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# GUIDANCE NOTE

## A Development Approach to Migration and Displacement

United Nations Development Programme

November 2015

### Overview

In 2013, the United Nations Population Division estimated that there were 232 million international migrants globally, and nearly half of them were women.<sup>1</sup> Forced displacement presently affects over 60 million people worldwide, of which over 38 million are internally displaced.<sup>2</sup> The phenomenon of internal migration is even larger in scale—according to the Population Division, there were approximately 762 million internal migrants in 2005.<sup>3</sup> The movement of people occurs in different ways and for different reasons in different regions. Migration and displacement flows and trends are difficult to predict and monitor.

Migration and displacement are important and rapidly growing phenomena. More and more people in all parts of the world are on the move. In general, international migration refers to the voluntary movement of women and men across internationally recognized borders. They are driven by their search for a better life, economic opportunities, education, or their desire to reunite with family members abroad. In contrast, the 1951 United Nations (UN) Convention on Refugees refers to forced displacement or forced migration as the situation of people who are forced to leave or flee their homes due to conflict, violence and human rights violations.

UNDP is working to maximize the developmental benefits of migration and displacement for poor countries and people, and to mitigate any negative consequences. While humanitarian agencies provide invaluable and critical short-term responses to large-scale displacement and refugee scenarios, **UNDP works with partner countries to balance short-term responses to addressing the impacts of migration and displacement with long-term sustainable development solutions.**

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## A. Executive Summary

Migration and displacement are important and rapidly growing phenomena. More and more people in all parts of the world are on the move. In general, international migration refers to the voluntary movement of women and men across internationally recognized borders. They are driven by their search for a better life, economic opportunities, education, or their desire to reunite with family members abroad. In contrast, the 1951 United Nations (UN) Convention on Refugees refers to forced displacement or forced migration as the situation of people who are forced to leave or flee their homes due to conflict, violence and human rights violations. A refugee is a person who “owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.” An internally displaced person (IDP) is someone who is forced to flee his or her home, but who remains within his or her country’s borders. Other important forms of migration include internal migration, which refers to the general movement of people within national borders. For example, in recent years, the movement of people from rural to urban areas has led to rapid urbanization in many countries.

In 2013, the United Nations Population Division estimated that there were 232 million international migrants globally, and nearly half of them were women.<sup>1</sup> Forced displacement presently affects over 60 million people worldwide, of which over 38 million are internally displaced.<sup>2</sup> The phenomenon of internal migration is even larger in scale — according to the Population Division, there were approximately 762 million internal migrants in 2005.<sup>3</sup> The movement of people occurs in different ways and for different reasons in different regions. Migration and displacement flows and trends are difficult to predict and monitor.

Migration and displacement can have negative development impacts, affecting poverty reduction, economic growth, human and social welfare, and environmental sustainability. At the same time, migration and displacement can have positive effects when affected communities and individuals are able to develop skills and coping mechanisms *in situ* and support economic growth. Development responses that meet the needs and priorities of origin, transit and destination countries while supporting refugee and migrant populations are therefore critical. Integrated development solutions that promote access to land, property, housing and sustainable livelihoods combined with effective services delivery, and accountable and responsive governance are essential to help the displaced and communities of origin, transit and/or destination.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) fully recognize migration and displacement as core development considerations. The SDGs include targets to protect migrant workers’ labour rights, promote safe and secure working environments (target 8.8), implement planned and well-managed migration policies (target 10.7), reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances (target 10.c), and produce high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated among others by race, ethnicity, and migratory status (target 17.18).

In December 2014, the United Nations General Assembly stressed that international migration is a cross-cutting phenomenon that should be addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner, integrating development with due regard for social, economic and environmental dimensions and respecting human rights. It called upon all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system—including UNDP—to strengthen their collaboration and cooperation to better and more fully address the issue of international migration and development, in order to adopt a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach.<sup>4</sup>

### ***The Role of UNDP: Development Solutions to Migration and Displacement***

UNDP is the UN’s global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build better and more resilient lives. On the ground in over 170 countries, UNDP works to assist national counterparts to formulate and implement their own solutions to global, regional, and national development challenges.

In this context, UNDP is working to maximize the developmental benefits of migration and displacement for poor countries and people, and to mitigate any negative consequences. While humanitarian agencies provide invaluable and critical short-term responses to large-scale displacement and refugee scenarios, **UNDP works with partner countries to balance short-term responses to addressing the impacts of migration and displacement with long-term sustainable development solutions.** In recent years, UNDP has worked increasingly to support regional, national, and local efforts to manage human mobility and migration for sustainable development. A growing team of 'migration and development' experts works through UNDP's network of Country Offices, Regional Hubs and Global Programmes to support countries on a wide range of initiatives relating to migration and displacement while promoting sustainable development and poverty reduction.

To date, UNDP has planned or implemented at least 192 migration-related initiatives in a variety of countries, more than 22 of which are ongoing. In addition, currently, UNDP is working in over 30 countries that have suffered disasters and conflict and transit countries with crisis migrants (including IDPs), and in host and origin communities to create livelihoods opportunities for all, alleviate the pressure on local governments to provide basic services, and support social cohesion.

This UNDP Programme Guidance Note has four principal objectives:

- It enables UN Resident Coordinators and UNDP Resident Representatives to engage in meaningful discussions on UNDP's work in the context of migration and displacement with Governments. It highlights the multiple links between UNDP's work on sustainable human development with issues relating to migration and displacement.
- It provides Regional Hubs and Country Offices with a series of select programming options (based on good practices) that promote integrated solutions to migration and displacement, which can be tailored to the needs and priorities of different communities, countries and regions. These activities do not provide a comprehensive list of programming activities, nor are they blueprints that can be directly implemented. Different countries will require different approaches and initiatives, depending not least on their status as countries of origin, transit and/or destination. For example, many developing countries are both countries of origin, transit *and* destination; they collectively host 41% of all international migrants.<sup>5</sup>
- It emphasizes UNDP's specific role as the UN's leading development agency and sets out UNDP's position with in global, regional, and national partnerships, complementing the work of other UN and non-UN agencies by addressing migration and displacement through the sustainable development lens.
- It takes stock of current resources, expertise and experiences within UNDP in terms of migration and displacement.

Going forward, UNDP will work to support integrated development programmes that harness the positive potential of migration for development, address the drivers of migration and the root causes of displacement, and provide comprehensive responses to situations of crisis, protracted displacement and return. Interventions will be based on **three Areas of Work**, ensuring that UNDP adds value to and builds on existing efforts already under way at the national, regional and global levels.

These three Areas of Work are designed to address barriers to effective country action in managing migration and displacement. They are related to factors that influence how effective societies are in managing migration and displacement for long-term sustainable development benefits, and in short-term crisis situations.

For example, barriers include the absence of effective and coherent governance—from local to global levels—and the lack of capacity to make and implement informed decisions to tackle migration and displacement in all its forms. At the national level, in practice, decisions can be taken by a variety of

government departments based on short-term political interests that do not fully take into account the potential positive development benefits of migration. At the international level, systems are rarely in place to meet the needs of different types of migrants and displaced people travelling across borders. Supporting migrants and displaced people requires a comprehensive and integrated approach that addresses the entire migration corridor through countries of origin, transit and destination. But issues of sovereignty can lead to a lack of international cooperation on matters of migration and displacement. As a result, local communities, who may already be under pressure from low incomes, lack of food and water security and lack of basic services, can be left to cope with overwhelming flows of migrants and displaced people without appropriate support. In addition, traditional funding mechanisms still differentiate between humanitarian and development aid. As a result, funding to address migration and displacement in countries of origin, transit and destination is often splintered and inadequate.

This Programming Guidance Note outlines how UNDP will address these barriers through three Areas of Work. Programming options detailed under each Area of Work will be implemented based on national and /or local level assessments, which will define needs and priorities. The Areas of Work are set out below :

- **Developing comprehensive national policy and institutional frameworks for migration**  
By supporting the formulation and implementation of comprehensive national policy and institutional frameworks for migration, UNDP will help to strengthen government capacity to integrate migration into regional, national and sub-national development strategies and plans.
- **Managing migration for long-term positive development impacts at the sub-national and local level**  
UNDP will work with host and return communities to address the local drivers of migration and root causes of displacement (economic, social, political or environmental) while managing the impacts of immigration, emigration, internal migration and displacement. Efforts will focus on leveraging the potential of migration for local sustainable development. Emphasis will be placed on joint programming and inter-agency solutions.
- **Resilience based development solutions for migration and displacement in times of crisis, conflict and disaster.** UNDP will work with countries and communities affected by crisis, conflict and/or disaster to help them cope, rebuild, recover and protect development gains. By harmonizing humanitarian and development interventions, UNDP will help affected institutions and communities to withstand shocks and open the door to an unprecedented UN-integrated response for countries affected by migration and displacement crises. This approach builds resilience while ensuring that communities not only recover from crisis but improve the longer-term development prospects needed to move towards lasting peace and prosperity.

To implement the programming options set out above, UNDP will develop new and strengthen existing effective partnerships across a wide range of organizations, sectors and disciplines to address the linkages between migration, displacement, and development. Key partners will include: governments; international, national and local action groups, including youth-led and youth-focused groups; local communities; donor partners; development organizations including other UN organizations (including those responsible for the implementation of migration-related Conventions), international financial institutions (IFIs) such as the World Bank Group, regional and national banks; research and science organizations; and the private sector.

Finally, it is important to note that UNDP staff have built up years of experience working on migration- and displacement-related initiatives—from the local to the global level and in crisis and post-conflict scenarios—in order to harness the development potential of expatriate or immigrant populations on all continents. To make the most of this experience and build on existing resources available within UNDP, a community of practice will be established to enable UNDP to draw more actively on the invaluable expertise in country offices, regional service centres and hubs, as well as at the different bureaux and units at headquarters. UNDP will invest in further strengthening the capacities of staff in these vital areas and support the acquisition of new knowledge and expertise where needed. Staff at regional, country, and headquarters level will be encouraged to join this community of practice.



## B. Introduction

1. A person who resides outside his or her country of birth, irrespective of the motivation to move, is known as an international 'migrant', although there is currently no universally agreed definition for this term.<sup>6</sup> For the purpose of this UNDP Programming Guidance Note, unless otherwise stated, a migrant denotes a voluntary migrant, while displaced populations include refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).
2. The 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and 1967 Protocol (as well as regional Refugee Conventions) define a refugee as a person who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country". The Programming Guidance Note also uses the term 'crisis migrants' to refer to all migration flows that occur in the wake of large-scale crises. This is largely synonymous with forcibly displaced populations, although such phenomena may include mixed-migration flows, comprising refugees, and displaced and voluntary migrants.

### Box 1: Defining Migrants, Displacement and Refugees

International Migrants	Displacement	Refugee
Although there is currently no universally agreed definition for who constitutes an international migrant, statistical definitions include all persons who reside outside their country of birth, irrespective of the motivation to move. Several countries collect information on foreign citizens only, regardless of their country of birth. Often the term 'migrant' is used to refer to voluntary migrants, who choose to move across international borders, as opposed to forced migrants, who are compelled to leave their communities of origin.	Displacement is a forced removal of persons from their home or country, often due to armed conflict or natural disasters. Internally displaced person, or IDP, is someone who is forced to flee his or her home, but who remains within his or her country's borders. So unlike refugees or international crisis migrants, an IDP has remained inside their home country. IDPs also remain legally under the protection of their own government, even though that government may be the cause of their flight.	According to the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, refugees are persons who have fled their country because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinions. Regional refugee conventions, namely the 1969 Organisation of the African Unity Convention and the 1984 Cartagena Declaration also regard groups of people as refugees who flee because of external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order.

3. In 2013, the United Nations Population Division estimated that there were 232 million international migrants globally, up from 175 million in 2000.<sup>7</sup> Of these, nearly 59% lived in the developed regions, while the developing regions hosted 41% of the world's total. Women constituted 48% of international migrants worldwide. In the North, women constituted 52% of all migrants, while in the South they accounted for 43%. Migrants under the age of 20 represent 15% of all international migrants, while almost a quarter of migrants in developing regions fall into that age bracket (23%).<sup>8</sup> 32% of international migrants are under the age of 30 and about half of young international migrants are women and girls.<sup>9</sup>
4. Of the 136 million international migrants living in the North in 2013, 82 million or 60%, originated from a developing country. 82 million or 86% of the 96 million international migrants residing in the developing world in 2013 originated from the South. The majority (60%) of young international migrants under the age of 30 live in developing countries.<sup>10</sup> The number of international migrants is projected to increase sharply over the next decade, exceeding 250 million by 2015 alone.<sup>11</sup> The phenomenon of internal migration is even larger in scale. According to the Population Division, there were about 762 million internal migrants in 2005 alone.<sup>12</sup>

5. Migration and displacement are thus important and rapidly growing phenomena. More and more people in all parts of the world are on the move. As the world's population grows, migration and displacement pressures are projected to intensify. The new UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) report "World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision" estimates that the current world population of 7.3 billion is expected to reach 8.5 billion by 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion in 2100. New technologies, greater cultural exchange and cheaper transportation are bringing people closer together, facilitating and motivating human mobility. At the same time, people continue to flee from poverty, violence, war and conflict, repression, and persistent exclusion. Many more will flee as the impacts of accelerated environmental degradation and climate change make continued residence impossible in, for example, places where sea levels are rising.
6. The drivers of migration are multiple and complex. They can be economic, social, political or environmental. There are usually *push factors* and *pull factors* at work, leading to forced or voluntary migration. For example, people leave an area because lack of security, lack of services, natural disasters such as drought, flooding and crop failure, poverty and war, violations of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights. They choose to move to a particular area because they hope to gain access to better employment, greater wealth, better services, reduced risk from natural hazards, and safety. Migration impacts on the place left behind and on the place where migrants settle. It can also affect the place(s) through which migrants transit.

#### **Box 2: What gives rise to the increased levels of migration and displacement being witnessed today?**

- **Improved but insufficient development gains:** Many economic migrants originate from countries that have benefited from significant progress in terms of human development indicators over the last decade. These countries have succeeded in generating greater access to education and health care, have reduced levels of infant mortality and higher life expectancy. These social development gains, however, have often not been evenly distributed amongst different sectors of the population, have not been matched by economic development gains and/or are perceived in relative terms, especially in relation to bordering countries or other continents. Employment opportunities especially remain distributed unevenly between—as well as within—countries. The additional absence of social protection mechanisms, which can help protect against economic and environmental shocks, for example, exacerbates these tensions and increases incentives for migration. Consequently, youth are migrating in search of jobs that match their level of their ambition and aspirations. Countries with higher levels of human development have become destination countries for significant numbers of migrants.
- **Protracted conflicts and violent extremism:** From 2007 to 2014, the number of active civil wars almost tripled, from four to eleven, reversing the downward sloping trend witnessed since the end of the Cold War. The number of protracted conflicts also increased, as evidenced by conflicts in Libya, Syria, South Sudan, Iraq, Ukraine and the Central African Republic. Furthermore, more than 30 countries are now fighting violent extremist groups. The presence and operations of Boko Haram, for example, have displaced 1.2 million people internally, and forced more than 200,000 Nigerians to flee to Chad, Niger and Cameroon<sup>13</sup>, often feeding into and exacerbating pre-existing conflicts and dynamics of displacement amongst pastoralists. In Iraq, on-going violence, much of which is associated with the Islamic State (IS), displaced 2.2 million in 2014 alone and many more are being forcefully displaced by IS and related groups in Syria.<sup>14</sup>
- **Poor governance:** Endemic political exclusion, marginalization, discrimination and oppressive political environments combined with frequent human rights violations are also key push factors for migration. Many flee forced labour and/or military conscription, arbitrary arrest and detention, as well as degrading treatment and torture. Furthermore, poor governance environments that tend to exclude, marginalize, and discriminate against certain segments of the population often contributes to a lack of equal access to economic opportunities that affect livelihoods.
- **Climate change and weak natural resources management:** Both climate change and poor natural resource management are forcing people to migrate from rural areas to urban areas in search of new sources of livelihoods, contributing significantly to the high number of internally displaced persons. If urgent measures are not taken, climate refugees will soon contribute to a dramatic increase in the number of migrants seeking refuge and sustainable livelihoods abroad.

7. Migration generates both opportunities and challenges. While most migrants moving from a less to a more developed country or locality experience significant income and quality of life gains, millions end up in worse conditions. How migrants and their families fare is a key determinant of whether migration is positive for human development or not. As women account for 48% of all international migrants<sup>15</sup>, it is important to consider gender-specific and age-specific impacts, vulnerabilities, and the drivers of migration and root causes of displacement.
8. UNDP's 2009 Human Development Report (HDR) on "Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development" showed that orderly migration does benefit both source and destination countries. Migration can be a successful adaptation strategy, enabling people to find better and more sustainable lives by moving away from difficult living conditions. Migration relieves troubled countries by reducing pressure on jobs and (natural) resources, and decreasing the number needing to be fed and housed. In addition, migrants often send home remittances, which provide an important boost to countries with weak economies. In 2014, international migrants sent back US\$ 583 billion in the form of remittances to support their families and communities.<sup>16</sup> Diasporas can also facilitate exports from countries of their origin, while return migrants can bring back home skills and establish new business. However, such interactions can cause dependency and inhibit local entrepreneurship. In countries with sizeable emigration flows, migration affects all spheres of public and private life, including investment, industry and agriculture, health and education, politics and social norms.
9. UNDP's Youth Strategy 2014-2017 states that involuntary and unregulated migration is accompanied by various benefits, including skills acquisition, remittances, professional opportunities and higher wages. But it also notes that job migration among young people also brings specific development challenges, including sex industry trafficking, crime, drug abuse, increased vulnerability to HIV and other health-related challenges, and weak migrant worker protection.
10. In addition, large-scale emigration can undermine national development through the loss of the youngest and economically most capable or dynamic members of the population. In particular, the loss of young men, women and a trained working force can create an unbalanced population structure. Women (who comprise nearly half the total number of migrants) are particularly likely to face special challenges of informality, irregular migration, and vulnerability to trafficking, violence and abuse. The departure of those most likely to have education and skills leads to a less qualified workforce, which can create 'brain drain' and reduce the basis for entrepreneurial initiatives. Such scenarios have serious negative impacts on the productive capacities, investments, resilience, and social and national cohesion in countries of origin. And in many countries, those who are left behind to care for families are women who face a range of discriminatory attitudes and practices, which make it difficult for them to cope.
11. Developing countries are increasingly becoming countries of destination. A number of countries and territories historically linked to emigration are increasingly evolving into areas of transit or destination. Today, countries in the Global South host 41% of all international migrants<sup>17</sup> and over 86% of the world's refugees.<sup>18</sup> Institutions in host countries in the developing world bear an additional load of policy and services-related challenges and need to adapt and improve their capacity to respond.
12. Forced displacement presently affects over 60 million people worldwide, of which over 38 million are internally displaced (IDPs).<sup>19</sup> Current data suggests that women living in protracted displacement slightly outnumber men, and given the difficulty in accessing female IDPs in many contexts, it is likely that their number is underestimated.<sup>20</sup> The number of refugees and IDPs continues to grow and the length of stay in host countries has been on the rise in recent decades.<sup>21</sup> For example, more than 45% of refugees live in a state of protracted displacement lasting for more



than 5 years<sup>22</sup> while about 50% of internally displaced persons have been displaced for more than 3 years. They live in “second exile”, caught between the inability to return to their homes and the lack of durable solutions elsewhere. While the average duration of 33 current protracted refugee situations at the end of 2014 is estimated to last 25 years, most of the situations (24) have lasted for more than 20 years.<sup>23</sup>

13. Sudden and/or large influxes of populations due to widespread conflict or natural disasters also pose significant challenges to host countries and communities. More than 50% of refugees and IDPs live outside of camps, mostly in urban areas, often without humanitarian assistance, and rely on the informal economy for survival, without access to typical formal services.<sup>24</sup> Host communities become increasingly distressed by large and sudden demographic influxes, which exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities, put pressure on the local governments’ delivery of basic services, create competition for limited jobs and declining natural resources, and pose a threat to social cohesion. If not acted upon in a timely fashion, demographic imbalances lead to the reversal of development gains.
14. Refugees are not spread evenly across the world. Seven countries, namely Syria, Iran, Pakistan, Lebanon, Turkey, Palestine and Jordan, host more than 50% of all refugees.<sup>25</sup> For example, today, the Mediterranean region is living through a refugee crisis of historic proportions. In mid-2015, there were alone more than 4 million registered Syrian refugees—including 2.1 million Syrians in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon, 1.9 million Syrians in Turkey, as well as more than 26,700 Syrian refugees in North Africa<sup>26</sup>— and 7.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing within Syria itself.<sup>27</sup> In the first six months of 2015, 137,000 people crossed the Mediterranean Sea and 219,000 made that journey in 2014. The majority of arrivals to Europe are from five countries including Syria, which accounts for 34% of the total, Eritrea (12%), Afghanistan (12%), Somalia (5%) and Nigeria (5%), with other states such as Iraq and Sudan contributing to the high numbers of refugees.<sup>28</sup> Another significant displacement trend includes movements across the Andaman Sea and Malacca Straits. Overall some 88,000 Rohingya and Bangladeshis have risked their lives on smugglers' boats since 2014 and more than 1,000 have died at sea.<sup>29</sup>
15. In December 2014, the United Nations General Assembly called upon all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to strengthen their collaboration and cooperation to better and more fully address the issue of international migration and development, in order to adopt a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach.<sup>30</sup>
16. In this increasingly unequal and unpredictable world, UNDP is redoubling its efforts to protect vulnerable migrant populations. By working with programme countries to manage migration and displacement for sustainable human development, UNDP is helping to put in place comprehensive national policy and institutional frameworks to address migration, address local drivers of migration and roots causes of displacement (particularly in source countries), and build resilience to provide more effective and sustainable crisis response, recovery and development (in transit and destination countries). If the current migration crisis does not elicit increased investment in development, conflict prevention and global solidarity, then it will simply herald a larger crisis to come.

## C. International Normative Frameworks on Migration and Displacement

17. Migration is an essential consideration of the 2030 development agenda. In addition to explicitly linking migration and displacement to targets on promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (SDG 8), reducing inequality within and among countries (SDG 10), and strengthening the means of implementation (SDG 17), the UN General Assembly stressed the need for international cooperation “to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should

*also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries” (see Box 3). The United Nations General Assembly also stressed that international migration is a cross-cutting phenomenon that should be addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner, integrating development with due regard for social, economic and environmental dimensions and respecting human rights.<sup>31</sup>*

### Box 3: Migration and Displacement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

#### MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT REFERENCE IN THE SDGS

##### Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including **migrant workers**, in particular **women migrants**

##### Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible **migration** and **mobility** of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed **migration policies**

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of **migrant remittances** and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

##### Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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

#### MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT REFERENCE IN THE TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION

We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. ... Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and related humanitarian crises and **forced displacement** of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades. (Para 14)

People who are vulnerable must be empowered. .... Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include .... **refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants**. (Para 23)

We commit to providing inclusive and equitable quality education ... All people, irrespective of sex, age, race, ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, **migrants**, ... should have access to life-long learning opportunities that help them acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society. (Para 25)

We recognize the **positive contribution of migrants** for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that international migration is a multi-dimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. We will cooperate internationally to **ensure safe, orderly and regular migration** involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of **migrants** regardless of **migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons**. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of **communities hosting refugees**, particularly in developing countries. We underline the right of **migrants** to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received. (Para 29)

Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by the following principles: ... They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, **migration status**, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts (Para 74 (g))

18. In addition to the SDGs, numerous international legal frameworks address international migration at the international, regional, bilateral, national or local level. These include the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951, and 1967 Protocol; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990; the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Seas and Air, 2000; and several ILO Conventions, including Migration for Employment, 1949 (No. 97), Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions), 1975 (No. 143), and Domestic Workers, 2011 (No. 189). At the regional level, there is the Organization of African Unity's Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, 1969; the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, 1984; the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), 2011; and several regional consultative processes (RCPs) and dialogues within regional organizations, such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), South America's leading trading bloc known as MERCOSUR, and others. For IDPs, the non-binding 1998 UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement provide an important framework.
19. Further, the Outcome Document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development held in July 2015, known as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, recognizes in paragraph 111 that *"international migration is a multi-dimensional reality of major relevance for the development of origin, transit and destination countries that must be addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner."* In paragraph 40, it also recognizes *"the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, and transit and destination countries."*
20. In order to deliver on these commitments, 18 international organizations including UN agencies (and specifically UNDP) currently work together under the auspices of the Global Migration Group (GMG).<sup>32</sup> The role of the GMG is to promote the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration (notably the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the UN 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol), and to encourage the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration.
21. The IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons provides important guidance on how to support IDPs. The Framework builds on a pilot version released in 2007, which the Inter-Agency Standing Committee welcomed and suggested be field-tested. The Framework was revised and finalized in 2009, taking into account valuable feedback from the field on the pilot version and subsequent drafts. The revision process was led by the Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons working in close cooperation with the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery and the Protection Cluster Working Group, in particular the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNDP, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). Support was also provided by the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement.
22. The international community is also guided on the management of migration by the new 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which underscores that disaster risk reduction practices need to be multi-hazard, multi-sector, inclusive and accessible in order to be efficient and effective. Recognizing the regulatory and coordination roles of governments, they are encouraged to engage with relevant stakeholders, including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, poor people, migrants, indigenous peoples, volunteers, the community of practitioners and older persons in the design and implementation of policies, plans and standards.

## D. UNDP's Strategic Role in Migration and Displacement

23. UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build better and more resilient lives. On the ground in over 170 countries, UNDP works to assist national counterparts to formulate and implement their own solutions to global and national development challenges.
24. The effective management of migration is a critical factor in the enhancement of human development and the reduction of conflict, disasters, poverty and insecurity. UNDP addresses migration through a 'development lens'. As a result, **UNDP works to maximize the developmental benefits of migration for poor countries and people, and to mitigate any negative consequences.** The organization plays a vital role in helping countries to balance short-term responses to addressing the impacts of migration with long-term sustainable development interventions. With extensive on-the-ground presence and trusted local knowledge, and the ability to promote the important interface between local, national, global communities, UNDP is uniquely positioned to work with developing countries to harness the positive benefits of human mobility and migration and manage the negative impacts.
25. Specifically, UNDP helps countries to make smart investments in solutions at the local (municipal and provincial), national and regional levels that tackle the root causes of crisis—poverty, inequality, and lack of jobs, justice and opportunity—and strengthen resilience to future shocks. For example, UNDP country offices develop the capacity of governments that wish to develop pro-poor, pro-development and human rights-based migration strategies as part of their broader (SDG-based) national development strategies. Other interventions involve the management of crisis migration and harnessing migration and migrants' contributions to promote both post-crisis and long-term inclusive local development, strengthening social cohesion and the rule of law, and managing the gender dimension of migration and the implications for youth.<sup>33</sup> UNDP also works to strengthen system capacity to address migration through integrated policy development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.
26. Further to the 2009 HDR, particular attention is given to strengthening inter-agency cooperation at global and country levels to support governments and UN country teams in efforts to mainstream migration in national and local development planning processes. Within the international debate on migration and through its role in the GMG, UNDP advocates for a focus on sustainable human development and protecting the rights of migrants, and is playing a leading role in assessing the effects of international migration on sustainable development and identifying relevant priorities in view of 2030 development agenda.<sup>34</sup> Since 2008, UNDP in partnership with a number of partner agencies has been leading one of the most important global initiatives linking migration and development, the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI), which has played an important role in informing global dialogues, among others within the context of the Global Forum on Migration and Development.<sup>35</sup>
27. UNDP has built up decades of experience in supporting national and local efforts to manage human mobility and migration for sustainable development. A growing team of 'migration and development' experts works through UNDP's network of Country Offices and via global programmes to support countries on a wide range of initiatives relating to migration and displacement while supporting efforts to achieve sustainable development and poverty reduction. To date, UNDP has planned or implemented at least 192 migration-related initiatives in a variety of countries, 22 of which are ongoing.
28. Currently, UNDP is working in over 30 countries which have suffered disasters and conflict and transit countries with crisis migrants (including IDPs), host and origin communities to create livelihoods opportunities for all, alleviate the pressure on local governments to provide basic

services, strengthen the rule of law, and support social cohesion. These activities are complemented by UNDP's core work directly addresses the drivers of migration and the root causes of displacement. An example of UNDP's support addressing mobility has in fact positively affected peace-building efforts: in Kenya, climate risk management and diversified livelihoods have improved the resilience of pastoralists and reduced inter-community conflict over competing uses of land and resources. UNDP also helps countries to balance short-term emergency responses with longer-term development solutions, which tackle the drivers of mixed migration flows, including poverty and conflict, and harness the potential benefits.

29. For example, since the onset of the Syria Crisis, UNDP has played a critical role in supporting those most affected by displacement, both inside Syria and in neighbouring countries. In Syria itself, UNDP continues to implement a country programme focused on the resilience of both individuals and local communities; while, in neighbouring countries, UNDP has developed initiatives to support national efforts in managing the refugee influx and host communities.<sup>36</sup>
30. In this regard, UNDP brings an important development offering to add to the UN's response to migration: any successful long term effort to address the drivers of migration will necessitate a sustained focus on strengthening governance and rule of law, conflict prevention and peace-building, jobs and livelihood opportunities, and addressing environment and climate change drivers, as well as a cross-cutting focus on gender and youth. These are the mainstays of UNDP's work.

## E. UNDP's Development Approach to Migration and Displacement

31. Given the increasing importance of migration and displacement within the international community, the high-profile role of migration and displacement in the SDGs, and the relevance of issues relating to migration and human mobility for UNDP's core programmes, the time is right to develop a comprehensive Programming Guidance Note that sets out UNDP's Development Approach to Migration and Displacement.<sup>37</sup>
32. This Note builds on UNDP's migration and development work to address the positives and negatives of migration and displacement, positioning the organization to respond to the challenges of the next decade. It is grounded in extensive consultations with colleagues within and outside UNDP, and is aligned with recent corporate Strategies and Frameworks developed by UNDP on Urbanization, Youth, Gender, Jobs and Livelihoods, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Resilience-Building, and Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, among others
33. The Note is predicated on the fact that migration and displacement are predominantly sub-regional or regional phenomena. Migration across regions is less intense than movement within regions. As a result, the Note acknowledges that a 'one size fits all' global approach to dealing with migration and displacement is not an effective strategy. Joint programming that sets out specific interventions tailored to meet the needs and priorities of each country (and community), and that are developed in partnership with other agencies where possible, is advised.
34. The Note sets out three Areas of Work that seek to enhance the management of human mobility and migration in order to achieve multiple development benefits:
  - **Developing comprehensive national policy and institutional frameworks for migration**
  - **Managing migration for long-term positive development impacts at the sub-national and local level**
  - **Resilience based development solutions for migration and displacement in times of crisis, conflict and disaster**



## Area of Work 1: Developing comprehensive national policy and institutional frameworks for migration

35. Target 10.7 of the SDGs states that to reduce the risks and costs of migration and to maximize the positive contributions, it is necessary to “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”. To this end, countries should be encouraged and supported to adopt comprehensive policy and institutional frameworks that facilitate migration inflows and outflows to the benefit of migrants and their families and the communities of origin, transit and destination. This is supported by the 2030 Development Agenda, which states “migration is a multi-dimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses.” The United Nations General Assembly encouraged Member States to cooperate on mobility programmes that facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, including through labour mobility and called upon UN agencies to support the adoption of a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach.<sup>38</sup>
36. The increased regional and global mobility of persons, structural changes in the global economy, and the current economic crisis are generating new opportunities and challenges for countries of origin, transit and destination. The key is to promote migrants as agents of innovation and development, enabling them to benefit from and contribute to national and local programmes that enhance livelihoods, employment and economic growth, strengthen governance, the rule of law and peace building, and protect and enhance the fragile natural resources on which many poor communities depend.
37. In response, UNDP can advocate and support the adoption and implementation of comprehensive national and regional policy and institutional frameworks that promote people-focused migration management in a context of sustainable development. Such plans should include the priorities of migrants as well as the host country and communities (accounting for different challenges in low-income and middle-income countries), different transit migration scenarios, and different situations in countries and communities of origin.
38. Specifically, activities include:
- Supporting and strengthening the capacity of governments to integrate migration priorities into national and sub-national development strategies, policies and plans, including United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs). Note that UNDP is already taking action as we are leading efforts by the Global Migration Group to draft a guidance note to include migration-related aspects into UNDAFs in a systematic and comprehensive way;
  - Ensuring increased levels of policy and institutional coherence between migration and development activities (especially through the UNDAF);<sup>39</sup>
  - Strengthening individual, institutional and system capacity to implement national migration and development frameworks through integrated approaches; and
  - Promoting the enhanced participation of key partners, including non-government organizations, community-based organizations and the private sector.
  - Where needed, and in partnership with key other agencies, supporting legal frameworks and legal empowerment and protection of migrants (see Box 4):

#### **Box 4: Legal frameworks and legal empowerment and protection of migrants**

Where needed and in partnership with other agencies, UNDP will focus on creating an enabling legal environment for migrants and refugees in countries of destination and transit. Migration can serve as a net benefit<sup>40</sup> and contribute to development when the rights of migrants are actively supported and protected. Interventions will entail giving migrants and displaced persons legal rights, including labour rights protections, the right to work, the right to health and the right to education, especially for those in situations of protracted displacement. It also involves ensuring that those in transit are protected from human rights violations. These objectives can, in many instances, be realized through the application of regional cooperation frameworks that allow migrants to move and work in neighboring countries, so efforts will focus on accelerating the ratification and domestication of treaties and agreements related to migration and displacement.

39. In addition, UNDP will continue to play a leading role to advance the links between the global development agenda and migration issues. While the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) did not explicitly link migration and development, most of these goals have important linkages to migration. A group of countries, international agencies (including UNDP) and civil society have therefore been working to incorporate migration into the newly adopted 2030 development agenda. The message is that migration can reduce poverty, generate economic growth and contribute to overall improved human development outcomes. As a result of this work, lower remittance costs, well-managed migration, support to youth employment, increased pension portability, and strong action against discrimination, abuse, and human trafficking have been called for, including a specific set of targets and indicators. The group is asking for migrants to be considered when measuring progress toward other goals, such as ensuring decent work and equitable access to health-care services.
40. Building on the 2009 UNDP HDR on Human Mobility and Development, UNDP will place particular attention on strengthening inter-agency cooperation at global and country levels to support governments and UN country teams in efforts to mainstream migration in national and sub-national development planning processes. Within the international debate on migration and through its role in the GMG, UNDP can continue to advocate for greater recognition of the intrinsic links between the effective management of migration and sustainable human development, and can play a central role in assessing the effects of international migration on sustainable development and identifying relevant priorities in view of the SDGs.
41. Going forward, UNDP can also work with country partners and other stakeholders to fine-tune the design of appropriate indicators, and support the collection and analysis of data, including statistics disaggregated by sex, age, and migratory status, that can support evidence-based policy- and decision-making in the emerging field of migration and development. UNDP can potentially be responsible for analysis of this information and the incorporation of key findings into international, regional, national, and local migration and development regimes.

#### **Area of Work 2: Managing migration for long-term positive development impacts at the sub-national and local level**

42. In countries or regions of origin, UNDP's core work addresses many of the drivers of migration and root causes of displacement. Through this Area of Work, UNDP will aim to maximize opportunities to link on-going and new national and local development projects in interconnected fields—including i) sustainable livelihoods and economic growth; ii) effective service delivery; iii) access to land, property and housing; iv) accountable and responsive governance, the rule of law and peace-building; v) disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change; and vi) reduced environmental degradation—to migration and displacement priorities.

### **Box 5: An example of prevention and mitigation of involuntary migration and human trafficking in countries of origin**

Many people wish to stay in their country of origin, but are forced to leave due to the absence of a social contract, insufficient social protection mechanisms, limited employment opportunities, conflict and violence, poor governance, climate change, and increasingly, transnational networks of crime and human trafficking. UNDP will address the major drivers of migration, displacement and human trafficking by: widening economic opportunities for the growing number of educated and connected youth, with particular emphasis on the gender dimensions of education, skills-building and access to economic opportunities; redoubling efforts on social cohesion, conflict prevention, countering violent extremism and preventing migrant smuggling and human trafficking; fostering inclusion and participation in critical governance processes; and supporting climate change adaptation to reduce climate induced migration. This will be complemented by activities under Area 1 to assist governments to integrate migration and displacement dimensions into national policy and institutional frameworks.

43. UNDP's work on *Gender* provides a vital opportunity to recognize the contributions of women migrants to the economic and social development in countries of origin and destination and address their specific needs, particularly respect for their human rights. In a similar vein, UNDP's engagement with and empowerment of Youth supports the recognition of the contribution of all youth to peace-building and social cohesion, with a particular attention to the most marginalized, including young migrants and refugees.
44. Great potential for this Area of Work lies at the sub-national and local level where efforts to support municipalities and other local governments to address the impacts of immigration, emigration, internal migration and displacement are under way. The impacts of migration and displacement are often most keenly felt at the local level as such population flows can alter the dynamics of local labour markets, affect population sizes and demography, and increase demand for public services.<sup>41</sup> In response, UNDP can work with local municipalities, IFIs, civil society, and the private sector to promote inclusive socio-economic development (jobs, livelihoods and services), governance and the rule of law, and adaptation to climate change and the reduction of environmental degradation where these underpin migration and displacement.
45. Going forward, through joint programming initiatives (that explicitly facilitate cross-sectoral cooperation, address root causes be they economic, social, environment or political), UNDP can work to implement the following activities based on the context(s):

#### ***Livelihoods, Socio-Economic Growth and Employment***

- Enabling local governments to plan, develop and implement integrated public services and livelihoods strategies that are inclusive, taking into account the dynamics of immigrant, transit migrant, internal migrant, return migrant, and refugee populations. These include Integrated Local Development Plans (ILDPs) that seek harness positive economic gains from emigration, remittances, investments and migration-related trade links for local development. The creation and strengthening of systems and institutions to implement the ILDPs is essential.
- Ensuring specific action on gender and age, focusing attention on the needs of women and girls to harness their potential contributions and reduce their vulnerabilities to violence and poverty.
- Developing pro-poor and migrant-targeted financial products and services (including technology-enhanced remittance transfer services) in areas underserved by financial institutions. This may include local programmes to help women receiving remittances to become financially independent.
- Designing local programmes for the integration of returning migrants into the labour market and society, including the creation of entrepreneurship opportunities packages and facilitating accessible frameworks for investments.

- In coherence with national strategies and plans, devising partnerships with municipalities and local governments to promote the integration of immigrants in society and the formal labour market.
- Supporting interventions to develop diaspora investment models aimed at leveraging migrant savings for local business development and as a means of boosting LED. Efforts are already under way in Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador, Kosovo, Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Tajikistan.

### *Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction*

- Assessing institutional capacities for the development of local hazard maps and vulnerability assessment reports, including risk profiles exposure data, multi-sectorial disaster indicators, and disaster risk monitoring that include potential migrants and displaced populations. This needs to also cover areas where potential displacement can occur in the future or is already ongoing with informal settlements that may not be safe (on mountain-sides prone to landslides, flood valleys, etc.)
- Addressing the growing impacts of climate change—including water scarcity, food crises and impacts on agricultural productivity—which can erode livelihoods, family security and local economic conditions and serve as a driving force for migration. UNDP can help manage these challenges through the implementation of gender-sensitive adaptation initiatives that enable countries and communities to strengthen resilience to the growing impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations, thus reducing push factors for migration.<sup>42</sup>
- Tackling land degradation and degradation of ecosystem services, which undermine the ability of people to subsist and force them to migrate internally or across international borders. Activities can also support addressing the impacts of displaced persons' settlements in terms of land degradation. This is particularly critical in the face of a growing population. UNDP works around the world to help vulnerable communities increase their resilience, and the resilience of the ecosystems on which they depend. In partnership with the Global Environment Facility, for example, UNDP can continue to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities to safeguard biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services that sustain human wellbeing; and to expand and connect protected areas in order conserve intact forests, wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs that provide a natural buffer for vulnerable communities against disasters intensified by climate change.
- Supporting crisis and post-crisis countries (where countries are suffering from the adverse impacts of natural or human-made disasters and conflict) to strengthen biodiversity and ecosystems management as a cornerstone for recovery, recognizing UNDP's leading role in bridging humanitarian and development efforts. For example, in Haiti, a set of UNDP implemented, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded biodiversity and ecosystems projects are rebuilding ecosystem resilience to reduce the vulnerability of communities to future hurricanes and landslides—for example, managing the few remaining watersheds where forests are still intact, reforesting large areas, and creating 'green jobs' implementing water and soil conservation measures.
- Special attention will be given to ensure women's participation and recognize their active roles in all adaptation efforts, in strengthening biodiversity and ecosystem management and in reducing vulnerability in crises.

**Governance, Rule of Law and Peace Building**

- Developing the capacities of municipalities, regions, and provinces to provide public services and generate livelihoods for affected communities, including immigrant, transit migrant, internal migrant, and refugee populations. With a focus on gender and age, specific attention will be paid to the needs of women and girls to reduce their vulnerabilities to violence and poverty.
- Working with the national and local media to fight exclusion, xenophobia and discrimination of migrants and promote counter-narratives in particular on the role of young migrants and refugees. This can include providing information on the positive contributions of immigrants and displaced persons, including the youngest generations.<sup>43</sup>
- In countries with significant immigration, supporting the creation of inclusive local democratic institutions (councils, etc.), which promote migrant participation.
- In countries with significant immigration, supporting national authorities to implement a legal and logistical framework that allows migrants to exercise their right to participate in some elections (for example, in local or municipal elections in the host country if there is legislation in place restricting migrants from participating in elections to the national parliament).
- Strengthening national and local capacities at all levels to resolve conflict through dialogue and reconciliation processes, and strengthening the capacities of institutions to mediate and prevent tensions from escalating to violent conflict. This has an important and direct impact on the root causes and scale of migration.
- Strengthening national and local capacities to improve justice and security for all and to better measure and monitor living standards and vulnerability in migrant communities, considering the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and young migrants and refugees.
- Enhancing inter-municipal and inter-regional cooperation to strengthen the capacities of affected local governance institutions through peer-to-peer support.
- Undertaking conflict-development analysis to inform policy and programmes for social cohesion, peace building and conflict prevention (including links with environment, disaster, and climate change).

**Area of Work 3: Resilience Based development solutions for migration and displacement in times of crisis, conflict and disaster**

46. UNDP promotes a resilience-based development model to help countries develop their capacities to withstand and recover from shocks and stresses, and adapt (rebuild) in such a way that future shocks and stresses have minimal impacts of their societies. The model supports the transition from short-term response to long-term sustainable development pathway, including in crisis scenarios. The core elements of coping, recovering, and sustaining the recovery and development are implemented as a continuum, starting simultaneously but moving forward at different levels of intensity depending on the context (see below)<sup>44</sup>.

<b>A: Coping</b>	<b>B: Recovery</b>	<b>C: Sustaining</b>
Local governance structures are strengthened to bolster livelihoods, housing, infrastructure and basic services to respond to increased demand. Early local economic recovery is kick-started.	Vulnerable households (including the internally displaced, refugees and affected host communities) are empowered to recover from the socio-economic impacts of crisis and displacement. This may include socio-economic support to local integration within host communities or reintegration in communities of origin of conflict-affected people.	Policy and institutional frameworks are strengthened to address local drivers and root causes of migration and displacement, and ensure the sustainability of all interventions.



47. On the ground, this translates into action to develop the capacity of individuals, (host) communities and institutions to cope with crisis. In practice, UNDP provides immediate emergency livelihoods interventions, helps to maintain basic services (such as housing and infrastructure), supports recovery from the socio-economic impacts of crises by revitalizing productive assets and generating livelihoods; and helps to sustain the recovery toward development by supporting a functioning and peaceful socio-economic and political environment where development gains can be protected. UNDP also applies the resilience lens to the management of natural capital to maintain the vital ecosystem goods and services that underpin lives and livelihoods. These activities provide a critical entry point to support countries and communities hosting refugees, migrants and displaced people.
48. UNDP has a long history of working with displaced populations and affected communities. Often this work is not labeled as such, and the conflict and/or disaster-affected populations it supports are not necessarily referred to as 'displaced persons' or 'host communities'. Instead, UNDP addresses displacement through programmes and inter-agency initiatives that are driven by country contexts and national stakeholders as part of the overall development process. Programmes focused on solutions to displacement are ongoing in over 30 natural disaster and conflict-affected countries and/ or transit countries<sup>45</sup>. These include IDPs and vulnerable host community members within countries affected by crisis, as well as host communities and out-of-camp refugees in neighbouring countries.
49. Going forward, under this Area of Work, UNDP proposes to step up work with countries and communities affected by crisis, conflict and/or disaster to help them cope, rebuild, recover and protect development gains. Focused on the harmonization of humanitarian and development interventions, UNDP will work with affected institutions and communities to withstand shocks and open the door to an unprecedented UN-integrated response for countries affected by migration and displacement crises. UNDP works across a spectrum of non-linear and often overlapping phases—pre-displacement, sudden and slow onset displacement, protracted displacement and post-displacement in both conflict and disaster contexts. This approach builds resilience while ensuring that communities not only recover from crisis but improve the longer-term development prospects needed to move towards lasting peace and prosperity.
50. Specifically, UNDP will address the impacts of internal displacement and forced migration for host communities and countries through interventions in different technical areas, grounded in an integrated approach that includes livelihoods and economic recovery, local governance, institutional and systemic capacity development, land and property rights, strengthening the rule of law, promoting social cohesion and peace building, and managing for disaster risk reduction, as follows:

### *Livelihoods and inclusive economic growth*

- As co-chair of the Global Cluster on Early Recovery, UNDP can support the coordination of early recovery programming in country, including livelihoods recovery for IDPs, out-of-camp refugees and host communities, while setting a longer-term vision for economic recovery and development.
- Supporting the implementation of livelihoods and employment programmes, providing short, medium and long-term support as required.
- Ensuring that displacement-related programmes and policy services are evidence-based and tailored to meet national priorities and contexts. Livelihoods and gender-sensitive capacity needs assessments should identify key development solutions for displacement.
- Taking into account the fact that large influxes can lead to real or perceived competition between refugee and host populations over already scarce job opportunities, UNDP—together with other agencies—can advocate for greater flexibility in regulations, whilst supporting economic recovery programmes that can target displaced populations, forced migrants, and host communities.<sup>46</sup>

- Promoting efforts to provide temporary jobs to affected people, clearing debris and helping local businesses to recover productive assets, supporting basic health services such as ambulatory service, reproductive health support, assistance for people with disabilities, creating solid waste removal projects and other initiatives to prevent communicable and diseases which emerge when communities face poor nutrition, low healthcare support, and poor living conditions.
- Supporting the integration of displaced populations and migration into development programming at community, provincial, national and international levels.
- In countries affected by crisis-induced migration, UNDP can help to bring about development solutions to forced migration and displacement, as well as to contribute to comprehensive, resilience-based approaches to addressing crisis migration.
- Supporting the development of comprehensive, national and local level strategies<sup>47</sup> to address issues of forced migration and displacement, working closely with national and international partners. Mainstreaming development-based strategies for refugees and IDPs into national economic planning machinery ensures that forced migrants and IDPs are better integrated into more sustainable development policies; underpin investment and financial initiatives that promote economic development; ensures more effective use of development resources and assets; maximizes the scope for joint provision of public goods and services; and alleviates tensions between host and displaced communities; and mitigate negative externalities.
- In contexts where the presence of migrants becomes protracted, UNDP can support national and local stakeholders to develop social cohesion and peace-building initiatives that ensure the presence of migrant communities does not itself become a cause of further violent conflict. In situations where violence has served as the primary push factor, and given the presence of UNDP Country Offices in both recipient and net-migration countries, UNDP can also facilitate the engagement of migrants in post-conflict cross-border peace-building and reconciliation.
- Facilitating engagement of the private sector—including companies of all sizes—which continue to operate in displacement-affected environments. When adequately interlinked with the nascent and often informal economies of displacement-affected areas and/or the conflict-affected economies of return areas, these companies can contribute to the creation of sustainable employment and livelihoods opportunities necessary to make displaced persons, returnees and host/return communities self-reliant and resilient. Business links can also be established between micro and small businesses created by displaced persons and the more established private companies and their value chains.
- UNDP will continue to be a key partner in the Social Protection Floor Initiative advocating for the following four essential social security guarantees: guaranteed access to goods and services constituting essential health care, education and other social services; basic income security for children with the aim of facilitating access to nutrition, health, education care and any other necessary goods and services; basic income security for persons in active age unable to earn sufficient income; basic income security for people in old age. Specifically UNDP can strengthen social protection and social safety nets in communities hosting large numbers of displaced population, support displaced women and men (IDPs and refugees) access to essential services, or social safety nets, including through short-term employment opportunities.
- Assisting displaced groups, whether they return to their homes, settle elsewhere in the country or try to integrate locally, to achieve a durable solution to their displacement. In cooperation with national and regional institutions, UNDP can support the displaced (both IDPs and out-of-camp refugees) as well as host communities to promote sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (or return), sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge (local integration), or sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country)
- UNDP has long standing experience with the reintegration of returnees and local integration of displaced people in host communities across all regions. UNDP will build on this experience through sustainable (re-)integration programmes. Key interventions will span capacity development of local /national authorities to manage the reintegration/integration process and ensure inclusive basic service delivery, support to sustainable livelihoods and job/employment creation for the returnees,

and building social cohesion between and amongst returnees, host communities and others where the reintegration/integration process takes place (see Box 3).

- In adjacent countries, UNDP will help host communities to cope with the influx of refugees by improving infrastructure, and boosting local economic and employment opportunities, especially for vulnerable groups, such as young people, those with disabilities and women, while helping to resolve, mediate and prevent conflict.

#### **Box 6: Reintegrating returnees**

In countries of origin, UNDP will provide support to those who return to their home country if they are deported (undocumented migrants) or if their asylum applications are unsuccessful. In other cases, refugees or IDPs may return to their host communities by choice. If returnees are not provided with the skills and support required to secure employment, it is likely that they will continue their attempts to migrate elsewhere. Efforts will focus on ensuring that returnees are provided with the training, capacity and know-how to be able to return to their communities of origin, and that their communities of origin are able to receive them by promoting social acceptance, creating livelihoods opportunities and providing access to basic services and security. This entails supporting communities and governments to address the reintegration needs of migrants with a gender-sensitive lens, including through livelihoods, entrepreneurship, skills, vocational training, market integration, and promoting diaspora support and remittances to promote private sector growth. These efforts can help address the initial reasons for leaving, thereby reducing drivers for second or third attempts to migrate, whether internally or externally.

### ***Governance, Rule of Law and Peace Building***

- Strengthening national and local capacities to improve justice and security for all. This includes improving citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability through stronger systems of democratic governance.
- Strengthening the resilience of municipalities to provide gender-sensitive public services and livelihoods strategies to the affected communities, including participatory local development planning.
- Integrating displacement into Integrated Local Development Plans and create or strengthen existing local institutions to support implementation (if needed).
- Supporting to appropriate actors addressing issues of gender-based violence, by ensuring protection and building capacities to prevent gender-based violence. Provide proof of identity and documentation for displaced women, men, girls, and boys.
- Support appropriate management of land rights, property and housing.
- Build strong, responsive, and accountable local institutions for crisis governance, including restoring core public administration, inclusive political processes, and resilient state-society relations. Such activities immediately affect the drivers of migration.
- In cooperation with partner agencies, manage short-term crisis migration flows by eliminating migrant exploitation, including human trafficking through rule of law and administration of justice, border management, awareness raising and communication campaigns.
- Reducing emigration pressures by addressing rural-urban migration and ensuring that urbanization processes address issues relating to migration.

### ***Environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction***

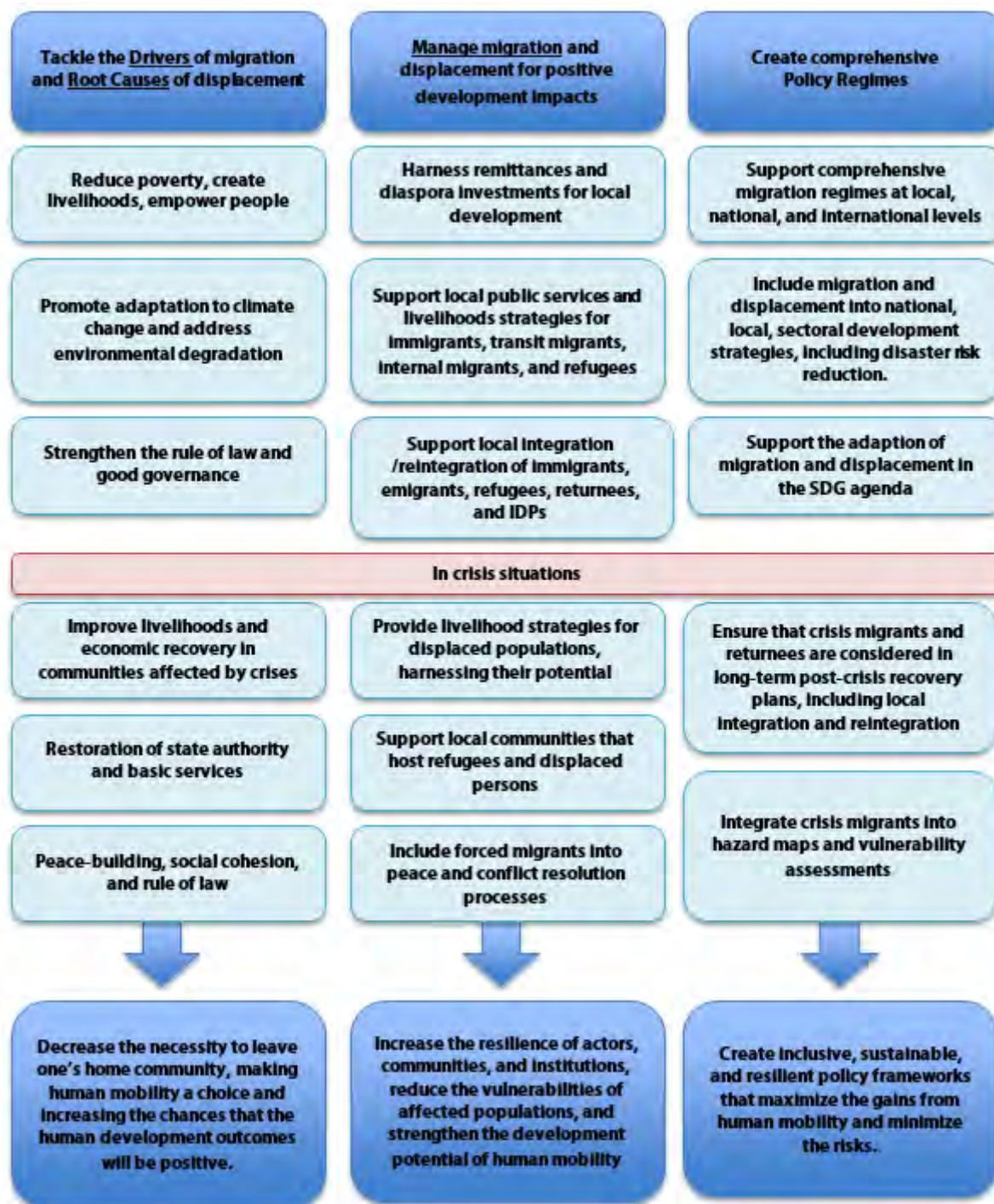
- Supporting crisis and post-crisis countries (where countries are suffering from the adverse impacts of natural or human-made disasters and conflict) to strengthen environmental management as a cornerstone of recovery. For example, UNDP's recovery response to the earthquakes in Nepal aimed to strengthen community-level resilience and enabled better protection against economic and environmental shocks. Quick projects linked environmentally sustainable livelihoods and disaster risk resilience to foster longer-term resilient recovery. In the case of Mozambique, the post-floods response aimed at the sustainable and effective management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction through ecosystems-based adaptation plans for livelihoods and environmental



sustainability, particularly for the most vulnerable. More specified definitions of who are the most vulnerable helps to understand the character of specific assistance that they might have needed.

- Supporting developing countries on Loss and Damages based on UNDP programmatic expertise that is in line with the international L&D agenda (as per UNFCCC). UNDP has extensive experience on all of the main “responses” being suggested for loss and damage, including climate risk management, the integration of climate change in development planning, disaster risk reduction and increasingly on engagement with the insurance industry. This support also includes databases for loss and damage.

**Figure 2: UNDP’s Work On Migration and Displacement**



## F. Challenges, Barriers and Resources

51. UNDP staff has experience working on migration- and displacement-related initiatives from the local to the global level, in crisis and post-conflict scenarios, in order to harness the development potential of expatriate or immigrant populations on all continents. To make the most of this experience and build on existing resources available within UNDP, a community of practice will be established to enable UNDP to draw more actively on the invaluable expertise in country offices, regional service centres and hubs, as well as at the different bureaus and units at headquarters. Such a community will draw on the experience of the interagency programme of the JMDI and their virtual Migration4Development community of practitioners. UNDP will also invest in further strengthening the capacities of staff in these vital areas and to acquire new knowledge and expertise where needed. UNDP regional and country offices also need to coordinate and communicate more closely on trans-border issues.
52. Migration is recognized as a development enabler that has direct and indirect impacts on employment, inclusive growth, governance and other dimensions of sustainable development. UNDP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017) does not make reference to migration. Amendments/additions to the strategies or implementation plan of the strategic plan will be proposed as well as a resource mobilization plan will be proposed for consideration. In addition, communication on issues of migration as they relate to sustainable development can be enhanced to position UNDP in the global discourse on migration and displacement.
53. UNDP's work on migration and displacement will consider the existing political sensitivities of the issues. To this end, inclusive consultations with relevant regional, national, and local stakeholders will ensure local ownership and alignment with regional, national, and local priorities.
54. Through the establishment of a community of practice on migration and displacement, UNDP will be well placed to review the agency's best practices on migration and displacement to date. This evaluation process will facilitate the identification of future areas of work and investigation including:
  - Strengthening resilience at individual, community, institutional and systems levels by better understanding the economic costs and impacts of migration and displacement on countries, and maximizing the developmental potential of migration and displacement situations. Refugees, IDPs and migrants can be agents of change and development and increase productivity by bringing new skills and knowledge.<sup>48</sup>
  - Addressing the capacities of national and local actors and organizations to better respond to the management of forced migration and internal displacement at source, transit and destination countries. For example, the need for increased focus on comprehensive national multi-level level strategies to address issues of migration and displacement (i.e. across relevant line-ministries), mainstreaming migration and displacement into national development plans and data management. At a local level, the need to work with institutions and local government actors to strengthen their abilities to respond to large influxes of displaced people, to cope with increased competition over access to the delivery of basic services and security, social protection, livelihoods opportunities and increasingly mitigation of conflict between different groups. Strengthen gender-sensitive capacities for participatory planning in supporting peaceful co-existence between host communities and various displaced groups.
  - Experience with monitoring migration and remittances, especially at the local level and as a part of early warning systems.
  - Experience with mobilizing funds from migrants and their families (via remittances, saving from remittances or diaspora crowd funding) for local development projects, including through matching schemes.
  - Human development reporting on/analyses of migration, mobility, and remittances.



55. Humanitarian funding and short-term approaches to solving migration crises are no longer sufficient to addressing current global migration, which must be managed as a structural phenomenon. This has led to a strong appeal from donors for development actors, including UNDP, to step up their engagement.

## G. Strategic Partnerships

56. To implement the programming options set out above, UNDP can build effective strategic partnerships across a wide range of organizations, sectors and disciplines to strengthen the linkages between migration, mobility and development. Key partnerships are needed with: governments at all levels; international, national and local action groups; local communities and migrants/diaspora organizations; donor partners; development organizations including other UN and non-UN organizations (including those responsible for the implementation of migration-related Conventions) and international financial institutions (IFIs) like the World Bank Group, regional and national development banks and emerging banks; research and science organizations; and the private sector.
57. Among the international organizations, UNDP will collaborate with all member agencies of the Global Migration Group (GMG). It will seek specific collaborations with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organization (ILO), International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), and UNHCR on migration regimes, with UNCDF, UNCTAD, IFAD and the World Bank on the management of savings, investments and remittance products at the local level, with UNHCR and IOM on refugee populations, with OHCHR on human rights of migrants and their discrimination, with UNODC on issues related to human trafficking, and with UN-HABITAT on urbanization and municipal planning, among others. UNDP will liaise with relevant IFIs including the World Bank Group, European Investment Bank, Islamic Development Bank, Eurasian Development Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank, KfW Development Bank, amongst others, to explore potential cooperation on joint research and project implementation in the areas of work described above.
58. UNDP will also work with the UN Global Compact, UN entities, civil society, NGOs and the private sector to take action to diminish the suffering of people forced to flee conflict and support solutions for the resulting widespread societal disruption. A comprehensive approach that includes efforts to support vulnerable people in their countries of origin, including through relevant humanitarian, development, conflict resolution and peace-building support is being promoted to mitigate and reduce the need for flight and help pave the way for durable and sustainable return of refugees to their countries of origin.
59. The private sector is being called upon to take action through:
- (i) *Partnership and collective action*, joining forces with Governments, UN entities, civil society organizations and/or other businesses to find solutions to the refugee crisis and forge long-term partnerships for regional economic and sustainable development;
  - (ii) *Core business*, including internal procedures, human resources hiring practices, training, sourcing policies, supply chains, and development of products and services appropriate for refugees. Where legally permitted, companies are encouraged to think how they can provide work opportunities to refugees;
  - (iii) *Social investment and philanthropy*, enabling financial contributions, relief items and strategic social investment support for NGOs, UN and multilateral agencies or directly to affected communities and/or contributing functional expertise through volunteering efforts. Resources should not be earmarked but allow flexibility to also be used in locations from where the refugees originated; and

- (iv) *Advocacy and public policy engagement* to foster social cohesion and inter-group dialogue and relationship-building in the workplace, marketplace and community, with particular efforts to fight xenophobia.

60. Some partnerships are already under way:

- The Global Joint IOM-UNDP Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Strategies (2011-18) works with governments to include migration into national development planning, and establishes coherent UN country team approaches to migration and development. This includes extensive consultation on immigration and emigration policies, and appropriate institutional frameworks and links between mobility and sector policies, such health, education, investment, and agriculture. This programme is currently implemented in eight countries: Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia.
- The UNDP implements since 2008 the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) in cooperation with IOM, ITC-ILO, UNHCR, UNITAR, UN Women and UNFPA and. A leading global initiative funded by the European Commission and the Swiss Development Cooperation Agency, the JMDI aims to maximize the potential of migration for local development through the delivery of targeted support to local authorities and non-state actors to boost their capacities to deal with the impact of migration in local contexts, where it is the most strongly felt. Now in its second phase, the JMDI is scaling-up 16 locally-led migration and development initiatives in eight countries across the globe with a specific focus on capacity building, knowledge sharing and promoting the key role of local actors in the international migration and development agenda. For example, the JMDI has supported the emergence of the Global Mayoral Forum on Migration and Development and the inclusion of local and regional authorities within the dialogue space normally reserved for nation states at the Global Forum on Migration and Development. The JMDI works on promoting migration centered cooperation partnerships between territories of origin and destination and has also created a comprehensive set of training materials to support local and regional authorities enhance their capacities to manage migration for local development. It runs the M4D Net, the most important global platform of migration and development practitioners worldwide.
- UNDP has been a member of the multi-stakeholder “Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility” which has focused on advocacy and joint policy positions on climate change and mobility, with particular focus and emphasis on the UNFCCC process in the approach to COP 21 in Paris. Members of the group include IOM, UNU, UN Habitat, UNHCR and key non-UN stakeholders, such as the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Nansen Initiative. Alongside contributing to important joint policy work and supporting outcomes in the UNFCCC process, this group could be an important vehicle for UNDP to continue developing working relationships with potential partner agencies on climate change and migration, and for positioning UNDP as a relevant actor in this field.
- The Humanitarian Development Action Group (HDAG) was established March 2015, at the initiation of UNDP. The HDAG is a platform for UN coordination on the humanitarian development nexus outside of the formal channels. It consists of: UNDP, World Bank, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, WFP and others on an ad hoc basis, as recommended by the group. The HDAG is hosted by the NYU International Center on International Cooperation (CIC). UNDP will continue to participate in the HDAG and ensure that the development dimensions of migration and displacement are well articulated, including the resilience based development approach that the UN system has successfully pioneered addressing both refugees, the internally displaced and host communities in countries affected by the Syria crisis.

61. UNDP also provides critical technical expertise for the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)—the leading government-led process on migration and development. UNDP co-chairs the Thematic Working Group on Policy and Institutional Coherence (with the OECD Development Centre) of the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) that

collaborates with the GFMD to operationalize a dashboard of indicators that assess the level of policy and institutional coherence for migration and development. Through this endeavor, UNDP contributes to the ongoing elaboration of meaningful indicators for the sustainable development goals with regard to migration. UNDP's work to support the adoption and implementation of comprehensive national migration regimes, as well as to manage migration for positive development impacts at the sub-national and local level provides critical inputs into the debate at GFMD. Through these activities, UNDP supports the GFMD and Member States to foster practical and action-oriented outcomes on migration and development.

62. Partnerships that aim at preventing and ending displacement situations, as well as protecting displaced populations include:
- Following the World Humanitarian Summit European consultations, UNDP has recently agreed to launch the Humanitarian Development Action Group, a high-level informal group of humanitarian and development agencies—comprising UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA and the World Bank—with facilitation from the Center on International Cooperation. The objective of this informal group is to discuss, at the strategic level and in a smaller setting than the IASC and UNDG, issues that cut across humanitarian and development communities, in particular the relief to development gap and displacement issues.
  - UNDP co-chairs the Solutions Alliance to End Displacement (with UNHCR, Denmark, Turkey and the International Rescue Committee) that operates through national (Somalia and Zambia) and thematic groups (Data, Research and Performance Management; Engaging the Private Sector; Rule of Law).
  - UNDP chairs the Global Cluster on Early Recovery Technical Working Group on Durable Solutions and leads the implementation of the UN Secretary-General's Policy Committee Decision by supporting RCs/HCs with the development of durable solutions strategies (Kyrgyzstan, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Myanmar).
  - UNDP will continue to serve on the inter-agency "Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility" under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), contributing to the international dialogue as relates migration and climate change.
  - As UNDP recognizes the importance of data and profiling of displaced population groups from a development angle, the organization is working closely with other partners and with the support of the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) on the profiling of IDPs.
63. A future partnership is envisaged with the EU as a follow up to the Valletta Conference. This will emphasize the structural role for UNDP in building the resilience of countries of origin and transit to balance short-term responses to migration impacts with long-term development interventions that address the drivers of out-migration in source countries.

## Annex 1: Key UNDP programming options for Migration and Development Frameworks

Area of activity	What UNDP can offer to country offices and countries	Links to UNDP Strategic Plan/IRRF	Links to SDG Framework <sup>49</sup>	Focus/comments/ Other agencies working on the issue
<b>UNDP programming options in countries of origin</b>				
<p>Develop and implement employment and livelihood strategies for migrants and internally displaced persons. Support employment creation through migration and migrants' contributions, including through financial services, financial inclusion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devise programmes to harness remittances and diaspora savings for local development, safeguarding the interests of migrants and their families.</li> <li>• Establish programmes to help make women receiving remittances financially independent, creating sustainable revenue through employment opportunities.</li> <li>• Support inclusive youth employment and entrepreneurship schemes for young migrants.</li> <li>• Create programmes to increase knowledge transfer and trade between countries of origin and diaspora actors.</li> <li>• Developing pro-poor and migrant-targeted financial products and services, as well as technology-enhanced remittance transfer services, in areas underserved by financial institutions.</li> <li>• Create an investment framework dedicated to diaspora investments, including incentives and programmes to channel diaspora investments into employment generating growth (such as fiscal policies, one-stop-shops, investment promotion targeting diaspora).</li> <li>• A comprehensive (programmatic, operational and administrative) framework for designing and implementing M&amp;D at the sub-national level, supported by experience-based capacity development tools and community of practice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment/jobs and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8.8: protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment.</li> <li>• SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</li> </ul>	<p>Create employment/ jobs and livelihoods for the poor and excluded is the first outcome and priority of UNDP's Strategic Plan. UNDP has successfully implemented a broad range of employment and livelihoods programmes in a diverse set of countries. UNDP has specific experiences and advantages to harness the potential of migration for inclusive growth. Partnerships can be devised with UNCDF (on channeling remittances and diaspora savings), UNCTAD (on diaspora FDI), International Trade Centre (on export-oriented entrepreneurship), as well as with the private sector and decentralized cooperation partnerships to complement the multi-level approach. Leverage on existing in-house knowledge and experience (JMDI, MM, CO initiatives). The particular importance of Addis Ababa Action Agenda, outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development) "We will work to ensure that adequate and affordable financial services are available to migrants and their families in both home and host countries. We will work towards reducing the average transaction cost of migrant remittances by 2030 to less than 3 per cent of the amount transferred."</p>

<p>Use local development/local economic development/recovery to increase the positive contribution of migration to human development at the local level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the strengthening/integration of migration, mobility and displacement-related issues into local and regional development planning and capacity building strategies and plans.</li> <li>• Support creation of local institutions, such as migration &amp; development councils to harness emigration, remittances and migration-related trade links for local development.</li> <li>• Establish local programmes to channel remittances, diaspora savings, and investments into local economic development, which creates sustainable revenue for migrants and their families.</li> <li>• Include migration in integrated local development plans.</li> <li>• Design local programmes for the integration of return migrants into the labour market and society, including creating entrepreneurship packages.</li> <li>• Support establishment of municipal diaspora bonds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment/ jobs and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP is the key organization working on local development. IOM and other agencies have also started working at the local level but UNDP's strategic position on local economic development and integrated local development plans makes UNDP the ideal partner to implement such initiatives at the local level. The JMDI has proven this integration of competencies to be effective in supporting M&amp;LD efforts and producing/systematizing/sharing related knowledge. Also UNDP's ART Programme expertise and flexibility, once adapted to deal with human mobility issues, provides a valuable entry point.</p>
<p>Coordinate development activities for well-managed, comprehensive approaches with regard to migration and displacement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support and strengthen the capacity of governments in order to integrate migration &amp; displacement in national and sub-national development strategies.</li> <li>• Support the creation of adequate and inclusive institutions in this regard, such as inter-ministerial committees or migration-and-development-specific agencies.</li> <li>• Coordinate integration of migration &amp; displacement in UNDAFs, etc..</li> <li>• Conduct gender-sensitive capacity training on well-managed, comprehensive approaches.</li> <li>• Knowledge management on best practices and dissemination of results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 7.3. National development plans to address poverty and inequality are sustainable and risk resilient</li> <li>• Output 7.4. Countries enabled to gain equitable access to, and manage, ODA and other sources of global development financing</li> <li>• Output 7.6. Innovations enabled for development solutions, partnerships and other collaborative arrangements</li> <li>• Output 7.7 Mechanisms in place to generate and share knowledge about development solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.7: facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.</li> <li>• SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</li> </ul>	<p>IOM and ILO have been active with regard to migration policies and decent work agendas. Given UNDP's specific role in development planning, the organization's field presence in 170 countries, and the core expertise in a range of sectoral development areas make UNDP uniquely suited to coordinate the work on comprehensive and coherent policy frameworks on migration, displacement and development at the national level and within the UN Country Team.</p>



<p>Promote conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem resources, and promote adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, where these underpin migration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigate the harmful effects of climate change on vulnerable communities by ensuring water and food security, resilience from risks including natural disasters such as flooding and drought.</li> <li>• Tackle land degradation and degradation of ecosystem services, which undermine the ability of people to subsist. This is particularly critical in the face of a growing population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 1.4. Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented</li> </ul>	<p>SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.  SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.  SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</p>	<p>There is an increasing focus by a number of UN agencies on the interface between environment (particularly climate change) and migration, with a number of agencies beginning to undertake direct programming in this area. Key potential partners in this regard are FAO, UN Habitat and IOM.</p> <p>Given the increasing emphasis on climate change and displacement in global climate processes such as the UNFCCC there is also increasing donor interest in supporting action that integrates climate-migration and development in vulnerable countries. Likewise many affected countries such as LDCs and SIDS are vocally asking for support in this area where UNDP would be well placed to support.</p> <p>Note that UNDP is the only UN agency that has an overview and experience of all development sectors and therefore could have an important role in supporting meaningful integration of climate change and migration issues in overall development planning as opposed to siloed sectoral approaches as are currently underway by other UN agencies.</p> <p>Note also that UNDP has extensive experience in climate change and development support in many of the country contexts where climate change is influencing migration- namely SIDS and LDCs.</p>
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<p>Facilitate South-South and Triangular dialogue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate a yearly platform for exchanges between planning officers and economic affairs civil servants to exchange best practices on how to include migration-related aspects into national and local development plans.</li> <li>• Convene discussions among countries of origin with similar interests and experiences to engage in multilateral negotiations with countries of destination.</li> <li>• Dialogue and operational frameworks for territorial partnerships on mobility related planning and management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 7.5 South-South and Triangular cooperation partnerships established and/or strengthened for development solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17.9 enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation</li> </ul>	<p>IOM is involved in some exchanges on migration between countries in the Global South and has produced interesting research in this field through the EU-ACP Migration Observatory. The GFMD, as well as regional platforms and consultative processes are fora where such exchanges happen. Also the UNDP-IOM Joint Global Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies includes a strong component on South-South exchanges. But there is much room to use UNDP's strength in this area to facilitate such exchanges between planning officers and economic affairs civil servants to which UNDP COs have direct contacts. Take into account the territorial dimension of South-South and Triangular dialogue/cooperation. Territorial partnerships have proven to be effective in building sustainable local solutions and fostering dialogue and integration in host communities.</p>
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### UNDP programming options in countries of destination

<p>Strengthen democratic governance, rule of law and peaceful societies, to ensure and promote the inclusion of internal migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees and immigrants in governance schemes and human rights regimes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the integration of migration, mobility and displacement as a cross cutting issue in new destination countries and territories.</li> <li>• Promote migrant rights, including for those with irregular status and with a special emphasis on women through legislative and policy initiatives, advocacy and partnerships with civil society.</li> <li>• Promote integration of immigrants in society and labor market, including through employment and entrepreneurship programmes, aiming at participation in the formal labour market.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 2.6. Legal reform enabled to fight discrimination and address emerging issues (such as environmental and electoral justice)</li> <li>• Output 6.4. Recovery processes reinforce social cohesion and trust and enable rapid return to sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG 16: 'promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.'</li> <li>• 8.8: protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment.</li> </ul>	
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- Establish programmes, including through collaborations with the media, to fight exclusion, xenophobia and discrimination of migrants. This can include providing information on the positive contributions of immigrants and displaced persons, including the support of awareness raising anti-discrimination projects /counter narrative.
- In countries with significant immigration, support the creation of inclusive democratic institutions (councils, etc) with migrant representatives.
- Support enabling legislative frameworks and support youth-led networks promoting the engagement of young migrants in civic life and political institutions.
- Support and promote young diaspora communities' participation in peacebuilding.
- Undertake conflict analysis to understand the relation between migration flows and trends and broader conflict dynamics, including how these relations change over time in situations of protracted migration from conflict.
- Facilitate cross-border post-conflict peacebuilding and reconciliation initiatives involving migrant communities, host populations, and communities/national stakeholders in countries of origin.

- 10.7: facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

## UNDP programming options in transit countries

<p>Employment and livelihoods for transit migrants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide greater opportunities to migrants in terms of access to livelihoods and facilitate that they can use their expertise and skills on the labour market with positive effects on the host economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment/jobs and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.</li> <li>• Output 6.4. Recovery processes reinforce social cohesion and trust and enable rapid return to sustainable development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8.8: protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment.</li> <li>• 10.7: facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.</li> </ul>	
<p>Fight exclusion and discrimination of transit migrants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish programmes to fight exclusion, xenophobia and discrimination of transit migrants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 2.6. Legal reform enabled to fight discrimination and address emerging issues (such as environmental and electoral justice)</li> <li>• Output 6.4. Recovery processes reinforce social cohesion and trust and enable rapid return to sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG 16: 'promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.'</li> </ul>	
<p>Development solutions to displacement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that programmes and policy services are based on evidence, within their respective country context. Our gender-sensitive livelihoods and capacity needs assessment should be able to inform us about the key development solutions for displacement;</li> <li>• Undertake conflict analysis to understand the relation between migration flows and trends and broader conflict dynamics, including how these relations change over time in situations of protracted migration from conflict;</li> <li>• Facilitate cross-border post-conflict peacebuilding and reconciliation initiatives involving migrant communities, host</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 3.4. Functions, financing and capacity of rule of law institutions enabled, including to improve access to justice and redress</li> <li>• Output 3.5 Communities empowered and security sector institutions enabled for increased citizen safety and reduced levels of armed violence</li> <li>• Output 6.1. From the humanitarian phase after crisis, early economic revitalization generates jobs and other environmentally sustainable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• para 29: cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries.</li> <li>• SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</li> </ul>	<p>While UNHCR, WFP, IOM, and others are key humanitarian actors who provide immediate assistance to displaced populations. While other agencies, including humanitarian actors, also work on specific elements toward providing sustainable solutions to displacement. UNDP has the strategic advantage of development expertise to bring in a sustainable, long-term development dimension.</p>

	<p>populations, and communities/national stakeholders in countries of origin;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leading on early recovery with focus on jobs and livelihoods for IDPs and refugees, setting a longer-term vision for economic development;</li> <li>• Supporting governments to ensure stronger systems of governance for IDPs and returning refugees by addressing rule of law and accountability;</li> <li>• Strengthening national institutions to progressively deliver greater access to basic services for displaced populations and affected communities;</li> <li>• Supporting the countries in reducing and managing risks of conflict and other disasters, the major drivers of displacement; and</li> <li>• Fostering and promoting inclusive growth and development and transforming human capital and labour for jobs and livelihoods, for the benefit of both the displaced and the communities that host them.<sup>50</sup></li> <li>• Establishing tool-kits for country offices to respond to migration and displacement crisis that include the focus on long-term strategies and development solutions.</li> <li>• Support the role of young displaced as agents of change and resilience.</li> </ul>	<p>livelihoods opportunities for crisis affected men and women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 6.4. Recovery processes reinforce social cohesion and trust and enable rapid return to sustainable development</li> </ul>		
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## Annex 2: Ongoing UNDP Initiatives and Programmes relating to Migration and Development

### Ongoing UNDP Initiatives, Programmes and Projects Relating to Migration in the Context of UNDP's Strategic Plan and Mission

Area of Work	Relevance to UNDP's Strategic Plan and Mission	Select Activities at the National and Local Levels
<p><b>Migration, Employment and Livelihoods</b></p>	<p>Outcome 1 of UNDP's Strategic Plan states that 'Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment/jobs and livelihoods for the poor and excluded'. UNDP is well positioned to develop and implement employment and livelihood strategies for migrants. UNDP also aims at supporting employment creation through migration and migrants' contributions, including through financial services, financial inclusion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the Philippines, the Overseas Filipinos Remittances for Development project (OFs-RED) is channeling diaspora savings and remittances into agricultural cooperatives, creating jobs and access to capital for farmers in rural Philippines.</li> <li>• UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina is working with small farmers to direct remittances into potato and strawberry farming, leading to additional revenue in rural areas.</li> <li>• UNDP Lebanon created the online platform <i>Live Lebanon</i>, through which community projects in Lebanon are funded by remittances from Lebanese emigrants, both at an individual and associational level. The project's focus on eliminating regional disparities was also linked to the Lebanese government's national strategy. A crucial part of the project was that it established cooperation between local communities, organizations, individuals, and associations of Lebanese expatriates worldwide.</li> <li>• UNDP assesses the impact of foreign direct investment by the Tunisian diaspora on economic indicators in Tunisia, including on job creation. This will provide an important foundation for evidence-based policy making on diaspora investments, as there are currently at least 50 countries that have incentives in place to encourage such financial flows. Also in Tunisia, UNDP through the JMDI provides: i) opportunities to Diaspora organizations to invest in LED for women economic empowerment and job creation and ii) a platform for development partnership and dialogue between territories of origin and destination of Tunisian migrants, focusing on improving child and maternal health in Tunisian marginalized regions.</li> <li>• In Albania, UNDP is supporting key line ministries to develop and implement ethical labour migration policies and programmes to promote circular labour migration options to Italy and other European Union countries for potential Albanian migrants. Moreover, a policy to ensure that migrant workers have access to a broad range of economic and social services such as microcredit, legal, and income generation services is being formulated in Serbia with the technical and financial support of UNDP.</li> <li>• In Senegal, UNDP is working through the JMDI and in partnership with IOM and local actors from origin and destination territories, to facilitate a framework for migrant participation in both planning and implementing local development through knowledge transfer and investments.</li> <li>• In Armenia, Bangladesh, and Nigeria, UNDP in partnership with IOM has contributed to enhancing access to reliable migration information and information pertaining to existing labour market opportunities elsewhere.</li> <li>• In El Salvador, UNDP is working through the JMDI with its local partners on tackling the root causes of migration and forced displacement, by providing economic opportunities to youth and women in strategic LED related areas, while involving Diaspora organizations in development planning and financing, facilitating dialogue with local governments. UNDP has also positively responded to the request by the GoES of supporting the systematization of these territorial experiences thus to feed the new national public policy on "protection and development of migrants and their families".</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Ghana, migrant workers experiencing welfare and wage denial, and at the same time limited work opportunities in the maritime industry, the government of Ghana, with support from UNDP, established a legal and regulatory framework to create decent work opportunities for Ghanaian youth interested in working in the cross-border maritime sector.</li> <li>• UNDP worked with the Government of Azerbaijan’s Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to provide vocational education and training programmes. These programmes aim to ensure that would-be migrants have the needed skills to compete for international labour market opportunities. Similar programmes are implemented in Tajikistan, now aiming to requalify returning migrants.</li> <li>• In 2005, the State Government of Rajasthan in India launched the Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMOL), which obtained financial support from UNDP to address issues related to migration and employment, including strengthening and diversifying livelihoods of marginalized groups (especially females) to reduce their vulnerabilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Migration and Local Development</b>	<p>UNDP’s work on local development (LD), local economic development (LED), local economic recovery and integrated local development plans give the organization a unique position to increase the positive contribution of migration to human development at the local level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ The JMDI is the leading global programme on local development and migration as it has promoted and operationalized this connection for several years in a number of countries around the world, as well as in international dialogues. In Ecuador and El Salvador, where both programmes were present, the JMDI has been implemented leveraging on the framework activated by UNDP’s global ART Initiative (Articulation of Territorial Networks for Sustainable Human Development) that aims to coordinate, harmonize and align the development efforts of multiple actors at the sub-national level.</li> <li>□ The ‘New Solidarity and Co-development in Algeria’ project enhanced exchanges between members of the Algerian community living in France and the Algerian civil society. Supported by national and local Algerian authorities, this experimental project aimed to promote the sustainable local development area Boghni (Wilaya de Tizi Ouzou in Algeria) by strengthening the capacity of local actors and financing the creation of micro-enterprises.</li> <li>□ UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina also works with local authorities to devise migration-related activities and include migration in integrated local development plans.</li> <li>□ UNDP Tajikistan through Rural Growth Programme supported restoration of irrigation systems and ensured their operational and financial sustainability by creation institutions, specially created local water user association.</li> <li>□ UNDP-supported interventions to develop diaspora investment models aimed at leveraging remittances for local business development and as a means of spurring Local Economic Development (LED) in Lesotho, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and Tajikistan. It is important to note that the ‘Overseas Filipinos: Remittances for Development’ project was the only project that was identified to have targeted a mixed category of migrants (i.e. documented and undocumented migrants) in interventions that are geared towards mobilizing diaspora remittances for LED. A partnership between local governments and the Remittances for Development Council allowed migrants to share their concerns regarding remittance costs and the creation of an enabling environment for promoting investment and savings of remittances for LED.</li> </ul>
<b>Migration, Risk Reduction and Resilience Building</b>	<p>Reducing the risk of disaster-induced migration by enhancing disaster preparedness and mitigation measures, as well as addressing the long-term impact of forced migration and its underlying causes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ UNDP plays an increasingly important role in migration-related Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) interventions globally, including countries that are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. UNDP’s Climate Risk Management (CRM) approach takes into account both the risks triggered by current climate variability and projected climate change trajectories. CRM focuses on climate-related development sectors that are sensitive to</li> </ul>

	<p>Through a resilience-based development approach, UNDP takes a longer-term perspective from the outset, focusing on strengthening the capacity of communities to cope with the crisis through immediate emergency interventions, by bolstering livelihoods, housing, infrastructure and basic services; recover from the socio-economic impact of the crisis by regaining productive assets; and sustain this recovery toward development through a functioning and peaceful socio-economic and political environment where development gains are protected</p>	<p>both climate variability and change, such as agriculture, water resources, food security, health, the environment and livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ As the lead agency for stabilization within the UN system, UNDP has responded quickly by establishing the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS). Since June this facility has funded stabilization projects in newly liberated areas in Ninewa Province and in Tikrit, Salah al Din Province. These projects have helped to restore services, repair public infrastructure and jump-start economic activity.</li> <li>□ In Dominica, UNDP is working with the government and people of the Commonwealth of Dominica on the recent devastation caused by Tropical Storm Erika. UNDP is working with the Caribbean Disaster Management Agency and partners on immediate relief, damage assessment, and long-term rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Migration and Peaceful Societies</b></p>	<p>As a leading agency on democratic governance, rule of law and peaceful societies, UNDP can ensure and promote the inclusion of internal migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees and immigrants in governance schemes and human rights regimes. This reflects both UNDP's commitment to inclusive and effective democratic governance, as well as the proposed SDG 16 to 'promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.' This includes governance work on conflict and upholding the rule of law in the case of persons fleeing crisis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP is implementing the "Promoting access to basic social services" (2012–2015) project to address inequities. The elderly, young migrants and refugees in Armenia often lack access to basic social services and economic opportunities. In line with UNDP's pursuit of effective democratic governance, UNDP is providing technical support and funding in order to (i) improve structures and mechanisms at different levels to ensure the progressive realization of human rights, (ii) support the Human Rights Defender's Office, (iii) promote a rights-based approach and the protection of human rights in line with international commitments, and (iv) strengthen the capacity of anticorruption institutions and border management officials to combat trafficking and effectively protect rights of migrants.</li> <li>• In China, UNDP through its 'Capacity Building in Promoting Social Inclusion for Migrant Workers and their Families' initiative has assisted the Chinese government at multiple levels in enhancing capacities in the areas of management and service delivery to incorporate migrant workers and their families within social policy and reform of administrative systems serving migrants populations. In addition to employment opportunities and migrant access to social security and compensation and rehabilitation for workers' injuries, policy will be oriented towards migrant access to basic education for their children, general health and maternal care and housing.</li> <li>• In Yemen, the ongoing conflict has resulted in many civilian casualties, major internal population displacement, and significant damage to infrastructure of all kinds. UNDP is providing short-term jobs and business skills training, and helping to plug basic services gaps in some affected communities. A UNDP community-based recovery and resilience programme is now being scaled up to support the restoration of basic services, improvements in livelihoods, social cohesion, and protection.</li> <li>• In Ukraine, there are now an estimated 1.4 million displaced people. UNDP, together with the World Bank and EU, contributed to the "Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPA)" which identified short and medium-term needs for infrastructure, social services, and economic recovery, and support for social cohesion in host communities absorbing significant numbers of IDPs.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2009, a project was launched to improve democratic governance in Zambia through the development of a transparent and efficient electoral system in which the public has confidence. Through a digitization of the national civil registry; through review and revision of the electoral code, and through advocacy in support of full participation in this process, more citizens will be registered to vote and a permanent voter registration system will be established. This registry modernization exercise involved electronically harmonizing the voter registry and the national civil registry to capture voter migration occurring between election cycles. It also assessed the feasibility of out-of-country voting with the goal of enhancing political participation of mobile populations.</li> </ul>
<b>Coordinating Comprehensive Approaches to Migration</b>	Building on the extensive experience of UNDP to coordinate development activities, its field presence in and its support for the resident coordinator system, UNDP will ensure policy and institutional coherence, as well as well-managed, comprehensive approaches with regard to migration at a larger scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Global Joint IOM-UNDP Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Strategies (2014-18, pilot phase 2011-2014) supports governments to include migration into national development planning, and establish coherent UN country team approach to migration and development. This programme is currently implemented in eight countries: Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia.</li> <li>UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina is implementing a programme on mainstreaming migration into the national development plan.</li> <li>UNDP is leading efforts by the Global Migration Group to draft a guidance note to include migration-related aspects into UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) in a systematic and comprehensive way.</li> <li>As the co-chair of the Thematic Working Group on Policy and Institutional Coherence (with the OECD Development Centre) of the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD), UNDP is operationalizing a dashboard of indicators that assess the level of policy and institutional coherence for migration and development.</li> <li>UNDP has actively supported governments in the context of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and provided expertise on the links between migration and human development and respective policy options.</li> <li>In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan UNDP supported high-frequency monitoring of migration and remittances and use these data in early warning reports</li> </ul>
<b>South-South Exchanges on Migration</b>	UNDP aims to facilitate dialogue, knowledge and experience sharing among governments, especially in the Global South. UNDP's work on South-South and Triangular cooperation in general, as well as specific activities on South-South exchanges on migration and human development deem these collaborations as critical for the dissemination and adaptation of good practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP is already facilitating such exchanges through a number of initiatives, including the global project on migration mainstreaming, the Climate Vulnerable Forum, and the Joint Migration and Development Initiative, which facilitates networking among local governments, as well as regional initiatives such as on human trafficking and climate change and migration in the Asia-Pacific region.</li> <li>In South Sudan, there is hope that the recently signed peace agreement will enable the country, with support from the international community, to concentrate its efforts on recovery, including on addressing the high levels of vulnerability of many people and communities. UNDP continues to contribute to the peace dialogue, and plays a coordinating role in peace building. Most recently, UNDP, through South-South and triangular Co-operation, brought together the Peace Commissions from Kenya, Uganda, and South Sudan to engage in dialogue on establishing a multi-stakeholder infrastructure for peace.</li> </ul>
<b>Combatting human trafficking (UN-Action for Cooperation)</b>	UN-ACT is positioned in the Governance and Peacebuilding Team, focused on access to justice and improving protections for vulnerable and marginalized populations who become	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP through UN-ACT is the secretariat to an intergovernmental body, the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking in Persons (COMMIT), coordinating and collaborating on anti-trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. Through the COMMIT Process, UNDP supports implementation of a plan of action and facilitates inter-agency support to this mechanism, at national levels in Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar,</li> </ul>

**Against Trafficking  
in Persons)**

victims of human trafficking. The project takes a comprehensive and rights-based approach to anti-trafficking, building capacity across the sector, from government to civil society. A key area of work is technical support to stakeholders and improving the evidence base for anti-trafficking work.

- Thailand and Vietnam. This has supported development of National Plans of Action to combat human trafficking, policy implementation, prevention interventions and the protection of victims.
- Research is being conducted on a number of trafficking trends e.g., forced marriages in Cambodia and China, as well as the experiences of Lao migrant workers who are recruited through formal channels
- Civil society organizations are supported by the project to engage with their governments in anti-trafficking work and advocate for rights-based responses.
- Direct support is being provided to victims of trafficking through civil society and the development of referral networks for assistance.





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## END NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> United Nations (2013). *International Migration Report 2013*, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.
- <sup>2</sup> UNHCR (2015) Global Facts and Figures, [www.unhcr.org.uk/fileadmin/user\\_upload/pdf/October\\_2015/PDF\\_Displacement\\_Facts\\_and\\_Figures\\_2014\\_2.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org.uk/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/October_2015/PDF_Displacement_Facts_and_Figures_2014_2.pdf).
- <sup>3</sup> United Nations (2013), see above note 7; Lucas, Robert E.B. (2015) *Internal Migration in Developing Economies: An Overview*. KNOMAD Working Paper 6. Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD).
- <sup>4</sup> UN General Assembly Resolution on International migration and development, adopted on 19 December 2014, UN Doc A/RES/69/229, para 28.
- <sup>5</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). *International Migration Report 2013*.
- <sup>6</sup> For a list of terms and definitions, refer to "Migration and Displacement: Brief clarifications on terms and concepts". UNDP-BPPS 2015.
- <sup>7</sup> United Nations (2013). *International Migration Report 2013*, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.
- <sup>8</sup> United Nations (2013), see above note 7.
- <sup>9</sup> UN World Youth Report 2013.
- <sup>10</sup> UN World Youth Report 2013.
- <sup>11</sup> United Nations (2013), see above note 7.
- <sup>12</sup> United Nations (2013), see above note 7; Lucas, Robert E.B. (2015) *Internal Migration in Developing Economies: An Overview*. KNOMAD Working Paper 6. Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD).
- <sup>13</sup> UNDP Sub-regional Strategic Scoping Report, Central Africa, Draft I, August 2015.
- <sup>14</sup> See Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), [www.internal-displacement.org/middle-east-and-north-africa/iraq/figures-analysis](http://www.internal-displacement.org/middle-east-and-north-africa/iraq/figures-analysis).
- <sup>15</sup> United Nations (2013), see above note 7.
- <sup>16</sup> World Bank Annual Remittances data, 2014.
- <sup>17</sup> United Nations (2013), see above note 7.
- <sup>18</sup> UNHCR (2015) Global Facts and Figures.
- <sup>19</sup> For refugees, see UNHCR (2015) Global Trends. Forced Displacement in 2014. For IDPs, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) (2015) Global Estimates 2015. People displaced by disasters. [www.internal-displacement.org/global-estimates](http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-estimates).
- <sup>20</sup> Norwegian Refugee Council and IDMC, Global Overview 2015: People Internally Displaced by Conflict and Violence
- <sup>21</sup> Globally, this is 13.9 million more persons newly displaced by conflict than the year before, including 2.9 million new refugees, see UNHCR (2015), Note 18.
- <sup>22</sup> UNHCR (2015) Global Trends. Forced Displacement in 2014.
- <sup>23</sup> UNHCR (2015) Global Trends. Forced Displacement in 2014.
- <sup>24</sup> According to UNHCR's Global Trends 2014, 67% of refugees in rural settings reside in planned/managed camps, while 85% of refugees in urban settings were reported as living in apartments or similar arrangements.
- <sup>25</sup> Nicholas Crawford, John Cosgrave, Simone Haysom and Nadine Walicki (2015) *Protracted displacement: uncertain paths to self-reliance in exile*, Overseas Development Institute (ODI).
- <sup>26</sup> UNHCR, Data updated as of October 4, 2015, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php> (accessed on October 12, 2015).
- <sup>27</sup> Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Syria IDP Figures Analysis, [www.internal-displacement.org/middle-east-and-north-africa/syria/figures-analysis](http://www.internal-displacement.org/middle-east-and-north-africa/syria/figures-analysis) (accessed on October 12, 2015).
- <sup>28</sup> UNHCR, The sea route to Europe: The Mediterranean passage in the age of refugees, 1 July 2015, available at: <http://tracks.unhcr.org/2015/07/the-sea-route-to-europe> (accessed on October 12, 2015).
- <sup>29</sup> IOM and UNHCR. An estimated 25,000 people travelled by boat in the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea in the first quarter of 2015.
- <sup>30</sup> UN General Assembly Resolution on International migration and development, adopted on 19 December 2014, UN Doc A/RES/69/229, para 28.
- <sup>31</sup> UN General Assembly Resolution on International migration and development, adopted on 19 December 2014, UN Doc A/RES/69/229.
- <sup>32</sup> See [www.globalmigrationgroup.org](http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org) for further information.
- <sup>33</sup> Please see Annex 2 for a detailed overview of UNDP current migration initiatives and programmes under way.
- <sup>34</sup> Helen Clark: Speech at High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, 3 October 2013, accessible at [http://hldcivilsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/helen\\_clark\\_statement.pdf](http://hldcivilsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/helen_clark_statement.pdf).
- <sup>35</sup> Idem.
- <sup>36</sup> On 9th November 2015, UNDP will organize a UN-led Ministerial level *Resilience Development Forum (RDF)* hosted by the Government of Jordan to better assess new, collective international efforts around the formulation of a *Resilience Roadmap for Syria and Neighbouring Countries*. In the meantime, UNDP has also produced a user-friendly online tool that identifies all the projects that require funding in Syria and the neighbouring countries to strengthen livelihood opportunities, social cohesion and municipal/social service delivery. The tool provides information on project

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objectives, budgets and activities within Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, and Turkey, and showcases some of our most recent achievements in building resilience within these countries: see [www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/buildingresilience/index.html](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/buildingresilience/index.html)

<sup>37</sup> 2015 will be a crucial year to champion the resilience agenda to bridge development and humanitarian aid. UNDP has been at the forefront of this approach in Syria and the sub-region. Through UNDP's Syria Strategic Response Plan (SRP) and the Resilience Plan (3RP), UNDP—together with UNHCR and the governments of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt—focuses on building livelihoods for refugees and hosting communities, strengthening access to basic services and building social cohesion.

<sup>38</sup> UN General Assembly Resolution on International migration and development, adopted on 19 December 2014, UN Doc A/RES/69/229, para 19 and 28.

<sup>39</sup> UNDP co-chairs the Thematic Working Group on Policy and Institutional Coherence (with the OECD Development Centre) of the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) that collaborates with the GFMD to operationalize a dashboard of indicators that assess the level of policy and institutional coherence for migration and development.

<sup>40</sup> In the United States, for example, immigrants make up around 13% of the population and, during the period from 2009–2011, their total share of the output was about 14.7 percent and make up 16% of the labour force. The share of immigrant workers who own small businesses is slightly higher than the comparable share among US-born workers; there are also many immigrants in white collar jobs (46%) are other occupations and their income tends to be the same as that of non-immigrant families. Lastly, evidence shows that in the long run immigrants do not reduce native employment rates. For more information see: [www.epi.org/publication/immigration-facts/](http://www.epi.org/publication/immigration-facts/)

<sup>41</sup> Joint Migration and Development Initiative (2013). Mapping local authorities' practices in the area of migration and development.

<sup>42</sup> Such approaches build on UNDP's experience of implementing climate change adaptation programmes that contribute to overall development outcomes. For example, UNDP is already implementing adaptation in contexts where climate change is driving rural-urban migration—for example support to strengthening the resilience of agricultural communities to climate change with provision of climate resilient technologies and training to improve farming methods. This enables communities to maintain their source of livelihood in the face of climate challenges.

<sup>43</sup> The United Nations General Assembly recognized the need to improve public perceptions of migrants and migration, and in this regard welcomes the efforts undertaken to create greater public awareness of their contributions and it strongly condemned the acts, manifestations and expressions of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants. See, UN General Assembly Resolution on International migration and development, adopted on 19 December 2014, UN Doc A/RES/69/229, para 21–22.

<sup>44</sup> See also: UNDP Resilience-based Development Response to the Syria crisis, December, 2013 [www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/UNDP\\_SYR\\_brochurev2\\_20140901.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/UNDP_SYR_brochurev2_20140901.pdf)

<sup>45</sup> A mapping of current UNDP programmes clearly labeled as responding to displacement undertaken in 2014 shows that UNDP has been currently engaged in all regions in over 30 countries such as Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Myanmar, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine and Yemen.

<sup>46</sup> For example, UNDP can identify sectors in which competition between refugees and hosts is lower and help to harness complementarities between skills and assets in both communities through projects that simultaneously benefit economic growth and address local development needs. This includes emergency livelihoods support (such as emergency employment, enterprise recovery and other cash-based interventions), municipal solid waste management (in affected host communities) and local economic recovery.

<sup>47</sup> For an example of national level strategy development, note that following the first meeting of the National Advisory Group on the Local Integration of Former Refugees in Zambia held in Lusaka in May 2014, a wide range of stakeholders united around a common vision on solutions for displacement in Zambia and are working to support local integration of around 10,000 Angolan refugees and 4,000 Rwandan refugees. Settlement opportunities are being supported in the areas of Mayukwayukwa and Meheba through local development initiatives that include access to land, infrastructure development, livelihoods creation and service provision. Development actors such as UNDP, the World Bank and JICA are working closely with UNHCR in finding solutions.

<sup>48</sup> For example, UNDP's Syria Crisis Response through the Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP) constitutes an important attempt to build resilience (at all levels) to diminish prospects for continued dependency on humanitarian assistance in the medium to long-term.

<sup>49</sup> As per the Outcome Document for the post-2015 development agenda *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* of August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015.

<sup>50</sup> Martinez-Solimán, Magdy. What are development solutions for displacement? UNDP Blog, 8 June 2015.