INTEGRATING MIGRATION INTO GOVERNANCE INTERVENTIONS

A TOOLKIT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTORS

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ACRONYMS

DG INTPA	Directorate-General for International Partnerships
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EU	European Union
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JMDI	Joint Migration and Development Initiative
KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
MMICD	Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RBA	Rights-based Approach
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group

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.

Conflict-sensitivity: A deliberately systematic practice that ensures that our processes and actions minimize negative and maximize positive effects within a given context, based on the awareness about the interaction between the said processes and actions and the particular context.

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

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

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

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

Displacement[2]: 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 their 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.

Good governance: Governing systems that are capable, responsive, inclusive, and transparent (UNDP, 2011).

Governance: Governance is the system of values, policies and institutions by which a society manages its economic, political and social affairs through interactions within and among the state, civil society and private sector. It is the way a society organizes itself to make and implement decisions—achieving mutual understanding,

1. Unless otherwise stated, the terms in this glossary are drawn from the IOM Glossary on Migration (2019).
2. This is also referred to by some entities and organizations as forced displacement. However, IOM considers all displacement as forced as mentioned in the definition provided.

agreement and action. It comprises the mechanisms and processes for citizens and groups to articulate their interests, mediate their differences and exercise their legal rights and obligations. It is the rules, institutions and practices that set limits and provide incentives for individuals, organizations and firms. Governance, including its social, political and economic dimensions, operates at every level of human enterprise, be it the household, village, municipality, nation, region or globe (UNDP, 2011).

Host community: A national or local community in which displaced persons temporarily reside.

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

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

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

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

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

Local governance: Local governance is defined as the combined set of institutions, systems and processes at

or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

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

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

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

Public administration: Refers to the management and implementation of the whole set of government activities dealing with the implementation of laws, regulations and decisions of the Government and the management related to the provision of public services (UNDP, 2015).

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

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