

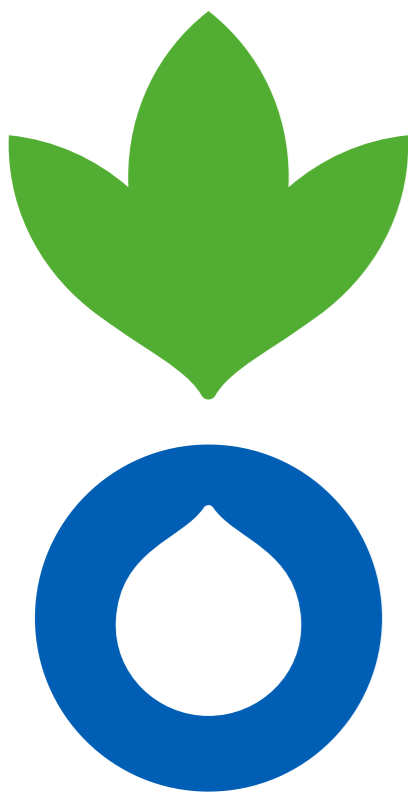


MIGRANTS AND MIGRATIONS

ROUTES OF CHANGE FOR LATIN AMERICA

MAY 2021





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CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION	04
2. METHODOLOGY	06
3. WHAT DO WE TALK ABOUT WHEN WE TALK ABOUT MIGRATION?	07
4. THE CHANGE WE WANT TO ADVOCATE FOR	14
5. WHO ARE THE KEY ACTORS GENERATING THESE CHANGES?	18
6. CROSS-CUTTING AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES	20
7. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	21
8. RISK ANALYSIS	28
9. ANNEXES	32



1. INTRODUCTION



**THE NUMBER OF FORCIBLY DISPLACED PEOPLE IN THE WORLD
REACHED A RECORD 79.5 MILLION IN 2019**

In a world that is increasingly global and in motion, talking about migration necessarily means talking about our environment, our family history or our personal journey. Unfortunately, not all migratory movements are free and voluntary and not all migratory experiences are stories of success and achievements: many men, women, boys and girls lose their lives along the way, invisible in statistics they have never entered. Others suffer all kinds of violence along the route or have to overcome enormous difficulties and risks upon arrival, including discrimination, stigmatisation, the risk of failure or forced return.

In a world that is increasingly global and in motion, talking about migration necessarily means talking about our environment, our family history or our personal journey. Unfortunately, not all migratory movements are free and voluntary and not all migratory experiences are stories of success and achievements: many men, women, boys and girls lose their lives along the way, invisible in statistics they have never entered. Others suffer all kinds of violence along the route or have to overcome enormous difficulties and risks upon arrival, including discrimination, stigmatisation, the risk of failure or forced return.

The number of forcibly displaced people in the world reached a record 79.5 million in 2019, of whom between 30 and 34 million were children, almost double the number of people during the crisis a decade ago, due to war, violence, persecution and other emergencies¹. This figure includes more than 45 million internally displaced persons, 4.2 million asylum seekers, and 29.6 million people who were forced to move outside their country.

These data do not take into account the millions of people who move due to causes that have not yet been sufficiently categorised; among these, the so-called slow development crises, caused by the effects of climate change that impact on livelihoods and have repercussions on food insecurity and malnutrition², by contexts of generalised violence as in the case of the countries of the Central American Northern Triangle, or as a result of natural disasters. What these causes have in common is that they generate scenarios where it is not possible to develop a dignified life, or where states have failed to respond or to provide social safety nets.

Hunger plays an important role as both a cause and a consequence of forced mobility or migration. Violent conflict, political unrest and/or extreme poverty have led to significant flows of forced migration, which are closely linked to food insecurity.

This is why we at Action Against Hunger see the urgency and importance of addressing the issue of migration from a more holistic perspective. This approach requires reflection and adaptation, not only in terms of working with the migrant population, but also in order to understand and guide our actions towards the changes that migratory movements provoke in the communities of origin and destination, and their effects on the causes and consequences of hunger.

In Latin America, we have been working on this issue for approximately 3 years from the perspective of analysing the causes and impacts of migration in countries of origin such as Guatemala, Nicaragua and Venezuela, and humanitarian care for migrants and socio-labour reintegration in destination countries such as Colombia and Peru. At the same time, we have developed conceptual and methodological frameworks to understand the push factors or those that encourage rootedness³ in the territories of origin, and on the other hand, of attraction in destination territories (linked to conditions of security and stability), together with those factors that promote integration.

This report arises from the need to approach the issue from the analysis of causal routes and from a fundamentally new perspective of identifying and constructing individual and collective changes for the people and territories that experience the different dimensions of the migration phenomenon.

In the current emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, this subject and its approach become even more relevant: from the impact perspective, it is evident that the worst consequences are being suffered particularly by those groups that were already in a situation of vulnerability (people on the move, migrants in an irregular situation, migrant workers with precarious livelihoods or working in the informal economy, asylum seekers and deportees, women, boys, and girls). At the same time, the prolongation of the health emergency and the reduced capacities to cope with the socio-economic impacts in particular, mean that new scenarios may be triggered, such as new massive migratory flows, the return of large numbers of migrants to their countries of origin due to loss of employment during the pandemic or through deportation, and an increase in attitudes of rejection, stigmatisation and discrimination in territories of destination or return. In all these scenarios, both in countries of origin and destination, people with a migration background are facing risks of unemployment, poverty and hunger.

¹ UNHCR, Global Trends Report, June 2020

² 80% of the world's displaced people, according to UNHCR data, are in countries or territories affected by acute food insecurity and malnutrition

³ Mainly related to social and cultural ties that determine in different population groups the intention to migrate and remain in their communities of origin. This includes the feeling of rootedness or attachment to the place, and also variables related to personal, psychological and personality characteristics that, in interrelation with the rest of the variables. Carling and Schewel (2018): Aspiration, desire, and drivers of migration. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 44(6), 909-926. According to this theoretical framework, migration intention is divided into different forms: intention or desire to migrate, planning to migrate, and preparation to migrate.



2. METHODOLOGY

Our comprehensive approach to this issue began in 2018 with the development of the regional programme to address the Venezuelan crisis, structured on the basis of the phases of the migration flow: communities of origin, transit and destination, including humanitarian care, insertion and integration, analysis of the causes and effects of migration, as well as the generation of information. At the same time, in Central America we work on conceptual frameworks and research methodologies, both community-based through migration sentinel sites and empirical studies, to analyse and understand the push factors and their underlying causes in the territories that push Central American migrants to the North, as well as the variables and determining factors that in the same territories generate roots or can curb migratory intentions.

In light of these experiences, evidence and lessons learned, and considering the scale and complexities of migration, as well as the multiple crises affecting the region, we see the need to review our work approach in order to better orient it towards sustainable changes in the lives of migrants and in the places of origin and destination. At the same time, we seek to generate evidence and reflection in order to facilitate knowledge management, influence debates on migration phenomena in Latin America, and ultimately influence public policies and programmes aimed at comprehensive care for migrant populations.

For this review, we are committed to working with a **Theory of Change**, which allows us to make a more in-depth reading of the causal pathways and the actors involved, as well as to maintain the necessary flexibility and adaptability to meet such articulated and changing needs.

The development of this Theory of Change has been carried out as follows:



PHASE 1 | **Analysis of project** results and the ongoing regional programme.



PHASE 2 | **Qualitative survey** with migrants and service providers in Bogotá and Lima (see Annex 1).



PHASE 3 | **Strategic reflection workshop**, which has been carried out with the contribution and participation of different levels of the organisation, from the field teams to the general management, as well as some key stakeholders, such as our local partner FUDEP (which has participated in the whole reflection process), other organisations (DRC, HIAS), international experts⁴, UN agencies (IOM, UNHCR, WFP) and donors (ECHO and AECID).



PHASE 4 | **Consolidation of information:** This document is not intended to consolidate all available information, but rather to prioritise the synthesis, in order to be an effective tool for gaining support and ownership by our main stakeholders and interested parties. The more specific technical approach is elaborated in the framework of ongoing activities and projects.



PHASE 5 | **Monitoring, evaluation and adaptation:** included in the monitoring plan and in the projects through which we will implement the components of this Theory of Change.

To all those who have participated in this process, we thank you for your collaboration and valuable contributions.

⁴ Isabel Gonzalez, PhD in Cultural Anthropology, lecturer-researcher at Universidad Complutense de Madrid; Dirk Borschein, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Guatemala



3. WHAT DO WE TALK ABOUT WHEN WE TALK ABOUT MIGRATION?

Migration, or the mobility and circulation of people, experiences and knowledge, has been and remains a key dimension of human development. Already 10 years ago, it was estimated that one in seven people in the world lived in a place other than where they were born. The vast majority of migrants are internal and stay in their country of origin, and only a small fraction cross borders (3.3% of the world's population)⁵. Globally, international migration has been growing in its various expressions in recent decades, and not all migratory movements occur under favourable circumstances⁶. Forced displacement **affected 1 in every 97 people on the planet in 2019**, while the number of people who are able to return home continues to decline.⁷



⁵ UNDP, Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development

⁶ IOM, World Migration Report, 2020

⁷ UNHCR, Global Trends Report, June 2020



Migration has become a major political issue, intertwined with human rights, development and geopolitics at national, regional and international levels.



In general terms, the main causes of migration include **hunger and violence**, which are closely linked to climate vulnerability, natural disasters, and man-made and socio-political crises. However, structural and systemic causes of inequality and poverty, such as corruption, the absence of the State in many territories, the violation of rights, the lack of opportunities and deficient socio-economic structures that do not guarantee a dignified life for the entire population, are factors that drive human mobility.

Unravelling the complexity and diversity of the causes that trigger migratory processes is relevant to understanding the variety of **very different migratory movements**. These are differentiated by the reasons in the areas of origin (forced or voluntary), their duration (pendular, temporary and permanent migration), by the difficulty of the migratory route (legal and illegal border crossings), by the subjects who undertake the journey (unaccompanied minors, single women, family groups), or by the situation in the places of arrival (persons entitled or not entitled to asylum and refugee status, including repatriations and deportations). The same complexity is reflected in the effects of migratory movements which, although they are globally positive and determining for human development, also represent a challenge for the receiving countries and host territories; a challenge that is increasingly used politically, with migratory movements or migratory policies becoming the focus of electoral campaigns, strategies of fear or justification for the rebirth of nationalism in some countries.

While most international migration processes occur through legal channels, some of the main situations of insecurity faced by migrant populations, as well as much of the public concern about immigration, are associated with irregular migration. *“Migration, as a public policy issue and a newsworthy topic, has never before occupied such a prominent position. More and more governments and politicians, as well as much of the public opinion around the world, see migration as an overriding political issue”*⁸.

⁸ IOM, World Migration Report, 2018



In the case of Latin America, we are facing two main migratory movements with very different characteristics and visibility: the migratory flow that has occurred since 2018 from Venezuela to neighbouring countries represents the largest migratory flow in the recent history of the region, reaching a record number of more than 5.4 million people⁹ who have fled the socio-economic and political crisis that the country is experiencing, with the corresponding impact on the countries of the region and host territories, particularly in Colombia and Peru. By the end of 2020, it is expected that 6.5 million Venezuelans will have left their country¹⁰. On the other hand, human mobility in Central America has historically taken place clandestinely and without massive media attention, as in the case of South America and the Venezuelan situation. This changed significantly in 2018 with the flight of Nicaraguans caused by the socio-political crisis in the country, the caravans of migrants from Honduras and El Salvador in 2019, and the politicisation of Central American migration in the discourses and policies of the current US government. Widespread violence, social, economic and human inequalities and precariousness are the main causes that continuously and systematically push people to migrate and have turned the so-called Northern Triangle into the world’s main migration corridor¹¹, and one of the most violent.



Given the wide-ranging diversity, complexities and conditioning factors of the migration phenomenon,
WHAT DO WE TALK ABOUT WHEN WE TALK ABOUT MIGRATION?

1

First of all, it is important to clarify that when we talk about migrants, in this document we refer to **international and forced migration**¹², while when we talk about communities of origin (or expulsion) and host (or destination), we refer to the territories of origin of migrants of any kind or those places where they settle.

2

Secondly, we believe that data and statistics, although extremely important for measuring the phenomenon and designing solutions, only give us a dimension of the migratory phenomenon, without taking into account the great difficulty of quantifying with certainty the number of people on the move: migrants move, often along irregular routes, and the number is only measured in the places of arrival or forced return.

⁹ R4V, Nov 2020

¹⁰ Refugee and Migrant Response Plan 2020, R4V

¹¹ In the three countries (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras), the migration efficiency index fluctuates between 86% and 92%, which indicates that in all three cases the net loss of population exceeds 85% of total displacement. See ECLAC, Desafíos y oportunidades en los países del norte de Centroamérica, 2019.

¹² IOM: Movement of people in which coercion, including threat to life and livelihood, is observed, whether due to natural or human causes.



In this sense, when we talk about migration, we are talking first and foremost about **people**, with their individual stories, dreams, hopes and fears, embarking on a difficult and uncertain path. Stress, depression and feelings of uprootedness are common to all people in a situation of forced migration.



The migration process is first and foremost a decision that implies a challenge and a process of change for each individual, while at the same time recognising it as a **right**; the right to freedom of movement, the right to family unity, as well as the right to refuge (to asylum when circumstances allow) and protection. Migration also affects the rights of host communities, and obviously generates a series of **obligations** on the part of the entities that guarantee these rights.



When talking about migrants, we also speak of **risks**: on the route, where they can be victims of trafficking, abuse and violence; at the place of arrival, where they are often stigmatised, exploited and marginalised; but we also speak of the risks faced by families left behind, and of territories that are losing their talents (a tangible example of this is the situation in Venezuela, for example, where entire groups of professionals have left the country). While returns, both voluntary and forced, mostly imply new threats for migrants: unemployment, poverty, rejection and stigmatisation in their communities of origin, and in some cases even language barriers.



We cannot speak of risks without mentioning **women, unaccompanied minors, and particularly girls**, who are exposed to the greatest risks during the entire migratory trajectory, especially in a place where sexism and violence against women are as high as in Latin America. In the localities of origin, many households are left with women and grandmothers as heads of household, with family disintegration being a consequence of migration. In Venezuela, for example, out of 478 surveyed households, we found that women are heads of household in 65% of the cases, and only 6% of the total manage to cover their basic needs.

Along the way, many women and girls suffer abuse and sexual violence, others undertake the migration journey pregnant or with young children in their care, facing high health risks. In places of transit or destination, prostitution for survival is often the only option for survival. In Colombia, for example, we find many women alone, with children in their care, in a street situation, without any resources and without any support network. They are the main victims of different forms of violence, including trafficking and smuggling of women and children, rape, abuse and sexual and labour exploitation.



WHAT ARE THE EXPECTATIONS AND EFFECTS OF MIGRATION?

Risks are taken, either because of a lack of alternatives (incl. because of violence and threats) or because of the expectations and hopes generated by the opportunities or “pull factors” that migration provides: individual or family opportunities to build a better future, and, on the other hand, the collective **opportunities** that imply a potential for development, growth and innovation when a territory is able to integrate and take advantage of the richness of knowledge generated by migratory flows. At the same time, migration, although it implies the loss of people in a territory, drives changes in the communities of origin. The most evident is the sending of **economic remittances**, which in 2019 amounted to 551 billion dollars worldwide (3 times the Official Development Assistance - ODA)¹³, making them a fundamental part of many economies, including Central American countries where remittances represent more than 20% of the GDP of El Salvador and Honduras or 13% of Guatemala and Nicaragua¹⁴. Given the economic crisis generated by the COVID-19 pandemic, remittances in Latin America are expected to fall by at least 20%, which will have a double effect on national economies and remittance-receiving households¹⁵. In addition, migrant workers are generally found in the service and informal trade sectors, which are the most affected by this crisis.

All the economic research points in one direction: **remittances are a key factor in alleviating poverty and extreme poverty, improving the nutrition of those who stay behind and reducing child labour in the countries of origin**. Their decline, of course, will affect families' spending capacity, with most of their money having to be spent on food and immediate needs. This again shows that migrants are one of the most vulnerable social groups to labour market shocks such as the one that has triggered the current emergency.

¹³ OIM, Global migration indicators, 2019

¹⁴ Pew Research Center, September 2020

¹⁵ World Bank, April 2020



On the other hand, in addition to the economic impact, there are **social remittances**, i.e., the ideas, behaviours, identities, social capital, values and knowledge that migrants acquire during their time living in another part of the country or abroad, which they can transfer to those who stayed behind and to their communities. Unlike economic remittances, social remittances are community-wide and can have a greater developmental impact. However, there is still much to be done before the development potential of remittances is fully acknowledged. Added to this is the complexity of reintegrating migrants with long histories outside the country or criminal records. Migrants, governments and the private sector are essential actors in this process.



This last aspect must also be linked to **norms and policies** that regulate migration on departure and reception, and in turn the status, rights and protection of migrants and/or refugees. In other words, it refers to the institutional capacity of states and public institutions to establish reception and integration policies, but also to the expulsion effect it can have. In countries such as Guatemala, we see that the same economic structure (concentrating and excluding), together with a chronic weakness of the state to ensure the rights of its citizens and high levels of violence, has created an “push factor”, which relies on the economic remittances of migrants to maintain social peace. Indeed, lack of access to basic services, such as health care, are among the most immediate causes of pendular migratory movements (as in Costa Rica and Colombia).



WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO GENERATE KNOWLEDGE AND EVIDENCE?

Due to the complexities surrounding migration and in view of the above, migration phenomena should not only be a subject of political and social attention in the Latin American region, but also a scientific one. This requires a detailed analysis, in-depth study, both in the territories of origin and of reception, and debate based on data, information and explanatory categories broad enough to allow us to understand the dynamics and confluence of push and pull factors in particular contexts, as well as the factors that facilitate bidirectional inclusion and integration (migrant - territory). At Action Against Hunger, **we want to contribute to this empirical analysis and the generation of knowledge and evidence from an interdisciplinary perspective and with the potential to inform the elaboration of development strategies** (either by strengthening factors of rootedness in territories of origin or factors of integration in host territories and/or collective/social remittances) or the definition of policies, programmes and projects in response to the different phenomena and needs related to Latin American migration.

Along these lines, we have developed theoretical and practical qualitative research methodologies on Venezuelan migration and community-based approaches with migration sentinel sites in territories with high migration and forced displacement in Central America. It highlights the theoretical framework and the quantitative and qualitative methodology designed in Central America to study and improve understanding of push and pull factors, with particular emphasis on the factors that make people decide to stay and the study group of young people, the group most likely to embark on a migration journey. This type of studies and the evidence generated can contribute significantly to decision-making related to the design of development projects supported by international cooperation, so as to provide more adequate support to people who would prefer not to migrate, and to those who return. The knowledge generated by the research that we develop and want to promote is intended to provide inputs for advocacy in the various sectors and actors related to the migration issue, and thus facilitate consensus between different public, international, civil society and private sector actors.





4. THE CHANGE WE WANT TO ADVOCATE FOR



TO FULFILL THE RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF EACH MIGRANT PERSON IN THEIR MIGRATORY TRAJECTORY, IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN HOST AND ORIGIN TERRITORIES.

The subject of the change we want to promote is the **people who are the protagonists of the different migratory processes and their different profiles**, i.e., migrants in general, regardless of their gender and age, and regardless of the duration of the migratory process (temporary migrants, pendular migrants, migrants who wish to stay, migrants in transit). We are talking about migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, deportees, returnees, but also about host communities and families left behind in the places of origin.

When we speak of **trajectory**, we refer to all phases of the migration journey, from territories of origin to territories of destination, with an emphasis on movement and its complexities.

On the other hand, while international law provides the framework for the **rights of migrants and/or refugees**, which are to a lesser or greater extent reflected in national frameworks, violations of migrants' human rights, including denial of access to fundamental rights, are often closely linked to national discriminatory laws and practices. We understand that promoting the protection and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrants must be at the heart of the changes we seek to promote. Protection is also the ability of every individual to enjoy all their rights, and **dignity** is the right of every human being to be respected and valued as an individual and social being.



The change we want to promote is **people-centred**, comprising the dimension of migrants and/or refugees, as people with rights and responsibilities, but also of all those who have the obligation, or the capacity, to facilitate attention to their needs and their integration. Change is an individual and social opportunity that is built on **territories**, understood as living and socially constructed spaces, which do not necessarily reflect geographical or administrative boundaries, but are the product of social interactions between people, institutions, businesses and organisations, expressing a shared identity and purpose¹⁶.

We also speak of **inclusion**, as a **process of the territory** that ensures that all people have the opportunities and resources necessary to participate fully in economic, social and political life, enjoying living conditions that allow for adequate human and social development; and of **integration**, which we understand as a **process of the individual**, centred on his or her confidence and self-esteem.

To achieve this more comprehensive and long-term change, we have identified three priority domains of change:



¹⁶ RIMISP, Latin American Centre for Rural Development



RESULTS CHAIN

RESULTS: PEOPLE



AUTONOMY AND INTEGRATION



If support networks and care services are strengthened to meet the needs of migrants/refugees in a timely manner, while ensuring their dignity, protection and well-being, **and**



If migrants/refugees are supported in their processes of empowerment and legal and socio-cultural recognition necessary for their active and civic integration, **and**

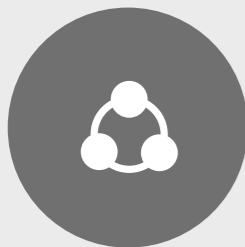


If access to relevant and reliable information for the exercise of rights and decision-making is facilitated on an equal basis and without discrimination for all migrants/refugees



Then, every migrant/refugee will be able to empower themselves, exercise their rights and have access to timely services and programmes that enable them to meet their needs and thrive.

RESULTS: ECOSYSTEM



INCLUSIVE TERRITORIES



If the express commitment of territories and their population to the inclusion and integration of migrant/refugee groups is fostered, **and**



If strategies, plans, programmes and services are promoted that facilitate the integration of migrants/ refugees/ returnees/ deported - on equal terms and without discrimination - in territories of origin and host, **and**



If migrants' capacities are strengthened and migrants/refugees are empowered to integrate into socio-economic development spaces and dynamics, and their organisation and representation is fostered



Then, each migrant/refugee person and the territories of origin or reception will assume a commitment to inclusion and integration in order to promote contributions and opportunities for socio-economic and cultural development.

RESULTS: INSTITUTIONS



ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS AND FRAMEWORKS



If there is an impact on the existence and implementation of policies, strategies, programmes and plans that recognise and address the differentiated needs of migrants/refugees and promote integration, **and**



If it supports the creation of positive imaginaries capable of influencing public opinion and the elimination of discriminatory and abusive attitudes and practices, **and**



If capacities to monitor, denounce and eliminate rights violations and all forms of discrimination, abuse and violence towards all migrants/refugees are strengthened



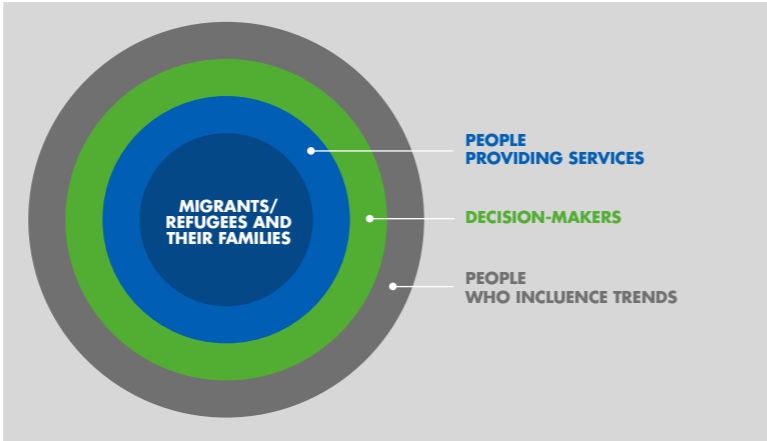
Then, Latin American governments will promote migration and asylum policies that guarantee the rights, integration and protection of each migrant/refugee.

THESE CHANGES CONTRIBUTE TO THE ULTIMATE DESIRED IMPACT OF MAKING EFFECTIVE THE RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF EACH MIGRANT PERSON IN THEIR MIGRATORY TRAJECTORY, IMPROVING THEIR OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN HOST AND ORIGIN TERRITORIES



5. WHO ARE THE KEY ACTORS GENERATING THESE CHANGES?

Although for each domain there are identified actors with whom the specific changes must be built, who have different levels of power and influence (their weight in the three dimensions is reflected by the + sign), in general terms the main actors that converge in the three dimensions are:



01. PEOPLE PROVIDING SERVICES

ACTORS	LEVEL OF POWER AND INFLUENCE
People working in public services	+++
People who are part of migrant networks and associations	+
People in churches and religious groups	+
People who are part of organisations and networks of organizations (local, national and international)	++

- This group of people interacts directly with migrants and their families, mainly offering immediate solutions. Their influence is moderate, but the decisions they make have an immediate impact on the lives of migrants, so a shared and complementary working approach must be built with them to maximise efforts.
- Public service providers have an institutional obligation and competence to care for migrants, but their interest in timely and quality service may vary, as do their capacities and competencies. They can exercise control, as access to assistance services, programmes and information depends on them. While other actors have an interest based on their organisational or moral objectives and missions.
- Their importance for the migrant population is high, as long as the public attention they receive is adequate or sufficient. In terms of control over change, the level is low to moderate, and they depend largely on the resources they can mobilise or the articulation they can achieve for collective influence, together with international agencies, bodies or donors.

02. DECISION-MAKERS

ACTORS	LEVEL OF POWER AND INFLUENCE
People who decide on municipal policies	++
People who design public policies and programmes	+++
People who decide on public policies and programmes	+++
People who are part of central and local governments	+++
People who are leaders or members of political parties in opposition	++
People who are members of parliamentary groups or committees	++
Employers and workers' unions	++
International agencies/bodies and donors	+

- These actors have a high power of influence and are key in defining and influencing the quality of public services and the level of socio-labour inclusion. They are an active part of the creation of medium- and long-term solutions, so it is necessary to build with them an inclusive vision of territorial development and ensure a regulatory and public policy framework that guarantees effective inclusion and integration.
- Policy and programme makers, as well as decision-makers, exercise control and power, together with governments that set the “open door” or “closed door” position and the corresponding migration and/or refugee policies.
- Parliamentary groups or committees can influence these key actors and public opinion in a moderate way, while opposition party leaders influence debate, decisions and public opinion, making them key actors who can block or facilitate. International donors, agencies and organisations have a high degree of control and influence through cooperation frameworks with governments and international agreements.

03. PEOPLE WHO INFLUENCE TRENDS

ACTORS	LEVEL OF POWER AND INFLUENCE
Universities and knowledge-generating centres	+
Social movements	+
The media	+++
Public opinion leaders	++

- These actors are key for generating knowledge and a positive narrative that favours integrating and inclusive solutions. Their influence can vary in the short- and medium-term, and it is essential to actively involve them in the search for solutions and the dissemination of positive messages that prevent xenophobia and other forms of discrimination.
- Social movements can influence public opinion and generate debate, however, the control and influence they can exert depends on the articulation and resources they can mobilise with non-governmental organisations and international bodies.
- The media and public figures have control and power to generate debate, position issues in the public arena and influence public opinion. They are key to the social imaginary, the openness or rejection that the general population may have in relation to migration and migrants.





6. CROSS-CUTTING AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES

Addressing this theory of change, which places the migrant at the centre and pays special attention to the situation of the most marginalised, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of migrants, implies integrating the approaches of **intersectionality** and **gender-based violence** in a cross-cutting manner. Talking about migration from a gender perspective means talking about the influence of power relations between men and women in the shaping and characteristics of migration flows. Added to these issues are the different dimensions of inequality that intersect with gender, as well as the gender-based violence that adds complexity and vulnerabilities to the migratory experiences of women and their families.



The fight against **gender-based violence** has to shape all the actions and changes we want to promote, as women involved in the migration process are exposed to more risks due to their condition as women and the deep-rooted inequalities. Our actions are defined on the basis of gender analysis for each group or territory with which we are going to interact. The gender dimension has to be integrated in all actions, while work with and empowerment of women will be prioritised.



On the other hand, we are committed to an **intersectionality** approach for the analysis of needs and the prioritisation of people and groups to work with. It is clear that there are multiple intersecting inequalities and discriminations, and the migration trajectory becomes more difficult considering the role of a migrant woman, a person of different ethnicity, of different educational level, of different sexual orientation, or with a disability in the social and labour structure of the country of destination. By integrating the intersectionality perspective, we can identify and define more precisely the different realities in which the most vulnerable people or groups find themselves, and therefore better orient our actions and influence political action in their favour.

In methodological terms, the main approaches we want to promote are linked to **confidence building** and the need to maintain a high **adaptability** and **relevance** of actions. To this end, we have identified the following cross-cutting approaches:

- **Dialogic communication**¹⁷, where active listening is a basic principle in all the interrelationships we want to promote.
- The generation of **multidimensional analyses**, which generate quantitative information but especially qualitative information to understand more deeply the dynamics we want to change.
- **Action learning**, which ensures a rapid capacity to integrate changes.

¹⁷ Dialogic communication refers to all situations in which the sender and receiver communicate through dialogue. It is characterised by the fact that it depends on all the interlocutors involved, i.e., the sender is as important as the receiver, since it is oral. Therefore, it is a collaborative discourse where all the interlocutors involved play the role of sender and receiver.



7. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



The strategy that we at Action Against Hunger prioritise to develop our actions in the area of forced migration, both from a humanitarian and development perspective, is **based on human rights and puts the migrant/refugee at the centre** of our approach in all three dimensions. We advocate for and work to promote the protection and fulfilment of the rights of all migrants/refugees, regardless of their status or circumstances, with a special focus on the most-vulnerable groups of migrants because they are most marginalised and, thus, at risk of abuse, violence and rights violations. Our approach also ensures the inclusion of migrants in territorial dynamics and systems, promoting effective integration and active participation.

Due to the diversity and complexities of migration in Latin America, and given the multiplicity of crises affecting the region, that are having a disproportionate impact on migrants/refugees, our strategic priorities focus on **opportunities linked to human mobility** and on **fostering transformations in territories and systems** for the benefit of everyone. At the same time, we continue to ensure humanitarian response and direct attention to individuals and groups of migrants/asylum seekers and/or refugees to meet the most urgent needs and facilitate access to essential goods and services.



In this sense, the **ultimate impact** (long-term change) to which our interventions during the 2021-2026 period seek to contribute is to **make effective the rights and protection of each migrant in their migratory trajectory, improving opportunities for integration and development in territories of destination and origin.**

This requires changes in the short and medium term at three levels:

01.	At the individual level , which includes processes of empowerment and promotion of migrants' and refugees' human capital;
02.	at the collective level in territories and communities, which requires awareness-raising for social change oriented towards the potential of migration and the integration of migrant and refugee groups;
03.	at the systemic/institutional level , which requires more conducive legal and political environments and frameworks.

If each migrant/refugee, particularly the most vulnerable **a)** is able to empower themselves, exercise their rights and have access to timely services and programmes, allowing them to meet their needs and prosper, **if b)** they assume, together with the territories of origin or reception, the commitment to inclusion and integration to promote contributions and opportunities for socio-economic and cultural development, and furthermore, **if c)** Latin American governments promote migration and asylum policies that guarantee the rights, integration and protection of each migrant/refugee **then** significant progress will be achieved **by 2026** in enforcing the rights and protection of each migrant/refugee and promoting opportunities for integration and development in the territories and countries with high migration flows in the region.

In order to achieve and contribute to these changes in the medium- and long-term, we at Action Against Hunger propose the following approaches for the three dimensions, and we draw on the capabilities and comparative advantages of our global Theory of Change, with an emphasis on:

- a) Stakeholder-focused programming (their needs, aspirations and expectations, obligations)
 - b) Integration of cross-cutting approaches
 - c) Mobilization and valorization of resources
 - d) Building, coordinating and sustaining networks and partnerships
 - e) Technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge transfer
 - f) Development and promotion of innovation
 - g) Generation, management and dissemination of data, evidence and knowledge
 - h) Communication, awareness-raising and sensitisation

For each of the three dimensions of change, we identified a series of relevant actions, methodologies and products to advocate for, influence, facilitate and contribute to the desired changes.



1. WORKING WITH PEOPLE > AUTONOMY AND INTEGRATION

We start from a rights-based approach and humanitarian principles that demand that human mobility, regardless of the reasons and manner in which it occurs, must be safe, dignified and respectful. This implies that each migrant/refugee is aware of their rights, knows where and how to access information and services, and receives these services to meet their needs in a safe and dignified manner, ensuring their protection and rights at all times.

To ensure that every migrant/refugee, in the countries and areas where we work, is able to empower themselves, exercise their rights and have access to timely services and programmes, enabling them to meet their needs and thrive, we need to promote and contribute to the following actions:

1.1 Strengthening Support Networks and Care Services

- **Capacity building:** Both formal services and informal support networks including training, technical support, systems development and services at points of entry, transit or at destination or origin.
- **Provision of goods and services:** In particular for the humanitarian care of migrant flows and the coverage of their basic needs (shelter, food, basic products, health, etc.).
- **Accompaniment and assistance in care:** In particular in the humanitarian response to situations of high vulnerability and in the absence or insufficiency of capacities to respond to massive flows of migrants by formal and informal actors in both host countries and countries of origin in the event of return or deportation.

1.2 Empowerment of migrants/refugees

- **Process of strengthening** self-esteem, autonomy, knowledge to exercise and/ or request (can be summarised as enforceability) rights and decision-making.
- **Access to information and accompaniment** for the regularisation of migration/ refugee statuses and the recognition and accreditation of qualifications.

1.3 Access to relevant and reliable information

- **Access to information** on services and programmes for the integration of migrants in the places of reception or origin.

Our **assumptions** are:

- Formal and informal actors are aware of the need for their involvement and are committed to quality care and service provision and to guaranteeing rights.
- There is a willingness to collaborate and dialogue between formal and informal actors to improve care and services in a coordinated and collaborative manner.
- All formal and informal actors recognise and make visible emerging phenomena and needs linked to movements of people, while assuming responsibilities for addressing them.
- All migrants in their migratory trajectory need and seek attention and protection networks.
- There are structures and mechanisms in place to monitor and enforce the rights of migrants.
- Migrants/refugees who are informed and aware of their rights use mechanisms and tools to demand quality services or report abuses and rights violations.



2. WORKING WITH THE ECOSYSTEM > INCLUSIVE TERRITORIES

Our approach is based on the notion that migrants/refugees are and should be part of the solution to the processes of inclusion, integration and development in the territories and communities of reception and origin. This requires recognising the important contribution that migrants can make to socio-economic and cultural dynamics when the barriers that prevent them from developing their full potential are removed.

This implies that integration must be two-way —of the territory/community and of the migrants/refugees. This involves a commitment to inclusion and integration in order to promote contributions and opportunities for socio-economic and cultural development. At the same time, different processes are generated in the territories and communities of origin that can have an impact on socio-economic development, whether through the arrival of remittances or social capital, but can also result in disintegration, division or the abandonment of the territory. In turn, the processes of voluntary or forced return (deportations) and the return of migrants to their places of origin also require a two-way effort of re-integration and inclusion, which facilitates personal development as well as that of the territory.

To achieve this, we need to promote and contribute to the following actions:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2.1
Commitment to inclusion and integration | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support for awareness raising and education (both in host and home territories) through various channels (incl. formal education), local organisations and media awareness campaign.• Promotion and dialogue on the value and benefits of integration for socio-economic development. |
| 2.2
Promotion of strategies, plans, programmes and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generation of knowledge and evidence on integration processes with socio-economic and cultural value in host and origin territories (incl. successful experiences of collective remittances, development of migrant/refugee entrepreneurship).• Technical assistance to develop local strategies based on: a) the integration of human, social and economic capital in territories of origin and host territories, b) rooting, retention and generation of opportunities in territories of origin (promotion of local organisation, including cooperativism/social and economic associativism; professional development and local production or entrepreneurship through incentives, vouchers, training, etc.).• Advocacy to promote more rights-ensuring enabling environments (legal, institutional, organisational and services).• Strengthening of services aimed at the integration and dynamisation of social and cultural life and economic development.• Supporting community education, dialogue and community-led initiatives to foster acceptance, inclusion and integration in host territories, and on the other hand, promoting and enhancing aspects that generate rootedness and retention (incl. awareness-raising on the challenges and risks of migration trajectories). |
| 2.3
Capacity building | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capacity building for socio-economic activation: articulation; use of know-how; integration into economic dynamics; public-private partnerships.• Capacity building for participation: empowerment, organisational capacities (cooperatives, guilds, grassroots organisations); integration in political and consultation spaces |

Our **assumptions** are:

- Greater understanding between the various groups leads to better social cohesion and reduces marginalisation and tensions in places of reception.
- Formal and informal actors (authorities, representatives of public institutions, the private sector, civil society organisations, the Church, etc.) are willing and committed to engage, collaborate and agree on strategies, plans and articulated actions for the inclusion and integration of migrant and refugee groups.
- Private sector actors recognise the value of integrating migrant labour and professionals and apply principles of equality of conditions and non-discrimination.
- Opportunities exist in all territories (host and origin) to transform development dynamics by integrating the value and contributions of migration.
- Awareness-raising based on the recognition and understanding of migratory trajectories manages to break down barriers and prejudices to generate dynamics of socio-cultural coexistence and socio-economic development for the benefit of the entire population.
- All migrants in their migratory trajectories can become a driving force for development and assume responsibilities in this sense, although not all pursue this objective and role.





3. WORKING WITH INSTITUTIONS > ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS AND FRAMEWORKS

In this dimension, our priorities are to encourage and promote the articulated work of formal and informal actors, recognising their roles and contributions to create and maintain environments and frameworks conducive to addressing the differentiated needs implied by migration dynamics in the region.

We seek to engage and influence Latin American governments in order to achieve migration and asylum policies that guarantee rights and are inclusive and protective of all migrants/refugees. In order to achieve this, we need to articulate our work with different actors and contribute with actions of:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3.1
Advocacy for the promotion and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation, coordination and maintenance of networks and alliances for advocacy.• Promoting dialogue on policies and programmes for the care of migrants/refugees, and in accordance with their differentiated needs. |
| 3.2
Influence on public opinion | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication and awareness-raising campaigns• Generation of data and knowledge on migration, asylum and migration flows with a positive imaginary.• Strengthening the production and dissemination of information and knowledge on migration, asylum and migration flows from Action Against Hunger and through the media. |
| 3.3
Capacities for monitoring, reporting and eliminating rights violations | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building systems and capacities for social oversight, including access to information for migrants/refugees to denounce violations and abuses• Strengthening of complaint handling and response capacities.• Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of social oversight mechanisms. |

Our **assumptions** are:

- There is political will and commitment to the creation and consolidation of a more enabling environment (legal, institutional, policy frameworks) for migration and asylum management based on migration contexts and focused on migrants/refugees and their differentiated needs.
- There is openness and interest in working on legislative reforms, inclusive and rights-protecting policies, and there is an adequate allocation of resources.
- The coordination and articulation of formal and informal actors from civil society and international cooperation strengthen advocacy and capacities to influence policies and programmes in line with the emerging needs of migratory flows in the region.
- There are spaces for public, private and civil society actors to come together to generate dialogue, exchange and agreement on migration and asylum in the region.
- There is interest in working on intervention strategies in a coordinated and systematic manner.
- The media and opinion leaders are willing and open to dialogue and communication aimed at generating positive imaginaries.
- Alliances with opinion leaders and campaigns and other forms of communication/awareness-raising are effective mechanisms for influencing public opinion and imaginaries.






8. RISK ANALYSIS

TYPE OF RISK	DEFINITION OF RISK	IMPACT LEVEL	MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
PHYSICAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Risk of security and physical integrity of equipment in complex areas/locations (urban, peri-urban, border, shelters).	HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Revision of LSOPs and development of SOPs for work in new areas and timetables.Staff training.Reinforcement of control and communication mechanisms.Constant analysis of the situation and variation in risks.
OPERATIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Overloading of equipment.Adaptation of operation to new modalities, working in urban areas and night hours.Inadequate implementation or monitoring capacities, particularly in new contexts or new modalities of intervention.Revocation / limitation of access by formal and informal local, regional or national authorities.	LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reorganisation of teams and recruitment of staff for new areas and activities.Review of procedures and training for staff.Systematic capacity and team strengthening work including having versatile and agile staff and teams to drive timely management adapted to emerging contexts and conditions.Continuing to strengthen implementation and MEAL capacity where it is most needed.Advocacy, information and collaboration with key stakeholders at multiple levels.Coordination at national forum with INGOs, national NGOs and agencies.Advocacy strategies aimed at depoliticising humanitarian aid and development action.
FINANCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lack of resources for the implementation of the planned actions or the execution of this plan.Compliance and justification risks in the case of new or demanding donors.Risks of under-implementation and difficulty in adapting management and implementation mechanisms to rapid response or attention to groups on the move.	MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Development of a funding plan/donor intelligence and positioning for resource mobilisation.Review of donor regulations, training for staff involved, internal/preventive controls, accompaniment by compliance team at HQ.Formation of management units (operations, technical, end and log) for the implementation and reinforced monitoring through the MP2.
REPUTATIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Risk of damage to relations with institutional partners or donors.Harmful action (confidentiality and data protection) and incidents concerning the care of migrant/refugee populations that generate media coverage (behaviour against the code of conduct and safeguarding PSEA, child protection, etc.).	HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Improved accountability/ communication mechanisms with donors and institutions (higher level of information sharing, more frequent meetings, etc.).Massive roll-out/implementation of feedback, complaints and grievance mechanisms with beneficiaries and stakeholders.Training for staff on complaints mechanisms and safeguard policies/procedures.Integration of focal points in missions to follow up on safeguards policies.
HUMANITARIAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Shrinking humanitarian space, additional and unpredictable humanitarian emergencies in the region	MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is experience and capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies in a rapid and effective manner, without jeopardising the attention of different emergencies in a parallel and/or articulated manner.




THE INTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS AROUND OUR CHANGE STRATEGIES


The strategies prioritised in this **Theory of Change** build on the link between Action Against Hunger’s operational capacity (organisational efficiency and effectiveness) and the delivery of outputs that contribute to intermediate outcomes and impact-level changes. We value our resources, capabilities, experience and comparative advantages, and are able to manage critical risks in a systematic way. In this regard, we establish the following internal assumptions to implement this ToC:




- The very value of this ToC approach and of our migration/refuge programming in Latin America will be evident in the short and medium term, resulting in increased resource mobilisation and generation of new alliances/partnerships.




- Investment in capacities and resources (human and financial) in the area of advocacy/influence in missions translates into concrete results in the medium and long term in terms of positioning and advocacy in strategies, policies and programmes, as well as approaches and actions.




- Increased resources for the migration and asylum agenda in the region entail a strategic and long-term approach to addressing needs in territories of origin and host territories.



- Progress continues to be made in the coordination between sectors and relevant actors for the management of forced migration phenomena and their articulation with other priority areas of our programmes in Latin America.



- Missions and the organisation at the global level are able to identify, support and scale up innovations in the field and disseminate this knowledge and learning.

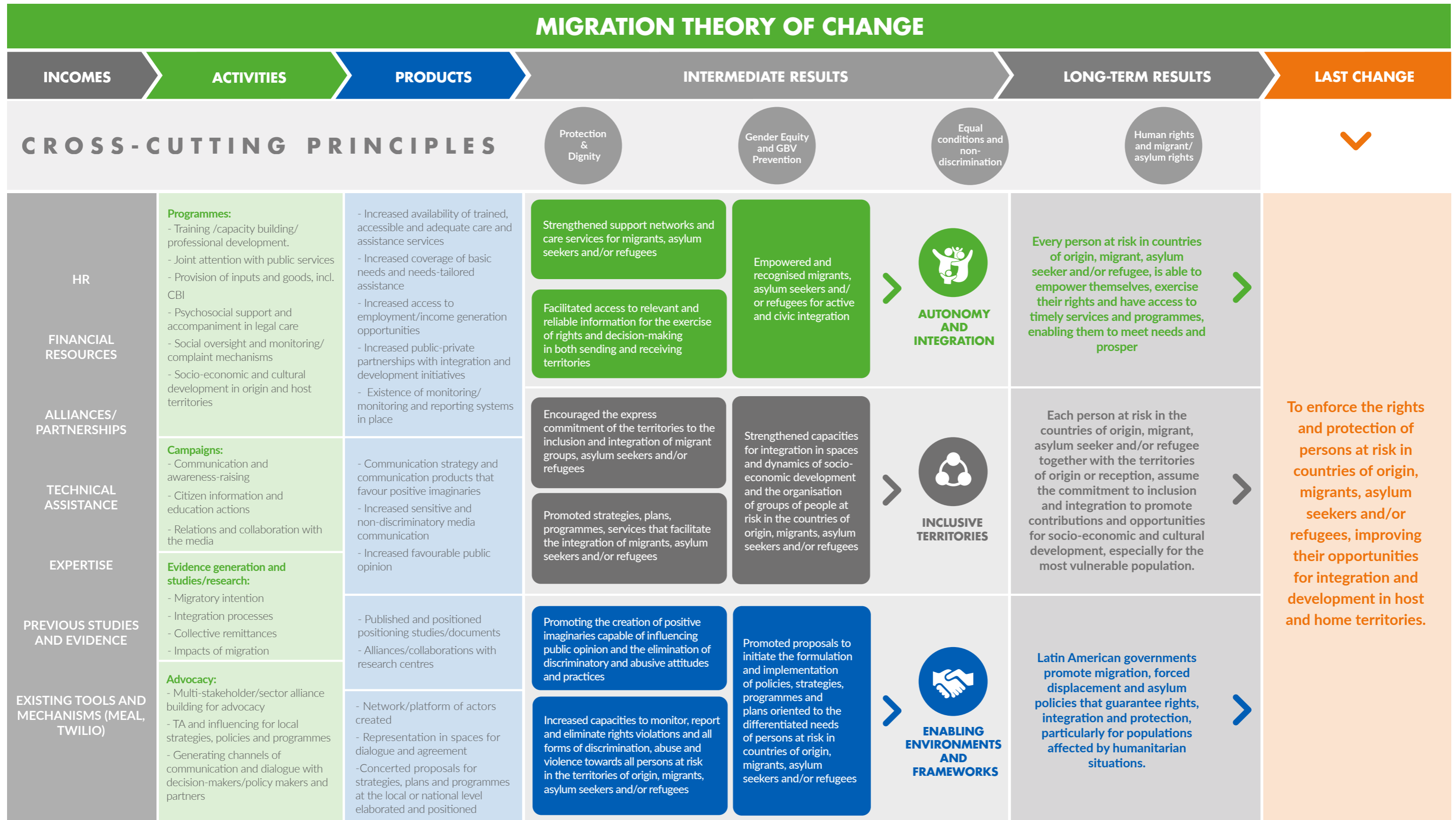


- The investment in capacities and resources (human and financial) in the area of MEAL at headquarters and mission level translates into greater quality and rigour in data and information collection and depth of analysis on migration, gaining relevance for public and academic actors.





9. ANNEXES





MIGRATION THEORY OF CHANGE



PRIORITISED STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

- a) Stakeholder-centred programming
- b) Integration of cross-cutting approaches
- c) Mobilising and leveraging resources
- d) Building, coordinating and sustaining networks and partnerships
- e) Technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge transfer
- f) Development and promotion of innovation
- g) Generation, management and dissemination of data, evidence and knowledge
- h) Communication, awareness-raising and sensitisation



RISKS

- Security and physical integrity of equipment in complex areas/ locations (urban, peri-urban, border, shelters)
- Adaptation of the operation to new modalities, work in urban areas and night hours
- Revocation / limitation of access by formal and informal local, regional or national authorities
- Lack of resources for the implementation of planned actions or the execution of this plan
- Risk of damage to relationships with institutional or donor partners
- Damaging actions and incidents related to the care of the migrant population
- Shrinking humanitarian space, additional and unpredictable humanitarian emergencies in the region

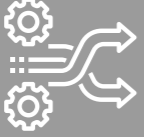










ASSUMPTIONS

- Formal and informal actors are aware of the need for their involvement and are committed to quality care and service provision and to guaranteeing rights.
- All formal and informal actors recognise and give visibility to emerging phenomena and needs linked to movements of people, while assuming responsibilities for addressing them.
- All migrants in their migratory trajectory need and seek attention and protection networks.
- Formal and informal actors (authorities, representatives of public institutions, the private sector, civil society organisations, the church, etc.) have the will and commitment to get involved, collaborate and agree on strategies, plans and coordinated actions for the inclusion and integration of migrant, refugee and internally displaced groups.
- Opportunities exist in all territories (host and origin) to transform development dynamics with the integration of the value and contributions of migration.
- There is political will and commitment to the creation and consolidation of a more enabling environment (legal, institutional, policy frameworks) for the management of migration, asylum or internal displacement based on migration/displacement contexts, and focused on migrants, refugees and displaced persons and their differentiated needs.
- The coordination and articulation of formal and informal actors from civil society and international cooperation strengthen advocacy and capacities to influence policies and programmes in line with the emerging needs of migration flows in the region.

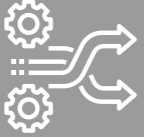










PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

DIMENSION	 LONG-TERM CHANGES	 INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	 INDICATOR PROPOSALS	 DATA TO COLLECT	 COLLECTION METHOD	 DISAGGREGATION	 FREQUENCY	 USE OF DATA
	MAKE THE RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF EACH MIGRANT PERSON EFFECTIVE IN THEIR MIGRATORY TRAJECTORY, IMPROVING INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN HOST AND ORIGIN TERRITORIES							
 AUTONOMY AND INTEGRATION	Impact Result 1: Each migrant / refugee person is able to empower themselves, exercise their rights and have access to timely services and programs, allowing them to meet needs and prosper	RI1.1 Support networks and care services are strengthened to meet the needs of migrants / refugees in a timely manner, while ensuring their dignity, protection and well-being	IV1.R1.1 # of services and support networks strengthened IV2.R1.1 % of resource allocation for public care services and investment of humanitarian response and care IV3.R1.1 Type of perception of migrants / asylum seekers / refugees about the level of effectiveness and quality of care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CAP• Assignment budget at local and central level• Opinions of migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surveys• Focus groups• Official statistics	Migratory type (migrant, refugee, returnee), gender, age, marital status, nationality, and degree of studies of the individual	Annual Start and end of the program / project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As an M&E element of the effectiveness of the program / project• As information for advocacy
		RI1.2 Migrants / refugees are supported in their legal and sociocultural empowerment and recognition processes necessary for their active and civic integration	IV1.R1.2 # of migrants, asylum seekers and / or refugees with properly recognized status IV2.R1.2 Type of perception of migrants / refugees / displaced persons about the level of recognition and acquired capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Statistics• CAP• Opinions of migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus Groups• Surveys			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As an M&E element of the effectiveness of the program / project• As elements for internal reflection / feedback
		RI1.3 Access to relevant and reliable information for the exercise of rights and decision-making is facilitated, under equal conditions and without discrimination for all migrants / refugees	IV1.R1.3 # of channels / access services of information and/or surveillance and reporting established and functioning IV2.R1.3 % of migrants / refugees who access information IV3.R1.3 % of migrants / refugees who report rights violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Statistics of access and attention / response• Opinions of migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Official statistics• Surveys• Focus groups			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• "As an M&E element of the effectiveness of the program / project• As information for advocacy "












PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

DIMENSION	 LONG-TERM CHANGES	 INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	 INDICATOR PROPOSALS	 DATA TO COLLECT	 COLLECTION METHOD	 DISAGGREGATION	 FREQUENCY	 USE OF DATA
	MAKE THE RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF EACH MIGRANT PERSON EFFECTIVE IN THEIR MIGRATORY TRAJECTORY, IMPROVING INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN HOST AND ORIGIN TERRITORIES							
 INCLUSIVE TERRITORIES	Impact Result 2: Each migrant / refugee person and the territories of origin or host assume the commitment to inclusion and integration to promote contributions and opportunities for socio-economic and cultural development	RI2.1 The express commitment of the territories and their population with the inclusion and integration of migrant / refugee groups is encouraged	IV1.R2.1 # of dialogue spaces strengthened or created to define strategies and plans for migration and / or refugee integration IV2.R2.1 % of people who express their intention to migrate (territory of origin) or stay (territory of destination) permanently	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CAPOpinions and perceptions of authorities, private actors and migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SurveysInterviews KIs and focus groups	Migratory type (migrant, refugee, returnee), gender, age, marital status, nationality, and degree of studies of the individual	Annual Start and end of the program / project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">As an M&E element of the effectiveness of the program / projectAs information for advocacyAs elements for internal reflection / feedback
		RI2.2 Strategies, plans, programs, services are promoted that facilitate the integration of migrants / refugees / returnees / deportees - under equal conditions and without discrimination - in territories of origin and host	IV1.R2.2 # of strategies, plans or programs created for the socio-economic and cultural integration of migrants and / or refugees IV2.R2.2 # of local economic development plans in territories of origin or host that include migratory integration as an axis / focus IV3.R2.2 # of public-private partnerships created to promote economic development initiatives integrating migrants and / or refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Documents prepared and approved Budget allocationStatisticsOpinions of migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Documents prepared and approved Analysis of the budget allocationSurveysKIs interviews and focus groups	Migratory type (migrant, refugee, returnee), gender, age, marital status, nationality, and degree of studies of the individual		
		RI2.3 Capacities are strengthened and migrants / refugees are empowered to integrate into spaces and dynamics of socio-economic development as long as their organization is promoted to represent their common interests	IV1.R2.3 % of migrants and / or refugees who have a job whose income is above the minimum wage of the host country IV2.R2.3 # of formal migrant / refugee ventures in host territories IV3.R2.3 % of households that allocate start from remittances for social purposes or collective undertakings IV4.R2.3 % of households that are in a more favorable economic and social situation after migration IV5.R2.3 # of organizations / groups of migrants / refugees represented and actively participating in decision-making spaces at the local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CAPOpinions of migrantsStatistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SurveysKIs interviews and focus groups	Migratory type (migrant, refugee, returnee), gender, age, marital status, ethnicity, and degree of studies of the individual		



PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

DIMENSION	 LONG-TERM CHANGES	 INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	 INDICATOR PROPOSALS	 DATA TO COLLECT	 COLLECTION METHOD	 DISAGGREGATION	 FREQUENCY	 USE OF DATA
	MAKE THE RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF EACH MIGRANT PERSON EFFECTIVE IN THEIR MIGRATORY TRAJECTORY, IMPROVING INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN HOST AND ORIGIN TERRITORIES							
 ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS AND FRAMEWORKS	Impact Result 3: Latin American governments promote migration and asylum policies that guarantee the rights, integration and protection of each migrant / refugee person	RI3.1 There is an impact on the existence and application of policies, strategies, programs and plans that recognize and contemplate the differentiated needs of migrants and / or refugees, while promoting integration	IV1.R3.1 # of proposals for reform of policies, programs and plans agreed between the actors involved and presented in decision-making spaces at the local or national level IV2.R3.1 # of proposals taken into account and integrated IV3.R3.1 % increase in the local or national budget directed to the implementation of programs for the care of migrants and / or (re) integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Documents prepared and approvedBudgetary allocationStatisticsOpinions of migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Documentary reviewAnalysis of budget allocationKIs interviews and focus groups	Type (strategy, plan, policy, program), type of care (to whom it is directed) and level of scope (local or national level)	Annual Start and end of the program / project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">As an M&E element of the effectiveness of the program / projectAs information for advocacyAs elements for internal reflection / feedback
		RI3.2 The creation of positive imageries capable of influencing public opinion and the elimination of discriminatory and abusive attitudes and practices is supported	IV1.R3.2 % of local and national media / channels of communication that promote positive imageries about migration and asylum IV2.R3.2 # of local initiatives of social organizations, private sector and / or educational community that promot IV3.R3.2 Type of perception of people in territories of origin and reception about migrants and / or refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Communication products / press releasesOpinions and perceptions of people in host territories and migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cyber / media analysisSurveysFocus Groups	Type of media and channels, with their respective scope, other non-traditional mechanisms, type of spaces and their scope (schools, community organizations, etc.)		
		RI3.3 Capacities are increased to monitor, report and eliminate violations of rights and all forms of discrimination, abuse and violence towards the entire migrant / refugee person	IV1.R3.3 % of complaints made and dealt with appropriately IV2R3.3 # of social oversight / audit exercises carried out and discussed with decision makers on programs or policies directed at migrants / asylum seekers / refugees IV3.R3.3 Type of perception of migrants / refugees who are part of the program / project on the level of effectiveness of the oversight, complaint and response mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CAPStatistics of access and attention / responsePerception and opinions of migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">StatisticsSurveysFocus Groups	Migratory type (migrant, refugee, returnee), gender, age, marital status, nationality, and degree of studies of the individual		



MIGRANTS AND MIGRATIONS

ROUTES OF CHANGE FOR LATIN AMERICA

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