism launched by the UN Secretary-General to support low- and middle- income programme countries in overcoming the health and development crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Fund's assistance targets those most vulnerable to economic hardship and social disruption.

16) The above phases are those used by the European Commission in its Development Cooperation programming, however different organizations use different language to describe the stages of the project or project 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.

# TOOL 1: QUICK DIAGNOSTIC – LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND ANALYSIS

## Why Use this Tool?

Throughout the response and recovery, the guiding reference must remain the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its central promise to 'leave no one behind'. Interventions – from assessment to programming – should be driven therefore by the following guiding questions.

## When to Use this Tool?



## Questions to answer when tackling the immediate emergency

### Guiding Questions

### Complete here based on your context

#### Who has been targeted when devising the country's health and socio-economic response measures?

- Please consider the following groups: migrants, refugees, returnees, migrant workers, stranded migrants, unaccompanied and separated children, IDPs, seasonal workers, diaspora, those displaced by climate change, those in climate vulnerable hotspots.
- Also consider people affected by migration: e.g. families of migrants, communities of origin, people living in border and transit communities, communities of return.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

#### What is the demographic and where do they reside?

- Data sources to check: IOM (DTM, Migration Profile), UN DESA, ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDRR, employers, relevant government entities.

---

---

---

---

---

#### Where are the gaps?

---

---

---

### Key Considerations

- Health is a universal human right, regardless of migration status. All countries should work to ensure the COVID-19 response includes migrants, refugees, their families, and communities affected by migration to ensure health coverage is universal.
- Migrants, refugees, and their families often face specific difficulties in accessing essential services such as social protection, health, education, or other social security benefits. These specific needs must be addressed to control transmission.
- In the short-term, within countries that have been hardest hit, migrants and refugees are exposed to many of the same vulnerabilities as others, and often to a greater extent. Migrants are more likely to be in overcrowded households or employed in short-term, or precarious work with limited sick leave.
- Migrants (of both regular and irregular status) and refugees may have limited access to public health services, or fear accessing such services. They may also be excluded from public health information programming or, when informed, lack the financial means or social networks to manage periods of self-isolation or quarantine.
- Child protection services (within school systems or social services) are likely to be suspended during COVID-19, disconnecting vulnerable migrant or refugee children from protective networks.
- Unmanaged migration and displacement pose challenges for managing disease transmission.
- Well established human mobility monitoring can contribute to and strengthen disease surveillance systems through effective prevention, detection and control.
- Countries vulnerable to natural hazards during the COVID-19 pandemic will face simultaneous disasters. Greater pressure will be placed on already vulnerable health services and humanitarian responses leaving migrants and refugees adversely affected.

**Questions to answer when focusing on the social impact and the economic response**

**Guiding Questions**

**Which barriers keep people beyond the reach of infrastructure, employment, services, jobs and other socio-economic response measures?**

- Please consider the following: e.g. irregular migration status; policies preventing migrants, refugees and asylum seekers from accessing services and entering labour market; physical barriers e.g. detention; xenophobia, stigma, discrimination; cultural practices, including related to gender; climate change and slow-onset degradation, natural hazards, lack of appropriate transport, language, opening hours, school closures, etc.

**Complete here based on your context**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Key Considerations**

- Most migrants are healthy and healthy migrants can be productive, contribute to development and alleviate labour/workforce shortages (including health workers). This can be facilitated through including health as part of well-managed labour migration schemes.
- Skills matching can be tailored to insert migrant workers or international students in the labour market in key sectors which have been impacted by COVID-19, to support governments in implementing their response and recovery strategies and responding to emerging labour market needs.
- 'Brain waste' can be addressed through fair recruitment, occupational safety and health, protection of migrant workers' rights, skills and qualification recognition.
- Migrant workers can support family members and vulnerable households through remittances. This flow of remittances is being threatened for many people, as workers experience job losses and restrictions on mobility linked to COVID-19.
- Non-formal and formal education programmes, digitalization, and distance learning can supplement efforts to adapt to the needs of migrants, refugees, and those on the move, contributing to continuity during the COVID-19 response and recovery. These programmes should reflect the needs of children within migrant/displaced families, and unaccompanied and separated children.
- In countries of origin, diaspora (including health workers) can maintain formal and informal links, and through this can be a source of training, mentoring and innovation for practices in their country of origin.

**Questions to answer when focusing on 'recovering better'**

**Guiding Questions**

**How can those who are excluded, marginalized and vulnerable come into the fold? How can they be made more resilient to shocks and crises?**

- Refer to: [Problem Analysis Tool](#)

**How can the responses help remove and avoid exacerbating structural drivers of exclusion, inequalities and discrimination?**

**Complete here based on your context**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Key Considerations**

- Safe, Orderly and Regular migration is an accelerator of sustainable development and should be recognized as such in development interventions which aim to address structural inequalities.
- Link safe and regular migration pathways with efforts to promote the circular economy: to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs, in particular to enable green growth and carbon neutrality. South-South partnerships will be key to increase the positive development impact of migration and promote sustainable and just economies across different regions.
- The current pandemic will have broad-ranging, long-term humanitarian and socio-economic impact. While the implications cannot be fully understood at this moment, there is a need to acknowledge the critical economic inflection points ahead for societies, and the deeper impacts for diverse mobile populations.
- Well-managed labour migration can contribute to economic resilience in countries of origin and destination. This contribution can best be leveraged by ensuring that national legislative frameworks reflect international standards relating to the rights of migrants, refugees, and their families – including around social protection.

- Facilitate well-managed circular or seasonal migration as an adaptation strategy for communities fragile to climate change impacts. By reducing demographic pressures and increasing the circulation of social and financial remittances, it builds economic growth and resilience in home countries whilst growing host countries' GDP and filling gaps in the labour market.
- Migrants and refugees are taking a leading role globally as front-line workers in the COVID-19 response. These stories can contribute to changing public perceptions and political discourse about migration, and be the basis for more evidence-based policy and practice related to migration.
- Fact-based and figures-based research and analysis of respective labour markets in countries of origin and destination could mitigate the risks of unemployment, brain drain and/or brain waste and social exclusion.
- Offering healthcare, education, language and training helps migrant workers to integrate, and, at the same time, increases their capacity to contribute to the local labour market.
- Every girl and every boy – regardless of migration status – should have the right to a quality education so that they can have more chances in life, including employment opportunities, better health and also to participate in political process.

### Quick Links to References

Key international policy document(s)/framework(s)

- [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#)
- [Global Compact for Refugees](#)
- [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)
- [Political Declaration on Universal Health Coverage 2019](#)
- [WHA resolution 61:17](#) and related [WHO / IOM / Spain operational framework](#)
- [The New Urban Agenda adopted at the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development in 2016, "Habitat III"](#)
- [International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families](#)

## TOOL 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Why Use this Tool?

The aim of this tool is to gather information about migration in the country/region so that it can be comprehensively considered in plans, projects and programmes linked to COVID-19 response. The data sources should be used to establish what is available.

If no data are available, this could be an area for follow-up during discussions with stakeholders as part of the stakeholder analysis or ongoing policy dialogue processes with the partner government(s). The rest of the tool includes a set of questions to use in different types of migration context.

### When to Use this Tool?



### COVID-specific Data Sources<sup>17</sup>

- [EU COVID Data Portal](#)
- [IOM Mobility Restrictions Updates](#)
- [WHO COVID-19 Situation Reports](#)
- [EDCE Data on the Geographic Distribution of COVID-19 Cases Worldwide](#)
- [The COVID Tracking Project](#)
- [IOM COVID-19 Analytical Snapshots](#)
- [ILO preliminary assessment on COVID-19 and the world of work](#)
- [UNESCO Global Monitoring of School Closures caused by COVID-19](#)

### Guiding Questions

Complete here based on your context

#### IMMIGRATION

- What are the mobility restrictions in place in the region/country/community? How are they impacting migrants and refugees?
- Are there high numbers of migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations (e.g. stranded migrants, people in camps and camp-like settings, detention centres, transit communities, victims of trafficking, migrants in areas vulnerable to climate change or natural hazards)? Where are they? What is the health, social and economic impact of COVID-19 on them and on host communities?
- What is known about the health status of migrants and refugees and their vulnerability to COVID-19, including their potential role in transmission?
- How equitable is the access that migrants and refugees have to health services and how well adapted are the services to their needs?
- Are there health and care workers among migrant and refugee communities? Are they able to work and if not, what are the barriers to them working (e.g. recognition of qualifications, legislation or policies preventing them from entering employment)?
- Are there specific gender considerations, such as sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)? Is this exacerbated in the context COVID-19?
- How are migrants of different gender groups vulnerable to COVID-19?
- Are there other health vulnerabilities linked with migration or migration zones (e.g. tuberculosis, malaria, HIV)?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

<sup>17</sup> Additional Guidance and Tools on COVID-19 can be found under [Additional Resources](#).



EMIGRATION, DIASPORA, REMITTANCES

- Where are the main diaspora/emigrant communities and what are the mobility restrictions affecting them? Are there stranded emigrants? What is their vulnerability to COVID-19? Under what conditions are they living?
- To what extent are workers in the diaspora engaged in the health and care sectors overseas? Are there established channels of communications with the country of origin?
- Are there partnerships and/or mechanisms in place to facilitate knowledge and skills transfers linking communities of origin and destination?
- To what extent are remittance transfers used to finance health and other social expenditures for families of emigrants?
- What is the estimated impact of outstanding social and financial remittance transfer on poverty, inequality and climate resilience in the region/country/community?
- What protection mechanisms for emigrants' labour rights exist? Are there bilateral or multilateral agreements and coordination mechanisms in place which could facilitate protection?
- How are different gender groups in the diaspora experiencing the above differently?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

RETURN MIGRATION

- Are there people returning to the country as a result of COVID-19? Where do they return to? What skills do they have? Are there barriers to their socio-economic/cultural reintegration? Can they access health services?
- What challenges of reintegration do return migrants experience, and how do they affect their status and social and economic vulnerabilities?
- To what extent do returning migrants bring with them different ideas, attitudes and behaviour?
- How do different gender groups experience return and reintegration?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

RURAL-RURAL/RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

- Are there significant shifts to, between or away from rural areas as a result of COVID-19? What is being done in both rural and urban areas to address/mitigate/adapt to these changes as needed?
- What is the rate of rural-to-urban migration, urban-to-urban internal and international migration, and rural-urban-international flows and what other internal mobility dynamics exist?
- Are groups internal or international migrants stranded in rural or urban areas as a result of COVID-19? What is their situation? How are climate change impacts in these rural or urban areas impacting the situation and are they further restricting or instigating mobility?
- How are different gender groups experiencing the above differently?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## Guiding Questions

### HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- What health services, including mental health and psychosocial support, are accessible to victims of human trafficking?
- Are health workers trained in screening for Victims of Trafficking, and are there referral mechanisms in place?
- How are different gender groups experiencing the above differently?

Complete here based on your context

---

---

---

---

---

---

## TOOL 3: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

### Why Use this Tool?

This tool can be used to ensure that appropriate stakeholders are engaged in efforts to integrate migration into interventions linked to COVID-19 response. This will help to improve effectiveness of intervention, and achieve buy in from key partners.

### When to Use this Tool?



#### Stakeholders to consider

#### Complete here based on your context

#### MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

(of all genders and ages, including diaspora, forcibly displaced persons, and migrants in vulnerable situations)

- How are migrants and refugees of different genders and ages affected by COVID-19, in different ways?
- Have migrants' and refugees' access to health services as beneficiaries been restricted? How has this impacted different gender and age groups?
- Is there scope to engage migrants and refugees of different genders and ages as implementers – for example as health messengers?
- How do the needs and experiences of different categories of migrants and refugees, particularly those in vulnerable situations, women and children, differ?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

#### NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

(including institutions in charge of migration governance, development planning, sector policies, and national–local dialogue)

- How are national government entities an implementer, beneficiary, or key enabler to COVID-19 response and recovery programmes?
- What are national government stakeholders' understanding of, and policies towards, migration and how is this affecting the effectiveness of COVID-19 response and recovery programmes?
- Has the result of 'mainstreaming migration' interventions also affected the extent to which health and other relevant sector policies consider migration issues?
- Do health, education, and labour interventions that affect migration engage with the governments of migrants' and refugees' countries of origin, transit, and destination?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

#### SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

(including municipalities and regional councils)

- How are sub-national governments implementers, beneficiaries, or key enablers?
- What is local government stakeholders' understanding of, and policies towards, migration, and how does this affect the extent to which programmes can benefit migrants and refugees of all genders and ages?
- Do sub-national governments play a particularly important role in the integration of migrants and the reintegration of returning migrants into communities, and in the hosting of displaced persons?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## TOOL 4: PROBLEM ANALYSIS

### Why Use this Tool?

The set of problems and/or opportunities that a project should aim to address are identified at this stage. This tool helps to find solutions by assessing cause-and-effect relationships through identifying underlying problems that affect target groups and describing the problems facing different socio-economic groups, including gender differences and the needs of disabled people. The tables below can be used to identify key migration-related problems and provide recommendations for COVID-19 interventions to address those problems.

### When to Use this Tool?



### Problems to consider when tackling the immediate emergency

**Problem 1: Inequitable access to quality health services for migrants and refugees negatively affects public health.**

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Promote equitable access to quality healthcare services and non-discriminatory access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all migrants and refugees of all gender groups, where necessary adapting methods of diagnosis, treatment and service delivery.
- Services should be:
  - Geographically targeted to reach migrant and refugee groups
  - Socio-culturally-sensitive to migrants' and refugees' needs
  - Linguistically accessible to migrants and refugees
  - Non-discriminatory

**Problem 2: COVID-19 health promotion interventions, including messaging and screening, may not reach all groups of migrants and refugees.**

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Focus on communities identified in the [Leave No One Behind Analysis \(Tool 1\)](#) and [Situation Analysis \(Tool 2\)](#); Support the development of geographically targeted, “diversity-sensitive”, gender-sensitive and migrant-inclusive approaches to health promotion. This includes health communication and messaging.

**Problem 3: Health workers may lack the knowledge and skills required to effectively diagnose and respond to the specific health and social vulnerabilities of migrants and refugees, including pre-existing conditions such as TB, malaria, HIV.**

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Support the provision of information and training of health workers on specific health issues and vulnerabilities faced by migrants and refugees, which may impact how they access services, or their vulnerability in the context of COVID-19.
- Build the capacity of healthcare workers (including community health workers engaged in contact tracing) to promote trust and mutual understanding in medical encounters with migrants and refugees in the context of COVID-19.

---

Problem 4: Reception conditions for asylum seekers may exacerbate their health problems and difficulties in accessing health services.

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Ensure that health conditions and COVID-19 vulnerabilities are recognized early, treated appropriately, and are not exacerbated through reception conditions.

---

Problem 5: Migrants and refugees may be excluded from medical records and data collection. This can negatively affect the continuity of care, increase treatment risks and reduce the amount of data for research on migrant health.

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Encourage inclusion of migration status in COVID-related surveillance, and databases.
- Support “firewalls” to ensure confidentiality of information about migrant’s legal status, including in contact tracing processes, and address migrants’ concerns about the confidentiality of their records and legal status.
- Support partner countries’ policies on registration of information relevant to migrants’ COVID-19 status.

---

Problem 6: Unmanaged movements of migrants or refugees can strain health service delivery and financing.

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Support partner government(s) in efforts to take into account expected and potential migration/displacement flows in COVID-19 response and recovery plans.
- Support governments to operationalize the [Health, Border and Mobility Management \(HBMM\) Framework](#).

---

Problem 7: Countries vulnerable to natural hazards during the COVID-19 pandemic will face simultaneous disasters, resulting in strain on, and a need to adapt, health services and humanitarian responses. As a result, migrants and refugees may be left out of health services, and disaster risk reduction planning heightening the risk of forced displacement.

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Support the creation of ‘Joint Incident Management Teams’ to work with national governments and UN institutions to coordinate activities to leverage resources and capacities for COVID-19 management in the context of natural hazards.
- Support capacity building of local community health workers/volunteers in countries facing multiple climate threats to reduce the burdens on hospitals and allow access to all. For example, victims of heatwaves should be treated within the community rather than in hospitals to reduce pressures.
- Support COVID-19 adaptation to disaster risk reduction and preparedness planning, providing special support to the elderly, disabled or immune-compromised individuals if they are to be evacuated.
- Support local migrant and refugee leaders, volunteers and local community networks (women’s groups, churches, volunteers based in remote areas, local leaders) to translate and disseminate key messages from the health boards, early warning system changes and weather bulletins networks to ensure all have access.
- Ensure evacuation centres, displacement camps and cyclone protection centres implement social distancing measures and create separate camps and zones for those at high risk of contracting the virus – including migrants, refugees, and isolated communities.

Problem 1: Lack of recognition of international qualifications can lead to skills acquired abroad being underutilized (“brain waste”) and to the unemployment or underemployment of migrants and refugees, limiting their contributions towards COVID-19 response.

Check if relevant to context

**Areas of support**

- In the health sector, in line with the WHO Code of Practice, help migrants to find employment opportunities in the health workforce and to meet employers’ requirements; prepare them for the demands and conditions of the work by extending guidance.
- Help migrants to meet the qualification requirements through, for example, additional training and language courses.
- Coordinate with work permit-issuing authorities to streamline rules and processes for issuing work permits for needed key workers, and support measures to regularize the situations of workers who are already working irregularly.
- Facilitate the recognition by public employment services of skills and competencies gained abroad.
- Support programmes which can assist with fast-tracking the verification of documents and diplomas in key sectors, in collaboration with countries of origin.
- Support policy change to facilitate the recognition of qualifications, especially in sectors with skills gaps (e.g. health and care work, tourism, hospitality, agriculture).

Problem 2: Migrant workers are at risk of COVID-19, and related exploitation and abuse in workplaces.

Check if relevant to context

**Areas of support**

- Support partner countries to enforce legislation/policy frameworks ensuring decent working conditions of migrant workers and promote equality of treatment for migrant workers in the response to COVID-19.
- Support partner countries to identify affected sectors/industries in which migrant workers have been impacted, to better monitor their conditions and enforce standards for migrants and refugees.
- Empower migrants and refugees as rights-holders with information and tools about labour standards and their rights, in the context of COVID-19.
- Build the capacities of labour inspection agents to understand the differences in treatment that migrant workers are experiencing, including in global supply chains.
- Assist the creation of complaint mechanisms, with the aid of labour inspection authorities and civil society, to provide migrant workers of all gender groups with safe channels to report labour rights violations.

Problem 3: Stranded migrants and refugees can increase competition for resources and services in communities, leading to tensions.

Check if relevant to context

**Areas of support**

- Support the development of, and equitable access to, resources in host communities of stranded migrants and refugees, for the benefit of all residents.
- Help local stakeholders facilitate the integration of migrants and refugees of all gender groups in communities of destination – referencing integration tools and resources.
- Promote community development programmes focused on social cohesion.
- Include migrants and refugees of all gender groups as key stakeholders and beneficiaries when developing responses.
- Promote opportunities and spaces for positive inter-cultural exchange.



---

Problem 4: Restricted migration can intensify labour shortages in key sectors such as agriculture, hospitality, tourism, extractive industries.

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Conduct skills mapping of migrants and refugees in country and establish links with labour market needs.
- Support with verification of documents and diplomas, in collaboration with countries of origin (in partnership with IBM).
- Create legal pathways with targeted health assessments, such as circular migration schemes, to address labour shortages in key sectors.
- Promote alternative decent work opportunities for migrants and refugees.

---

Problem 5: Disruption in remittance transfer services may hinder the vital role that remittances play in supporting vulnerable populations.

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Identify families most vulnerable to disruption in remittance transfers and support the implementation of social protection measures.
- Identify communities vulnerable to disaster displacement and support the implementation of resilience-building measures.
- Support monitoring of remittance flows and support partner governments to:
  - Promote maintenance of, and access to, remittances, including through digital solutions.
  - Lower remittance transfer costs.
  - Help partner countries facilitate access to remittances.

---

Problem 6: Spouses and children of migrants and refugees may be negatively affected by the absence of family members.

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Work with partner governments and the private sector to channel remittances from urban to rural areas more effectively and efficiently.
- Develop support programmes for families left behind, especially women and children, so that they can maintain their livelihoods.

---

Problem 7: Migrants' and refugees' access to higher and technical and vocational education may be limited because of restrictions.

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Support the partner country in efforts to review legal frameworks and administrative provisions that hinder migrants' and refugees' access to higher and technical and vocational training.
- Introduce recognition of foreign qualifications and recognition of prior learning to facilitate access.
- Encourage the partner country to provide incentives and opportunities to allow international students to work in the country upon graduation.

---

**Problem 8: Barriers to mobility often disrupt cross-border markets, especially those along porous borders shared by countries with long historical ties, preventing mobility as a livelihood strategy.**

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Build capacity for surveillance and provision of services at Points of Entry.
- Support customs unions and other agreements that promote intraregional trade in including provisions that facilitate the mobility of cross-border traders once restrictions are lifted.
- Monitor how customs union agreements are implemented at border posts, paying attention to discrepancies in adherence across provisions, such as wait times for border clearance, application of uniform tariffs on similar products, trade taxes on goods produced within the region.
- Support initiatives to ensure that cross-border traders are supplied with timely and accurate information on mobility restrictions and border clearance regimes.

---

**Problem 9: COVID-19 response initiatives do not reach the most poor or vulnerable, which may disproportionately include migrants or refugees.**

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Coordinate with migrant/refugee representatives to ascertain the best mechanisms to reach the most vulnerable.
- Adapt social protection initiatives to reach migrants and refugees of all gender groups in vulnerable situations, including by considering the skills, strengths and needs of these groups, as well as potential language and cultural barriers.
- Ensure all evaluation and monitoring processes for COVID-19 responses include requirements to report on reach towards migrant and refugee groups.
- Ensure that migrant and refugee women are included and develop strategies for enabling this (e.g. affordable child-care).

---

**Problem 10: The education systems established in the response may not appropriately address the specific educational and psychosocial needs and vulnerabilities of migrant and refugee children, particularly children affected by forced displacement.**

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Build capacities of schools to provide education delivery systems adapted to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of migrant and refugee children, including educational and psychosocial needs and vulnerabilities, and unfamiliar language and culture.
- Support educators to develop culturally sensitive school systems that maximize the role of migrant and refugee students in promoting intercultural exchange.

---

**Problem 11: Migrants' and refugees' digital skills or access to technologies may be limited thus preventing exploring distance learning and online education tools in the context of COVID-19 response.**

Check if relevant to context

#### Areas of support

- Provide tailored mentorship and support for migrants and refugees to get acquainted with the digital learning and online tools.
- Develop of basic/low-tech design for digital learning to ensure low costs for migrants and refugees, and the use of basic technologies such as simple mobile phones.
- Provide blended training when possible to support learning through mobile tools such as Apps, YouTube videos, dedicated platforms.

## TOOL 5: RISK ANALYSIS

### Why Use this Tool?

The table can be used to identify migration-related risks in related COVID-19 interventions and to inform a broader risk assessment conducted during the formulation phase of an intervention. It is useful for carrying out the following functions:

- Considering how migration could pose risks to the intervention;
- Identifying the possible consequences of those risks for different groups of migrants;
- Developing treatment options to mitigate the risks or respond to risks linked to COVID-19 socio-economic response.

### When to Use this Tool?



**Risk 1: Migrants (as a whole and/or specific groups of migrants) and refugees are unable to benefit from the intervention due to inaccurate or missing data in COVID-related surveillance and /or Socio-Economic Impact Analysis**

Check if relevant to context

#### Risk consequences

- Inability to manage COVID-19 / reduce transmission.
- Limited evidence base and difficulty to reach migrants and refugees in the response.
- The intervention fails to consider changes in population in the intervention area – for example stranded or return migrants.
- Failure to anticipate growth and population movements leads to ineffective response.
- Inequality of treatment between migrants and non-migrants can negatively impact community cohesion.
- Legislation is not inclusive and may be negatively influenced by increased hostility towards migrants and refugees and a restraining policy environment.

#### Treatments

- Consult with stakeholders who may have alternative data, including local government, academic institutions, NGOs and international organizations (both humanitarian and development actors).
- Amend project/programme documents to include migrants and refugees of all genders and ages and take measures to ensure all migrants are included in project/programme activities.
- Propose independent mapping of mobility dynamics of beneficiaries in target areas, especially to identify seasonal/circular migrants, refugees, irregular and stateless migrants.
- Use GIS data combined with community consultations where possible to get real-time overview of existing settlements that may not yet be on the official maps; include spatialized data (maps) that bundles information across sectors.
- Promote the inclusion of all migration stakeholders in project/programme steering.

**Risk 2: Intervention activities negatively affect migrants/refugees or their vulnerabilities increase (migrants as a whole and/or specific groups of migrants)**

Check if relevant to context

#### Risk consequences

- Migrants' and refugees' impact on development is constrained.
- Migrants' and refugees' impact on building climate resilience in home communities vulnerable to climate change impacts is constrained.
- Certain categories of migrants and refugees may experience increased vulnerability.

#### Treatments

- Discuss problems with all migration stakeholders and project/programme partners and develop treatment measures.
- Consider separate targeted support that benefits migrants and refugees.

### Risk 3: Opposition to migrants' and refugees' inclusion as beneficiaries (migrants as a whole and/or specific groups of migrants)

Check if relevant to context

#### Risk consequences

- Partner country stakeholders may try to limit access to nationals.
- Tensions between non-migrant and migrant workers.
- Community cohesion may be disrupted.
- The intervention does not benefit from the necessary enabling policy environment.
- Anti-migrant attitudes on the part of nationals may develop.
- Discrimination and xenophobia can hinder social and labour integration of migrants and refugees.

#### Treatments

- At the community level, conduct community dialogue and design communications programmes utilising social change methodologies which focus on social cohesion.
- Ensure sound analysis and evidence-based information communicated strategically to contribute to balancing public discourse and reducing discrimination.
- Work with the media and civil society to use evidence to communicate the role of migrants and refugees as key workers, and in job creation and growth.
- Foster migrant-inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue.
- Consider disaggregating financial support by migration status.
- Deploy evidence-based arguments showing that effective healthcare and better coverage, especially for primary care, can actually save money.
- Concentrate first on the mainly urban areas in which understanding of the importance of migrant and refugee inclusion in health already exists. Initiate attempts to win wider support after gaining support in those areas.

### Risk 4: Lack of political will to improve access to COVID-19 response programmes

Check if relevant to context

#### Risk consequences

- Risks relating to public health, disasters and other hazards increase, with particular impacts for migrants, refugees, women and vulnerable groups.
- Risks of increasing disenfranchisement of certain groups.
- Social and economic exclusion due to low connectivity and spatial "segregation".

#### Treatments

- Support education and training opportunities for government officials to increase their understanding of migration.
- Partner with CSOs as mediators to work with communities and support advocacy to local and national governments.
- Review how migrants and refugees are designated as a "vulnerable" or "at-risk" group, as this can increase stigma.
- Ensure that the intervention's benefits are provided based on need (area-based approaches) rather than group membership.

### Risk 5: Migration patterns change as a result of pandemic, policy, conflict, natural disaster

Check if relevant to context

#### Risk consequences

- The project results cannot be achieved.
- New vulnerabilities emerge which need to be addressed.
- Services along new migration routes/in host communities can be overwhelmed.
- Social/community cohesion can break down.
- Disaster risk reduction measures and hazard displacement measures may be overwhelmed by the COVID-19 response, resulting in increased climate-induced displacement.

#### Treatments

- Amend project/programme through discussions with key stakeholders.
- Discuss adapting project/programme to address vulnerabilities/challenges arising from new migration patterns.
- Work with colleagues to support service delivery in key sectors along new routes/affected communities
- Develop interventions to monitor movements.
- Coordinate disaster risk reduction methods with pandemic response strategies.

## Risk 6: Reintegration challenges on the part of returning migrants

Check if relevant to context

### Risk consequences

- Returning migrants experience problems integrating, including economic hardship and frustration.
- The opportunity to utilize returning migrants' skills and capital to support development in the partner country is not realized.
- There is risk of re-emigration if returning migrants are not able to access the labour market.

### Treatments

- COVID-19 programmes should analyse barriers faced by returning migrants of all gender groups (on a regular basis) and develop alternative strategies for facilitating their participation in employment and productive initiatives.
- Orientation or essential services for returning migrants of all gender groups can include information on the dynamics of the labour market.

# TOOL 6: PROJECT DESIGN CHECKLIST

## Why Use this Tool?

This tool serves as a checklist for identifying migration issues of relevance to any development intervention linked to COVID-19 socio-economic response. The checklist can be used to verify that the project design is migration-sensitive.

## When to Use this Tool?



Guiding Questions	Yes	No	Add comments here based on your context
1. Will data be disaggregated by migration status, sex and age?			<hr/> <hr/>
2. Have migrants and refugees, their families, or people affected by migration, contributed to the design of the intervention?			<hr/> <hr/>
3. Have migrants and refugees, their families, or people affected by migration, been included as beneficiaries or implementers (including diaspora, return migrants, migrant workers, etc.)?			<hr/> <hr/>
4. Are migrants and refugees of any gender or age likely to face legal or other (e.g. practical) barriers to benefiting from the intervention?			<hr/> <hr/>
5. Are beneficiaries referred to as “residents” or “citizens”? Will this be a barrier for any groups of migrants?			<hr/> <hr/>
6. Is there a possibility that stakeholders related to the intervention might oppose the inclusion of migrants and refugees? How can this risk be mitigated?			<hr/> <hr/>
7. Have the needs of different categories of migrants, their families, and people affected by migration been considered and have activities been adapted accordingly?			<hr/> <hr/>
8. Does migration status (regular or irregular) affect the extent to which migrants can benefit or contribute to the intervention?			<hr/> <hr/>
9. Are there any differences in how different migrants, particularly migrants in vulnerable situations, women, children, irregular migrants and forcibly displaced persons, will be affected by or benefit from the intervention?			<hr/> <hr/>
10. Have opportunities to more effectively channel remittances been considered?			<hr/> <hr/>
11. Have opportunities for the intervention to benefit returning migrants’ reintegration been considered?			<hr/> <hr/>
12. Have opportunities for the intervention to benefit communities that host returning migrants been considered?			<hr/> <hr/>

### Guiding Questions

Yes No

Add comments here based on your context

- 13. Have potential negative impacts on the rights of migrants and refugees of different genders and ages been assessed?
  
- 14. Have the effects of the intervention on partner country authorities' inclusion/exclusion of migrants and refugees in COVID-19 interventions been considered?

---

---

---

---

---

# TOOL 7: PROJECT MONITORING CHECKLIST

## Why Use this Tool?

This tool is checklist for monitoring an existing development project. The monitoring process provides an opportunity to review the extent to which the migration has been addressed by the intervention's activities. During the implementation phase, it is important to engage with migration stakeholders to discuss monitoring and review activities, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on monitoring, the intervention's budget, time schedule, and logical framework can be adjusted.

## When to Use this Tool?



Guiding Questions	Yes	No	Add comments here based on your context
1. Is migration effectively integrated into this intervention in practice directly or indirectly?			<hr/> <hr/>
2. Are migrants and refugees, their families, and people affected by migration being reached and engaged through the intervention (esp. migrants in vulnerable situations, women, children, irregular migrants and forcibly displaced persons)?			<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
3. Are migrants and refugees benefiting from this intervention (including vulnerable groups of migrants mentioned above)?			<hr/> <hr/>
4. Do indicators disaggregate information based on migration status to ensure that the migrants and refugees are being reached (as appropriate)?			<hr/> <hr/>
5. Have changing mobility dynamics impacted the implementation of project activities?			<hr/> <hr/>
6. Are there any emerging migration-related challenges and opportunities due to the COVID-19 mobility restrictions?			<hr/> <hr/>
7. Are there benefits of the intervention that have supported efforts to harness the development potential of migration in the socio-economic response and recovery?			<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
8. Have there been barriers to convince partners and stakeholders of the central role that migrants and refugees play in improving response and recovery efforts?			<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
9. Do any activities need to be adapted or mitigation measures put in place due to unforeseen challenges or recent developments?			<hr/> <hr/>
10. Are good practices and lessons learned from similar interventions in other countries, regions informing project implementation? And is such knowledge from this project also being captured?			<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



# TOOL 8: PROJECT EVALUATION CHECKLIST

## Why Use this Tool?

Based on the [DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance](#) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability - the extent to which migration was effectively integrated can be evaluated. This type of evaluation can help take stock of lessons learned that can inform COVID-19 socio-economic response.

## When to Use this Tool?



Guiding Questions	Yes	No	Add comments here based on your context
<b>RELEVANCE</b>			
• Is there an evidence-based link with migration and COVID-19 in the country/region? Was this considered in the programme design?			<hr/> <hr/>
• Did the intervention consider the needs or constraints of migrants and refugees – including men, women, boys, girls and other relevant groups?			<hr/> <hr/>
• Were migrants and refugees of different gender and age groups sufficiently considered when assessing alternative project/programme?			<hr/> <hr/>
• Were the project/programme results aligned with migration-related aspects of development policies and goals (bilateral or multilateral)? For example, SDG Target 3.8, 10.7.2, the GCM or the GCR.			<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
• Was migration considered as a structural factor which could impact the project results?			<hr/> <hr/>
<b>COHERENCE</b>			
• Was this intervention coordinated with migration/displacement coordination groups?			<hr/> <hr/>
• Were conscious efforts taken to ensure that the intervention did not duplicate similar efforts relating to migration in the COVID-19 response?			<hr/> <hr/>
• To what extent is the intervention aligned with relevant sector policies?			<hr/> <hr/>
• Was the intervention consistent with relevant international norms and standards that the country adheres to (for example: the international convention for migrant workers)?			<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>EFFECTIVENESS</b>			
• Were the needs, problems and challenges of migrants and refugees of different gender and age groups effectively addressed?			<hr/> <hr/>
• Did the results contribute to the achievement of objectives relating to migrants and refugees of different gender and age groups as stated in the project/programme purpose?			<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

## Guiding Questions

Yes No

Add comments here based on your context

- Did the intervention contribute to a comprehensive and protection-sensitive migration management approach?
- How did migration – including forced displacement – influence the achievement of the results?

---

---

---

---

### EFFICIENCY

- Was there an additional cost of inclusion of migration/migrants and refugees?
- How did the inclusion of migrations/migration and refugees in the project design impact the cost effectiveness of the intervention?
- Were the results equitably allocated and received for migrant and non-migrant populations?

---

---

---

---

### IMPACT

- Did the intervention contribute to more equitable inclusion of migrants and refugees of different gender and age groups in the COVID-19 response?
- Did the intervention contribute to enhanced social cohesion relating to migrants and refugees of different gender and age groups?
- Did the intervention contribute to the enjoyment of universal health, and socio-economic rights and freedoms for migrants and refugees of different gender and age groups?
- Did the intervention contribute to a decrease in cases of exploitation/abuse of migrants and refugees of different gender and age groups?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### SUSTAINABILITY

- Was the sustainability of the intervention enhanced by integrating migration-related issues in the project design?
- Has the intervention contributed to building the capacity to integrate migration in health and social protection systems?
- Were migrant and non-migrant beneficiaries of different gender and age groups able to exercise ownership of the project/programme results?

---

---

---

---

---

# ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

## COVID-19 GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

### ILO

[Protecting migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic: Recommendations for Policy-makers and Constituents](#)

This brief provides information and identifies a number of key recommendations to assist governments and other stakeholders in designing COVID-19 policy responses that can help to ensure the protection of migrant workers, refugees and those displaced working in countries other than their own.

### IOM

[COVID-19: Guidance for employers and business to enhance migrant worker protection during the current health crisis](#)

IOM produced a guidance for employers and businesses to enhance migrant worker protection during the current health crisis. The guidance works as a living document which will be regularly updated in light of new developments as the crisis unfolds. The tool is designed to help employers more effectively respond to the impact of COVID-19 and to enhance protections for migrant workers in their operations and supply chains.

[COVID-19: Guidance for labour recruiters to enhance migrant worker protection during the current health crisis](#)

This document offers preliminary guidance for labour recruiters to enhance their response to COVID-19 and, in particular, to offer advice to establish effective protections for migrant workers linked to their operations. It is a “living document” and will be updated regularly for the duration of the pandemic.

[Mental Health and Psychosocial Support \(MHPSS\) Guidance and Toolkit](#)

The Guide support COVID-19 response as it relates to psychosocial and mental health affecting migrant communities. The Guide also issues general recommendations and proposes lines of action in preparedness and recovery response both at policy and programmatic levels.

[COVID-19 Response page on iDiaspora](#)

iDiaspora is in the process of creating this response page to facilitate the mobilization of diaspora human and financial resources to respond to COVID-19.

### RCCE WORKING GROUP

[COVID-19: How to include marginalized and vulnerable people in risk communication and community engagement](#)

This document outlines populations at disproportionate risk in public health emergencies, key implications for risk communication and community engagement, as well as proposed actions.

### UNDP

[The Economic Impacts of COVID-19 and Gender Inequality: Recommendations for policymaking](#)

The guidelines in this Technical Note aim to ensure that COVID-19 response and recovery are gender responsive.

### UNHCR

[Practical Recommendations and Good Practice to Address Protection Concerns in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)

The document includes UNHCR recommendations to assist States in adapting systems to the evolving situation and preventing the accumulation or reconstitution of registration and refugee status determination (RSD) backlog.

### UNICEF

[Quick Tips on COVID-19 and Migrant, Refugee and Internally Displaced Children \(Children on the Move\)](#)

The document provides a brief overview of the main risks that migrant and displaced children face due to the immediate and secondary impacts of COVID-19, along with some suggestions for next steps.

### WHO, IFRC, UNICEF

[Guide for to preventing and addressing social stigma associated with COVID-19](#)

This guide is intended to support governments, media and local organizations prevent and address social stigma associated with the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

[Interim guidance for COVID-19 prevention and control in schools](#)

The purpose of this document is to provide clear and actionable guidance for safe operations through the prevention, early detection and control of COVID-19 in schools and other educational facilities.

### WORLD BANK

[COVID-19 Crisis Through a Migration Lens](#)

This Brief provides a prognosis of how COVID-19 might affect global trends in international economic migration and remittances in 2020 and 2021.



REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE  
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA,  
THE EUROPEAN UNION AND NATO