



Guidance Note

Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs)

Prepared by the Global Migration Group (GMG)

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Acknowledgements

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Global Migration Group

The Global Migration Group (GMG) is an inter-agency group bringing together heads of agencies to promote the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration, and to encourage the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration. It currently brings together 19 UN agencies, namely, FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UN-DESA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNITAR, UNODC, UN Regional Commissions, UNU, UN Women, the World Bank, and WHO.

The GMG established a Working Group (WG) on mainstreaming migration into national development strategies in 2010, to facilitate enhanced inter-agency coordination at the country level. The WG is co-chaired by UNDP and IOM, and develops tools and resources to enhance the value added of the GMG. The WG supports GMG priorities with a view to strengthening policy processes and practical approaches to migration and development with UN Country Teams (UNCTs), governments, civil society partners at country level. Drawing on the expertise of the GMG, the WG provides support to Resident Coordinators (RCs) and UNCTs in developing coherent strategies with national partners.

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Introduction – Purpose and structure of the UNDAF guidance note on Migration and Displacement

Migration and mobility of people are critical for sustainable development. For this reason, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 recognize migration and displacement as a core development consideration. Understanding the gendered nature of migration and responding to the specific challenges faced by women and girls on the move is crucial to ensure sustainable development. Among many explicit targets on migration and displacement, the 2030 Development Agenda states that “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.” This echoes the recognition of migration as a development enabler and the need for a comprehensive policy response in the Outcome Document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development held in July 2015, known as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (paragraph 111). In September 2016, all 193 UN Member States adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants that recognizes that our world is a better place for the contribution made by refugees and migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development. The benefits and opportunities of safe, orderly and regular migration are substantial and are often underestimated.¹

In addition to several migration-specific targets in the SDGs, migrants, refugees, and displaced persons are often vulnerable populations that need to be considered for their specific needs, including with regard to gender inequalities, in order to “leave no one behind”, which is a key principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrant Member States have reiterated that this principle needs to include mobile populations and reaffirmed Member States’ commitment to the specific needs of migrants, refugees and IDPs.² Previously, the United Nations General Assembly recognized 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, as well as the need to address the specific situations and vulnerabilities of migrant women and girls by, inter alia, incorporating a gender perspective into policies³ and urged 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.⁴ For this reason, countries and UN agencies increasingly aim at mainstreaming migration into their development activities. Mainstreaming migration is generally understood as the process for integrating migration issues in a balanced manner into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in any sphere related to development and poverty reduction.⁵ In line with the UNDAF principle to consider gender as a

¹ New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, 2016, para 1.4. On the other hand, it also recognizes that forced displacement and irregular migration in large movements often present complex challenges.

² Para 1.16.

³ UN General Assembly Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (2013), available at www.un.org/en/ga/68/meetings/migration.

⁴ UN General Assembly Resolution on International migration and development, adopted on 19 December 2014, UN Doc A/RES/69/229, para 19 and 28.

⁵ Global Migration Group (2010) “Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning. A handbook for policy-makers and Practitioners”.

cross-cutting issue this guidance note also promotes a gender-mainstreaming approach to integrating migration and displacement into UNDAFs.⁶

Almost half of all 244 million international migrants worldwide are women (48%). Migrants under the age of 20 make up 15% of all international migrants, while almost a quarter of migrants in developing regions fall into that age bracket (23%).⁷ 32% of international migrants are under the age of 30 and about half of young international migrants are women and girls.⁸ Over 150 million international migrants are migrant workers.⁹ Over 65.3 million people worldwide are forcibly displaced, of which close to 41 million are internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹⁰ The phenomenon of internal migration is even larger in scale. According to the most recent estimates, there were about 762 million internal migrants in 2005 alone.¹¹

Contrary to common conceptions, developing countries do not only have an interest in emigration and remittances, of which they received US\$441 billion in 2015 alone, or three times the total amount of Official Development Aid. As developing countries host 41% of all international migrants¹² and over 86% of the world's refugees,¹³ institutions in host countries in the developing world bear an additional burden of policy and services-related challenges and need to adapt and improve their capacity to respond. For this reason, countries in the Global South are also chiefly affected by immigration and internal migration. As more than 55% of all refugees and 42% of refugees under UNHCR mandate live in a state of protracted displacement lasting for more than 5 years¹⁴ and about 50% of IDPs have been displaced for more than 3 years, the importance of a gender responsive approach to consider their needs and potentials in UNDAFs is apparent.

Following the decision of the Principals of the Global Migration Group (GMG)¹⁵ in July 2014 to develop a guidance on migration for United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks

⁶ Mainstreaming gender has been defined as “The process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetrated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.” ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions. Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1997 (A/52/3, 18 September 1997).

⁷ United Nations (2016). International Migration Report 2015, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.

⁸ UN World Youth Report 2013.

⁹ See ILO (2015) *Global estimates on migrant workers*, International Labour Office, Geneva.

¹⁰ For refugees, see UNHCR (2016) Global Trends. Forced Displacement in 2015. For IDPs, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) (2015) Global Estimates 2015. People displaced by disasters. www.internal-displacement.org/global-estimates.

¹¹ United Nations Population Division (2013) “Cross-national Comparisons of Internal Migration: An Update on Global Patterns and Trends.” Technical Paper 2013/1, New York: UN; Lucas, Robert E.B. (2015) Internal Migration in Developing Economies: An Overview. KNOMAD Working Paper 6. Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD).

¹² United Nations (2013), see above note 7.

¹³ UNHCR (2016) Global Trends. Forced Displacement in 2015.

¹⁴ UNHCR (2016) Global Trends. Forced Displacement in 2015.

¹⁵ The Global Migration Group (GMG) is an inter-agency group bringing together heads of 18 international agencies to promote the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration, and to encourage the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration. The GMG includes the following 18 agencies: FAO, ILO,

(UNDAFs) and “Delivering as One” (DaO) initiatives,¹⁶ this Guidance Note introduces UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and government partners to the topic of how migration and displacement can be integrated into the UNDAF process. This guidance note is the outcome of an extensive consultative process involving all GMG agencies and working groups, the UN Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO), and Civil Society Organizations. It also incorporates the conclusions of the retreat on ‘Integrating Employment in the UNDAF guidance note on migration and mobility’, organized on 21 May 2015 in Geneva by the GMG’s Task Force on Migration and Decent Work and the GMG Working Group on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies.

This guidance note also includes lessons learned from the global joint programme to mainstream migration into national development strategies, which has been implemented since 2011 by UNDP and IOM and which currently engages eight countries, namely Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia.

Structure of the Guidance Note

This guidance note is structured in nine chapters. The first three chapters will explain the key notions, principles, processes, levels of intervention and analytical framework for integrating migration into the UNDAF process. However, these should also be applicable to UN and GMG advocacy efforts in non-programme countries. The following six thematic chapters (chapters 4-9) explore the interactions of migration with specific development priorities and seek to extract lessons from existing programming experiences.

Introductory Chapters	Introduction: Purpose and Structure of the Guidance Note
	Chapter 1: Key definitions, concepts and relationships between Human Mobility and Sustainable Development
	Chapter 2: Levels and Institutions of Migration Governance
	Chapter 3: Integrating Migration into the Process of UNDAF and National Development Planning
Thematic Chapters	Chapter 4: Economic Development and Human Mobility
	Chapter 5: Social Development and Human Mobility
	Chapter 6: Agriculture, Rural Development and Human Mobility
	Chapter 7: Climate Change, the Environment and Human Mobility
	Chapter 8: Good Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Mobility
	Chapter 9: Peace, Security, and Human Mobility

This note will constitute a key resource in the process of the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) to better harmonize the support provided to countries by the United Nations System at large. Therefore, the present document should not be seen as replacing existing formats, but rather as a tool for providing the contextual

IOM, OHCHR, UN Regional Commissions, UNICEF, UNCTAD, UN-DESA, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Women, UNHCR, UNITAR, UNODC, UNFPA, UNU, World Bank, WHO. See www.globalmigrationgroup.org.

¹⁶ In addition, this guidance would be useful to other national planning instruments, including poverty reduction strategies (PRS), sector-wide approaches (SWAPs), and joint assistant strategies (JAS).

and situational evidence required in the process of evidence-based programme planning, i.e., as a complement to the existing guidelines.¹⁷

This guidance note should be considered as a flexible framework that can be tailored to national realities and its use should be governed, by criteria of feasibility, availability of information and capacities; and should be tailored to national priorities and the process of political dialogue. Starting points for this guidance note are national development priorities and strategies. While these can be explicit in some instances, in many cases the national priorities that relate to migration issues might not be completely visible or do not occupy a prominent place in the public agenda.¹⁸

Relevance of mainstreaming migration into the work of the UN System and development partners

A content analysis of current UNDAFs revealed that 91% of all 119 current UNDAFs contain some reference to migration and displacement.¹⁹ 84% of all frameworks refer directly to migration, migrants and related terms, while three-quarters mention refugees and displacement (figure below). Importantly, migration, return, remittances, refugee and displacement issues are often highlighted in the strategic options and key outcomes. While migration features importantly in all regions, there are some regional differences. All current UNDAFs in Europe and Oceania, 97% of UNDAFs in Asia, 90% in Africa and 81% in Latin America and the Caribbean have at least one reference to migration or displacement.

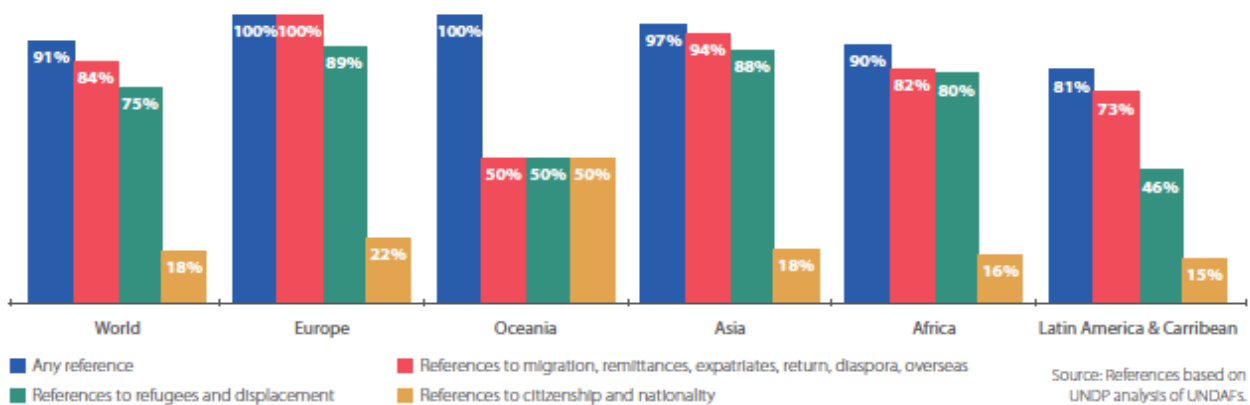
It is important to stress that migration-related policies and programmes go beyond migration policy options and include catering to the needs of migrants as target populations, to address the drivers of migration, and to harness migrants' contributions for a variety of development areas. For this reason, mainstreaming migration means that not only migration experts talk about migration and migration policy but that development experts from the fields of gender, health, education, agricultural production, information technology, economic development—including creation of productive employment and decent work, promoting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), entrepreneurial and industrial development, investment, international trade, quality infrastructure and energy—youth, aging, families, civil society, women's empowerment, gender equality, consumer protection, justice, sanitation, and so on, consider migrants, as well as refugees, IDPs, and returnees, and their needs and potentials in their respective areas of work. For this reason, a whole-of-UNCT approach is needed that involves different agencies and programmes on the ground to effectively reduce the negative and enhance the positive effects of migration and mobility.

Figure 1: Share of UNDAFs with migration and displacement reference by world region

¹⁷ United Nations Population Fund (2010) Population Situation Analysis (PSA): A Conceptual and Methodological Guide.

¹⁸ United Nations Population Fund (2010) Population Situation Analysis (PSA): A Conceptual and Methodological Guide.

¹⁹ The earliest of the examined 119 UNDAFs began in 2009, while the most recent started in 2016. This is based on a keyword analysis in English, French and Spanish that was conducted using the qualitative research software NVivo. Automatic codes were individually checked and adjusted. The results exclude references to keywords in agency names, such as the IOM or UNHCR.



While some UNDAFs refer to migrants, as well as refugees, and IDPs, only in passing or as an example for vulnerable populations, other frameworks prioritize migration and integrate related issues in several programming areas. For example, one out of five strategic areas in the UNDAF in Belarus focuses on national migration management in line with international standards. More specifically this area focuses on the protection of migrants including refugees, asylum-seekers, persons granted subsidiary protection, stateless persons, victims of trafficking, labour and other lawfully resident migrants. It also includes assistance in providing new opportunities for integration of these groups. Moreover, Ethiopia's UNDAF focuses on governance of migration for national development among the national priorities, and in Thailand, Tajikistan, and Tanzania migration and refugee issues have a prominent role in their respective UNDAFs.

Figure 2 illustrates that countries in which the inflow of recorded remittances corresponds to a higher share of their GDP are more likely to mention remittances and migration in their UNDAF, while they are slightly less likely to include references to refugees and displacement. Countries that host a significant number of refugees or where a significant share of the populations resides as refugees abroad are considerably more likely to include migration and refugee issues into their UNDAFs. All countries where refugees comprised at least 0.5% of the resident population or where refugees from the respective country residing currently abroad corresponded to 0.5% of the population included at least one reference to migration.²⁰ The share of countries with fewer refugees were 12 and 11 percentage points lower (Figure 3). Figure 4 shows that the level of immigration only matters once a country's population comprises 10% or more immigrants.

This overview shows that migration and displacement issues already play a vital role in current UNDAFs. The guidance note at hand aims at providing examples, good practices, and guiding questions to support future UNDAF processes to consider the inclusion of migration and displacement in specific objectives, targets, and activities.

Figure 2: Share of UNDAFs with migration and displacement references by level of inward remittances

²⁰ 16% of the examined UNDAF countries were above the 0.5% population threshold as being a country of origin for refugees and 21% as a country hosting refugees.

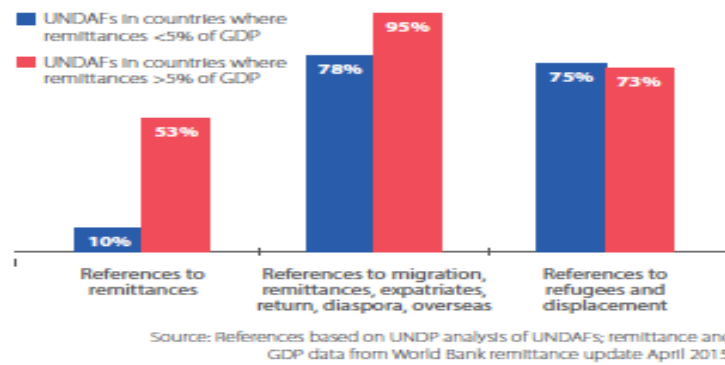


Figure 3: Share of UNDAFs with migration and displacement reference by level of refugees

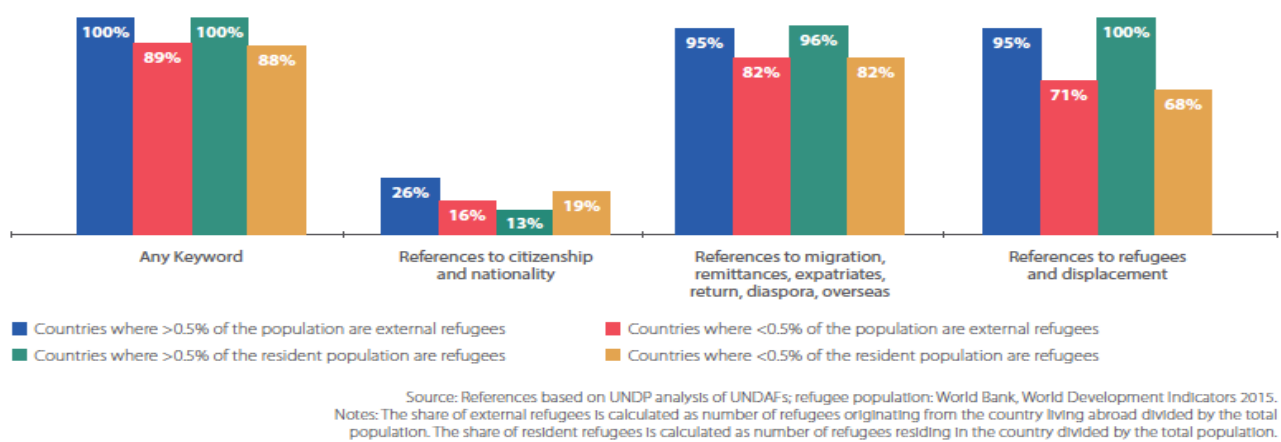
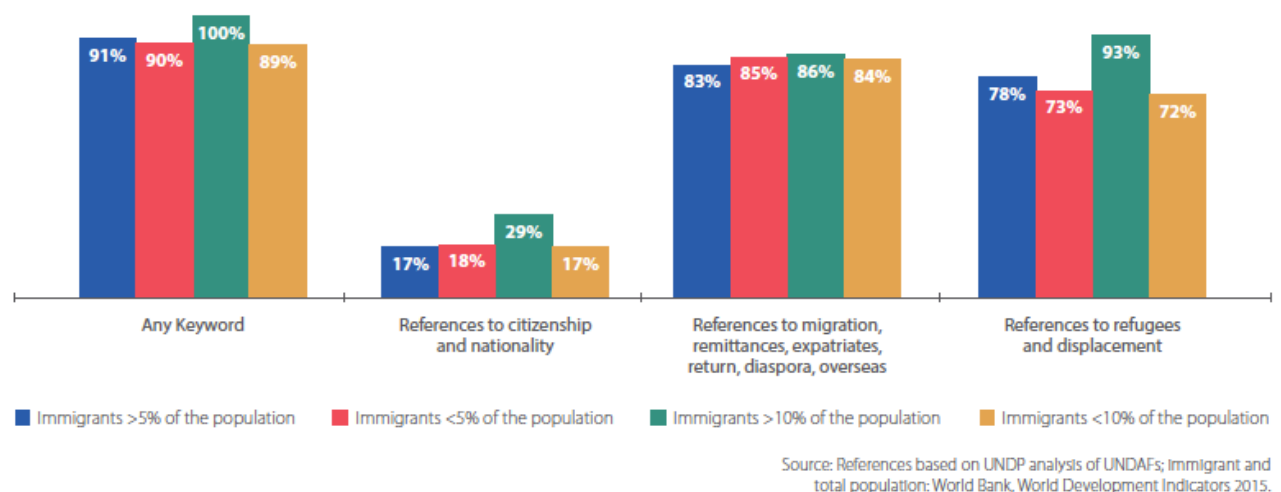


Figure 4: Share of UNDAFs with migration and displacement reference by level of immigration



Chapter 1 – Key definitions, concepts and relationships between Human Mobility and Sustainable Development

This chapter provides a brief overview of migration-related terminology that will be used throughout the guidance note and highlight select interlinkages between human mobility and sustainable development, including the relevance of migration and displacement for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Terminology on migration and displacement

For international statistics, a person who resides outside his or her country of birth for one year or more, irrespective of the motivation to move, is counted as an ‘international migrant’. While there is currently no universally agreed definition for this term, ‘migrants for employment’ and ‘migrant workers’ are defined as “a person who migrates from one country to another, with a view of being employed otherwise than on his [or her] own account”.²¹ For the purpose of this UNDAF Guidance Note, unless otherwise stated, an international migrant denotes a person that has taken the decision to voluntarily move from one country to another to stay, reside and/or work, while displaced populations can include forcibly displaced, asylum-seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Internal migrants are persons who move without crossing an internationally recognized border. However, there is no acknowledged definition of what constitutes internal migration. The only systematic global comparisons measure persons who cross some administrative boundaries, such as regions, provinces or districts. For this reason, the division into administrative entities has a significant impact on such measurements that are not always very useful from a policy and programming perspective. While distance matters, this is generally not reflected in terms and measurements.²²

The 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and 1967 Protocol—as well as regional Refugee norms—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”. Regional refugee definitions, namely the 1969 Organisation of the African Unity Convention and the non-binding 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. An asylum-seeker is a person who is seeking refugee status in accordance with the 1951 Convention, or a related instrument.²³ The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons sets out the criteria for statelessness in international law. A stateless person is an individual who is “not considered as, or a national by

²¹ See the ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), Article 11, the ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), Article 11 and the International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990, Article 2(1).

²² Lucas, Robert E.B. (2015) Internal Migration in Developing Economies: An Overview. KNOMAD Working Paper 6. Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD); United Nations Population Division (2013) “Cross-national Comparisons of Internal Migration: An Update on Global Patterns and Trends.” Technical Paper 2013/1, New York: UN.

²³ IOM (2011) Glossary on Migration (2nd edition), edited by Richard Perruchoud and Jillyanne Redpath-Cross, Geneva.

any State under the operation of its law” and consequently lacks the protections flowing from citizenship.²⁴

In line with government policies in many parts of the world, this Guidance note will also reference diaspora populations, as populations that encompass all persons who originate from a certain country, self-identify with that country, and who maintain a meaningful cultural and social relationship with it. This includes both citizens and non-citizens of the home country, as well as first and second-plus generation emigrants. For policy-discussions and statistics, all persons with a certain ancestry are generally considered as belonging to ‘the diaspora’, while the actual link between such communities and their ancestral homeland have to be considered in the design and implementation of specific policies and programmes.

Box 1: Defining International Migrants, Displacement and Refugees		
International Migrants	Displacement	Refugees
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 movement of persons from their home, often due to armed conflict or natural disasters. ²⁵ 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. ²⁶ 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 norms, namely the 1969 Organisation of 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.

How does taking migration, migrants, internally displaced persons, and refugees into account contribute to sustainable human development outcomes?

Different forms of migration and displacement, on the one hand, and sustainable development on the other are intrinsically linked in many ways. This section introduces important links between migration and displacement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and provides a brief overview of how different aspects of sustainable development (may) affect migration and displacement-related outcomes as well as how migration and displacement (may) affect development-related outcomes.

Migration, Displacement, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 recognize migration and displacement as a core development consideration. The SDGs include targets to protect migrant workers' labour rights, promote safe and secure working

²⁴ See UNHCR (2012) Guidelines on Statelessness No. 1: The definition of "Stateless Person" in Article 1(1) of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, HCR/GS/12/01.

²⁵ IOM (2011) Glossary on Migration (2nd edition), edited by Richard Perruchoud and Jillyanne Redpath-Cross, Geneva.

²⁶ The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998.

environments, in particular for women migrants (target 8.8), implement planned and well-managed migration policies, including the reduction of recruitment cost (target 10.7), reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances (target 10.c), and build capacities to produce high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated among others by gender, race, ethnicity, and migratory status (target 17.18). In addition, the SDGs reference scholarships that can affect student mobility (target 4.b), as well as trafficking in persons, especially of women and children, forced labour and exploitation (targets 5.2, 8.7, 16.2). These targets anchor migration-related issues strongly in development strategies and highlight the future of integrating migration, displacement, and refugee aspects in regional, national, and local development plans (Boxes 2-5).²⁷

In order to report on the progress made regarding these targets at the national level, further guidance and capacity is needed to measure the specific indicators. The latest report of the Secretary-General on the progress towards the SDGs did not include any migrant-specific and gender-disaggregated data on occupational health and safety (SDG indicator 8.8.1) as well as labour rights of migrant workers (SDG indicator 8.8.2), nor any information on current levels of recruitment cost borne by migrant workers (SDG indicator 10.7.1) or the current number of countries with well-managed migration policies (SDG indicator 10.7.2).²⁸ While a number of international organizations involved in developing concrete guidance to measure the indicators and build capacity of national statistics offices and relevant government entities, an internationally agreed methodology and standards have yet to be developed or tested for these indicators.²⁹

Target 1.b of the SDGs demands the creation of sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions. In many countries and regions, development outcomes are intrinsically intertwined with issues relating to migration and displacement. For this reason, to develop sound policy frameworks to foster sustainable development it is indispensable to address the specific vulnerabilities of migrants, refugees, returnees, stateless persons and IDPs, to empower them, and to harness their gender- and population-specific potential to support the eradication of poverty.

Migrants, refugees, and displaced persons are often vulnerable populations whose specific needs need to be considered in order to “leave no one behind”, which is a key principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This includes targets relevant for migrant workers such as to achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all (3.8). On the other hand, well-governed migration can foster positive human development and thus be an enabler for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Several goals and targets refer to universal access to certain services for all men and women. Often there are specific legal, procedural, or social challenges for migrants, refugees, returnees, and IDPs to access certain services and enjoy freedoms that are critical for sustainable human development. Thus a cross-cutting issue in UNDAF processes should be to reflect on the existence and extent of challenges

²⁷ For an introduction into the links between human mobility and the SDGs, see Daniel Naujoks (2016). Migration and sustainable development. MUNPlanet - World Politics series, accessible at www.munplanet.com/articles/fridays-with-munplanet/migration-human-mobility-and-sustainable-development.

²⁸ See United Nations Economic and Social Council (2017) “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Report of the Secretary-General (E/2017/66)”, para 12 and 14 and its “Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators”.

²⁹ The Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators classifies indicators 8.8.2, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.c., and 17.18.1 as tier III, indicating the need for agreeing on concrete data collection methodologies. .

that are in place for specific groups of mobile populations or for communities that are affected by such populations. This highlights the importance of integrating the human-rights based approach (HRBA) into gender responsive policies and programming activities related to migration and displacement.

Box 2: Specific Migration and Displacement references in the Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and **retention of the health workforce** in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.b ... substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, ... for **enrolment in higher education**, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, **in developed countries and other developing countries**.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including **trafficking** and sexual and other types of exploitation

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

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and **human trafficking** and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

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

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 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

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, **trafficking** and all forms of violence against and torture of children

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

Box 3: Select non-migration-specific SDG targets that are relevant for Migrants, Displaced Persons and the impacts of Human Mobility

Social protection systems and measures for all, including floors (target 1.3)

Universal health coverage (target 3.8)

Free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education for all girls and boys (target 4.1)

Access to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education (target 4.3)

Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations (target 4.5).

Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (target 6.1)
Universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (target 7.1)
Access to banking, insurance and financial services for all (target 8.10)
Inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management (target 11.3)
Rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all (target 16.3)
Provision of a legal identity for all, including birth registration (target 16.9)

Box 4: Specific Migration and Displacement references in the text of the Resolution on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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))

Box 5: Migration in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development

We recognize that international migration is a **multidimensional reality of major relevance** for the development of origin, transit and destination countries that must be addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner. We will cooperate internationally to **ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, with full respect for human rights**. We endeavour to increase cooperation on access to and portability of earned benefits, enhance the recognition of foreign qualifications, education and skills, lower the costs of recruitment for migrants, and combat unscrupulous recruiters, in accordance with national circumstances and legislation ... (Para 111)

“We recognize the **positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development** in countries of origin, and transit and destination countries. **Remittances** from migrant workers, half of whom are women, are typically wages transferred to families, primarily to meet part of the needs of the recipient households. ... 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. ... We will exploit new technologies, promote financial literacy and inclusion, and improve data collection. (Para 40)

In addition, there is reference to migrant and refugee children among target populations for quality education (para 78), to end human trafficking (para 112), to increase number of scholarships available to students in developing countries (para 119) and to disaggregate by, inter alia, migratory status (para 126).

Linking Sustainable Development and the Drivers, Root Causes, and Impacts of Migration and Displacement

Table 1 highlights key links between migration and displacement and the five dimensions of sustainable development that are the key focus of this guidance note, namely, economic development, social development, climate and the environment, governance, and peace and security.

To explore the links, we can differentiate between how development-related factors affect the scale, composition, and direction of migration and displacement, on the one hand, and how migration and displacement can impact sustainable development outcomes. The first set of questions is generally framed as the “root causes of displacement” or the “drivers of migration”. As Table 1 illustrates and as the thematic chapters of this guidance note explore further, all development dimensions affect who moves from where, how many persons move and where to. In a nutshell, the absence of sustainable development—such as poverty, the lack of productive employment and decent work, universal health coverage and equitable access to quality health services, education, justice and conflict—are strong incentives for people to leave the places they reside in search of better livelihood opportunities, higher quality of life and human security. It is worth noting that social, political and economic drivers may cause further displacement of refugees and asylum-seekers after they have reached their first safe haven, exposing them to risks related to smuggling and trafficking. Such risks are especially high for women and children migrants. Integrated development programs which target both refugees and host communities from a gender perspective can both reduce onward movements, and have beneficial impacts on local economies. UNHCR’s Ten Point Plan in Action provides guidance and practical examples of protection-sensitive state responses to the diverse challenges posed to refugees in the context of mixed migratory movements. The chapter on solutions is of particular relevance as it explores practices and conditions of local integration.³⁰ The need for integrated development programmes targeting refugees and host communities has been increasingly recognized, along with possible synergies and the beneficial impacts that refugees can have on host communities. This also relates to the need to strengthen inclusive and sustainable urbanization, as recognized by SDG target 11.3.

On the other hand, it is important to note that there is no linear relationship between development and migration and displacement. That means better development outcomes do not necessarily lead to less migration. A few of the underlying relationships are as follows.

When economic development provides more productive employment and decent work opportunities and increases the average income, this may result in reduced pressures of populations to leave their homes in search of livelihoods, hence reducing migration. On the other hand, it is well documented that the poorest segments of society are often excluded from migration, especially international migration, as migration can be costly. Indeed, increased incomes for certain groups may enable them to afford migration, e.g. the costs associated with the recruitment

³⁰ UNHCR (2011) *Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration: The 10-Point Plan in action*, available at: www.refworld.org/docid/4d9430ea2.html; and UNHCR (2007) *Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration: A 10-Point Plan of Action*, available at: www.refworld.org/docid/45b0c09b2.html

process in the context of labour migration, and hence, increase internal and international migration. This is often referred to as a “migration hump” or migration transition theory, according to which, as income rises, migration increases at first, until a certain threshold is reached after which further gains in income decrease migration.³¹

More access to education and information may lead to a larger number of local entrepreneurs and development, which in turn decreases migration pressures. On the other hand, this may also lead to more opportunities to find productive employment and decent work abroad and access to information about travel routes and jobs overseas. In brief, overall human development may lead to more incentives to stay at “home” but it can also increase the aspirations and capabilities of people to migrate, as well as the creation of social networks, which facilitate such movements.

In conclusion, in addressing the drivers and root causes of migration from a human development perspective, it is paramount to make migration a choice, not a necessity.³² For this reason, instead of asking how development affects the number of emigrants, it is more important to assess how development gains impact who leaves (at what skill level, gender, age, ethnic group, etc.), how these persons move (irregularly, within temporary or permanent labour migration programmes, independently, with the assistance of recruitment agencies, as families, etc.), and with what outcomes.

³¹ Stephen Castles, Hein de Haas, Mark J. Miller. 2014. “Theories of Migration.” In: *The Age of Migration* (5th Edition), Palgrave.

³² Global Commission on International Migration. 2005. *Migration in an Interconnected World: New Directions for Action*. Report of the Global Commission on International Migration, Geneva; ILO Fair Migration Agenda, 2014.

Table 1: Linking Sustainable Development and the Drivers, Root Causes, and Impacts of Migration and Displacement

Development dimensions	<i>How does Development affect Migration and Displacement?</i> Addressing the drivers and root causes of migration and displacement	<i>How do Migration and Displacement affect Development?</i> Addressing the impacts of migration and displacement
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty, food insecurity, gender inequalities and the lack of productive employment and decent work opportunities, especially for the youth, are a major reason for people to leave their home communities and countries. • Refugees and asylum-seekers may be compelled to engage in risky onward movements after having reached their first safe haven if conditions do not allow for local integration and economic self-reliance. • Conversely, the search for better wages and jobs, as well as decent work opportunities may lead to increased immigration. • Economic difficulties may also underlie conflict that in turn leads to forcible displacement. • Some large-scale development projects, including dams, lead to development-induced displacements. • Statelessness can also lead to irregular migration, due to acute deprivation and lack of inclusion in development programmes. 	<p>For migrants, refugees and IDPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration can lead to economic empowerment for migrant women and men, and their households. Often migration is a risk mitigation strategy adopted by households to increase and diversify income. • On the other hand, migrants, refugees, and displaced persons are often excluded from the formal economy, work under harsh conditions, lack livelihood opportunities and are economically vulnerable. Labour migrants may face debt bondage due to the costly recruitment process. • Since migration is a very selective process, it can provide ways to access and accumulate financial, human and social resources for some migrants, while for others the migratory experience can lead to the depletion of their assets. <p>For communities of origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remittances, diaspora savings, philanthropic contributions, and investments can contribute to sustainable development in migrants' countries of origin. • Remittances can contribute to a widening of inequalities between families that receive remittances and those that do not. • Recipients of remittances may become dependent on the steady flow of remittances and not be incentivized to look for employment and thus never become self-sufficient. • Emigrants and returnees can foster economic development in their countries of origin through skills transfers, entrepreneurship development, and bridging economies through trade and cooperation. • The emigration of a sizeable number of skilled and high-skilled persons, along with youth as the most vital part of the workforce, can lead to challenges for economic development in communities of origin, especially in smaller countries. • In fragile and post-conflict scenarios, emigrants and returnees may be the first to trust in the economic potential of the country and invest their funds. These 'first movers' may lead to positive externalities for international trust and economic relations. <p>For host communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons can contribute to economic development of their host societies if they are given an opportunity to be active labour market participants. • Immigration can have positive impacts on productivity and economic prosperity, due to the increased labour force, skills, social security contributions and other tax

		<p>payments, consumption growth resulting in job-creation, as well as increased trade links and financial capital of immigrants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudden large-scale influx of refugees can be a drain on a country's resources. • Failed and/or gender unequal social and economic integration of immigrants, refugees, and IDPs can lead to negative social and economic effects.
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of quality education and vocational training, universal health coverage and equitable access to quality health services, including sexual and reproductive health and social safety networks can constitute a driver of migration for all affected persons. • The availability of quality education and vocational training can attract immigrants, hence increasing student mobility. 	<p>For migrants, refugees and IDPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration can lead to enhanced education and health outcomes for migrants. The impact of migration on health can be measured at the output level, such as investment in health by the migrants and/or the household as well as at the outcome level, i.e. improved health outcomes manifested in higher life expectancy and less maternal and child morbidity and mortality • The benefits of social connections extend to people's health and to the probability of finding a job, as well as to various characteristics of the neighbourhood where people live (e.g. crime or the performance of schools). • However, oftentimes migrants, refugees, and displaced persons, and their children, have limited access to education, universal health coverage and access to quality health services, making them vulnerable and impeding sustainable development outcomes. <p>For communities of origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remittances and migrants' philanthropic contributions and investments can strengthen the education, health, the empowerment of women and social development system while transmitted social norms can increase the resident populations focus on health and education outcomes. • Remittances spent on family, education and health (the primary target for women's remittances) can substitute weak social protection systems. • Large-scale emigration of certain professional groups, such as teachers, doctors, and nurses, can undermine the education and health system and health outcomes in the communities of origin. • Migrants' earnings abroad can contribute to and be channelled into social security systems, including private pension schemes. • Children and elderly left behind in communities of origin can constitute a challenge for social development of the involved individuals and the communities at large. <p>For host communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrant women play a growing role as domestic workers and in the Global Care Chain as care providers in countries of destination, substituting or supporting social security systems and other tax payments in host countries while often not receiving any benefits in turn. • Large-scale influxes of migrants, refugees, and IDPs can constitute challenges for national labour markets and for local authorities to provide quality public services for the overall population, including health, sexual and

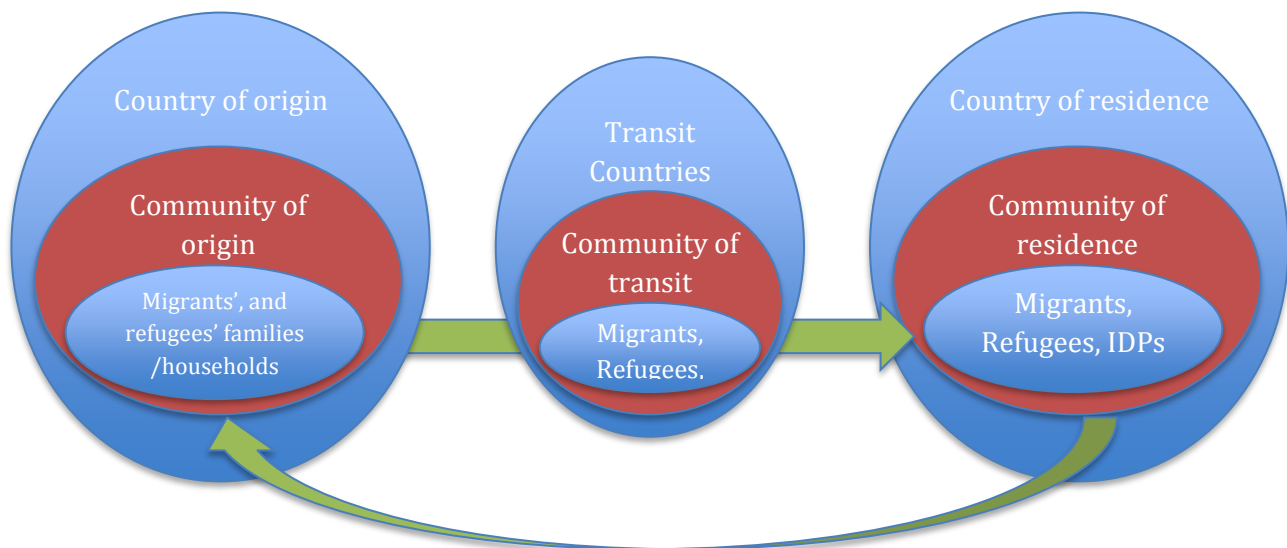
		reproductive health, education, and social welfare support.
Climate and the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change may increase migration and displacement through rapid (e.g. tropical cyclones, storms, floods), medium-term: (e.g., drought, wildfires), and slow onset phenomena (e.g., desertification, sea-level rise). It may directly displace populations by making territory permanently or temporarily uninhabitable or by affecting livelihood opportunities. • Resource scarcity and climate-induced factors are often contributing factors to conflicts and can lead to large-scale displacements. 	<p>For communities of origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants and their financial, technical, and norm-setting contributions can contribute to offsetting the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. <p>For host communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large-scale, unmanaged forced displacements can have negative impacts on natural resources and desertification. • Immigration into areas that are prone to environmental disasters can exacerbate existing challenges to plan for displaced populations.
Good governance and rule of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of functioning asylum mechanisms, governance system, rule of law and justice, including widespread corruption, gender-based violence, and crime, are key drivers of emigration and displacements. • Moreover, the lack of basic human rights and persecution and discrimination against groups because of ethnic, religious, social, sexual-identity or other reason can be a key factor for displacement. • A well-functioning governance system, strong democratic institutions, and safeguarding human rights may lead to increased interest in immigration, including of skilled workers but also workers of all skill levels. • A lack of strong anti-trafficking and anti-smuggling legislation and enforcement and lack of punishment of perpetrators results in a continuation of these crimes and to populations, especially women and children, at greater risk of being trafficked. • Insufficient asylum and protection capacities of the host governments can lead to deteriorated conditions of life and enhances risks of further displacement of refugees and asylum-seekers. 	<p>For migrants, refugees and IDPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningful participation by emigrants, immigrants, refugees, and IDPs in processes and decisions that affect their interests is important but has to overcome practical and normative challenges. • In the case of refugees, access to asylum mechanisms is critical, whereas in the case of IDPs access to national protection systems and services is critical to their contribution to the societies in which they live. • Migration can lead to increased risks for migrants, both at their destination and in transit, such as gender-based violence, becoming victims of human trafficking and other human rights abuses. <p>For communities of origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants, refugees, and returnees can promote good governance and social norms that strengthen the rule of law, democratic participation, and gender equality norms. <p>For host communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigrants, refugees, and IDPs often have difficulties effectively accessing the justice system in their host communities. Their human rights outcomes are key from the perspective of sustainable human development. • In particular, populations living in camps lack meaningful representation, legal recourse, and gender responsive protection of their human rights, including economic, social, and cultural rights. • Immigration as well as an influx of certain groups of IDPs and refugees can lead to xenophobic and racist backlashes as well as gender based violence in the host communities and to ethnic tensions. • Large-scale influxes of immigrants, refugees, and IDPs can strain local infrastructures and can lead to governance challenges for local host communities to deliver public services to the entire population.

Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalized violence, war and armed conflicts are the principal cause for displacements. • In conflict and post-conflict scenarios, the lack of peace and security and related low levels of governance can lead to increased human trafficking. 	<p>For communities of origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depending on the composition of migrants and refugees, their financial and ideational contributions can prolong and deepen conflicts in their communities of origin or support conflict-resolution measures. <p>For host communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unmanaged large-scale influxes of IDPs or refugees can have a destabilizing effect on host communities, as can the lack of productive employment and decent work opportunities for these populations. • Large-scale influxes of refugees can exacerbate ethnic tensions, gender based violence and a rise in xenophobia and racism. • Providing livelihood strategies for migrants, refugees, returnees, and IDPs can be a critical strategy to promote peace and security.
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When considering the impacts of migration and displacement on sustainable development outcomes, it is useful to distinguish between different target groups and entities that may be affected differently by the same voluntary migration or forced displacement phenomenon. Figure 5 illustrates several differentiations in this regard. The impacts of migration may be different for the migrants themselves, their families and households in countries of origin, residence or transit. While ‘multiple-win’ scenarios in which all levels benefit are possible, it is important to acknowledge the possibility of trade-offs. Asylum-seekers and refugees may benefit from receiving asylum or migrants may move to a secure, high-wage economy, while their emigration may cause skill shortages in their countries of origin. Refugees, immigrants and IDPs may contribute to local development while their presence may be instrumentalized at the national level to destabilize the political system.³³

Figure 5: Key levels of development effects for migration and displacement

³³ This recognizes that political actors, such as nativist and populist politicians, may instrumentalize the inflow of migrants, refugees or IDPs and cause a political backlash, the effect of which is only indirectly connected to the actual effects of such inflows.



Remittance inflows may have critical macroeconomic effects on the balance of payment—including strengthening the foreign exchange reserves and effects on exchange rates and the terms of trade—while such inflows may have negative effects on social and economic development in recipient communities. Women migrants may experience individual benefits and contribute to economic development at home, but the impacts on the children of women migrants may be detrimental in human development terms. For this reason, it is important to acknowledge the complexity of development impacts.

Considering migration and displacement in UNDAFs also goes beyond a focus on migrants and displaced persons. As migration and displacement have direct and indirect links to host, transit, and home communities, UNDAFs may decide to focus on activities in communities affected by migration or displacement, which also includes populations that do not move.

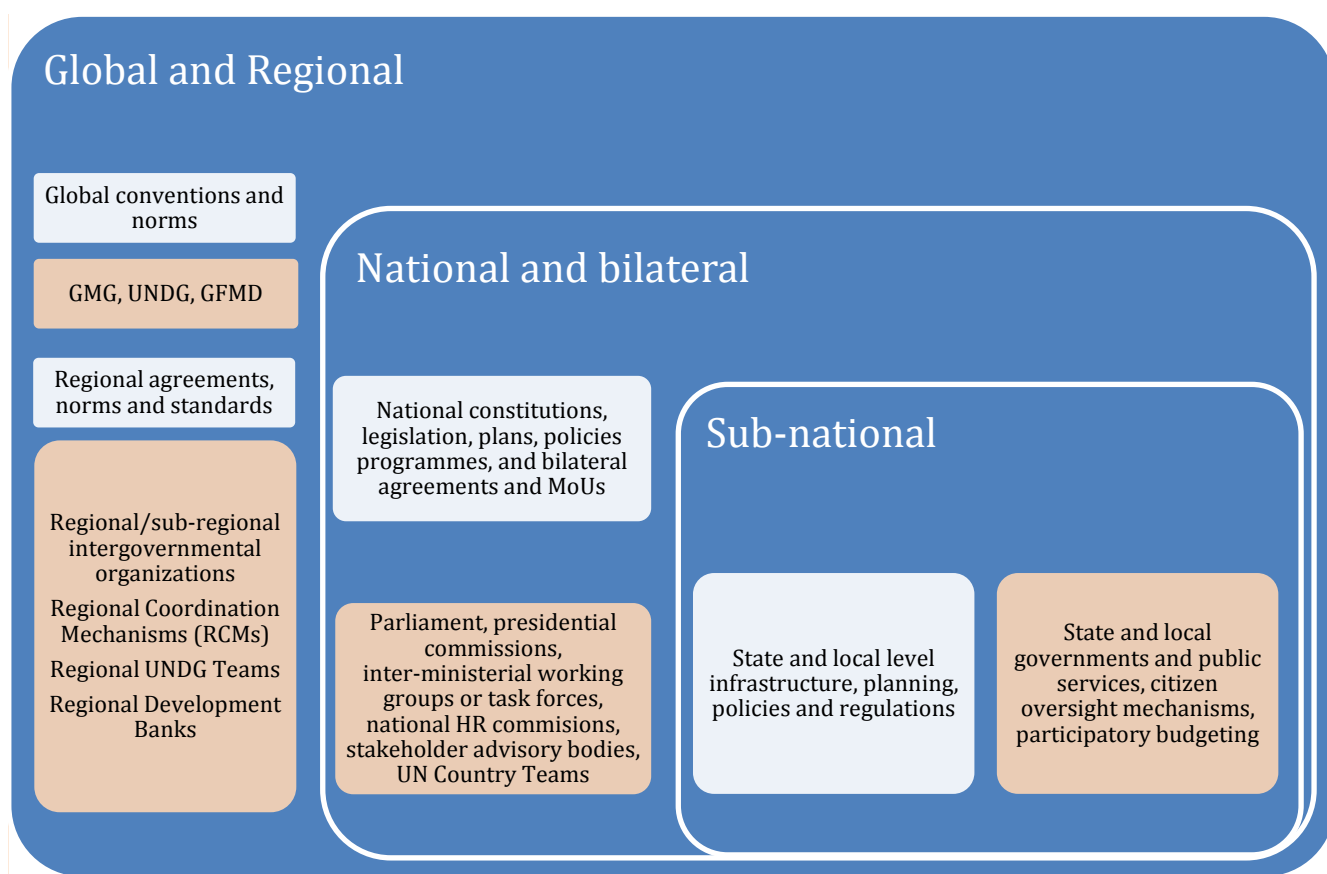
Chapter 2 – Legal, policy and institutional frameworks for migration and displacement

Applicable legal and policy frameworks and bilateral cooperation agreements directly affect how migration and displacement should be conceptualized within UNDAFs. UNCTs should therefore map out which frameworks and processes are relevant to the specific national context and how the implementation of standards and policies has progressed. In addition, global, regional, and national processes may provide best practices, room for meaningful exchanges and venues for consensus building at various levels among different stakeholder groups. To this end, this chapter spells out the different levels of interventions and institutional processes of cooperation. It contains an illustrative list of key instruments at the global and regional level, as well as suggestions as to what legal instruments, binding and non-binding, may be scrutinized at the national and local level in the UNDAF process.

The legal and institutional review should describe national governing rules of group behaviour and interaction within the political, economic and social spheres of life, assuming that these rules, whether they are formally constructed or informally embedded in cultural practices, mediate and

distort the expected impacts of policy reform. It should look at the structure of power relations, the balance of genders, and the interests of the various stakeholders affecting decision-making and thus policies and programmes.³⁴

Knowledge of norms and processes is important during the UNDAF process for at least two reasons. First, this knowledge is important to effectively address shortcomings in the development outcomes for migrant, refugees, IDPs, or affected communities through a human-rights lens. In fact, the human-rights based approach (HRBA) demands that development efforts should aim (1) at realising international human rights standards and (2) ensure no harm to human rights. In addition, the international and domestic legal norms that govern migration and displacement are important to maximize the development outcomes for all involved populations and to establish the adequate programming activities.



Note: Light boxes indicate norms and standards while salmon-coloured boxes refer to actors and institutions.

Legal Frameworks

Legal frameworks express commitment to certain standards and norms; they often include norms that governments and actors are bound by. Such frameworks can be situated at the global/international, regional, bilateral, national, or local level. The applicability of these frameworks and their relevance for the migration-displacement-and-development nexus should be evaluated carefully by UN Country Teams engaging in UNDAF processes.

These may be specific frameworks for migration and displacement or frameworks on other thematic areas, such as human rights, gender, employment, financial regulation, health, education,

³⁴ United Nations Population Fund (2010) Population Situation Analysis.

justice, or political participation with important repercussions for key outcomes for migrants, refugees, and IDPs.

The following examples illustrate guiding questions to ask and tasks to complete during the UNDAF process to assess the link between migration and displacement and legal and policy frameworks.

- Highlight the governance environment within the country as a determining factor of sustainable human development and address such issues as legality (formal regulations); legitimacy and representativeness; efficacy, efficiency and transparency of public functions and the promotion of citizen participation, within a rights-based gender responsive framework.
- Review existing employment policies and legislative frameworks to mainstream migration dynamics and standards. If a national employment policy (NEP) or strategy exists, does it take into account migration considerations? To what extent do the strategy's provisions apply to "people on the move" in the national context, to IDPs, refugees, or returnees?
- Review of domestication, ratification and implementation reports of international labour migration standards; gap analysis. Review of existing dispute settlement mechanisms to file complaints and measures to redress violations of rights.
- To what extent does the legislation on access to justice include or exclude IDPs, refugees, immigrants, emigrants or returnees?
- Conduct a gender analysis of the legislative framework – to what extent is the country taking a gender equitable approach to employment and development?
- A further goal should be to highlight the existence and performance of gender responsive institutions and specialized organizations that oversee the application of existing policies and legislative frameworks and those policies related with other relevant areas such as the observance of the rights of citizens and the existence of an Ombudsman and other forums for the enforcement of rights.³⁵

Global Legal Norms and Frameworks

The most important *international conventions* and frameworks relating to migration, refugees, and displacement include the following:

- New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, 2016;
- The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990;
- The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951, and 1967 Protocol;
- The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness;
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979,
- CEDAW General Recommendation 26 on Women Migrant Workers;

³⁵United Nations Population Fund (2010) Population Situation Analysis.

- The Protocols against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Seas and Air, 2000;
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons
- Several ILO Conventions, including the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
- The core international human rights treaties and ILO's international labour standards applicable to all persons, including migrants, refugees and other forcibly displaced persons, including:
 - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965;
 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966;
 - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966;
 - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984;
 - Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989;
 - International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990;
 - International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, 2006;
 - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006.

ILO's fundamental conventions that apply to all persons:

- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930
- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

Other relevant global frameworks and guiding principles

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals;
- The 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;
- The Outcome Document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development held in July 2015, known as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda;
- The 1998 UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement;
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons;
- The 2006 ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration;
- The IOM Migration Governance Framework, 2016;

- Several ILO guiding documents, including the 2016 General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment, the 2016 Guiding principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market;
- The Dhaka Principles for Migration with Dignity, 2012.

At the regional level

- 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.

Regional and bilateral agreements on

- Labour migration and mobility;
- Recognition of diplomas, qualifications and skills;
- Social security (these are critical for labour migration between countries and for return migration);
- Readmission agreements for failed asylum seekers and irregular migrants;
- Other bilateral agreements that may affect migration (trade, aid, knowledge transfer, and so on).

National and sub-national

- National and sub-national laws and ordinances.

Policy processes

In addition to legally binding and non-binding instruments, institutions and processes are relevant for the governance of migration. An awareness of the bodies and processes that exist on the topics at hand can influence the strategic planning options. UNCTs may benefit from international discussions and exchanges of ideas and global or regional debates may influence the interest of partner governments and key stakeholders.

Public opinion studies help to shed light on the political and institutional context, allowing the user to monitor the evolution of public opinion in countries, and providing material for the preparation of texts, decision-making and evaluation. Institutional mechanisms for multi-stakeholder participation and coordination should reflect the underlying UNDAF principles of accountability, public participation, gender equality, inclusion, and access to/demand for information. Consequently, they are related to target 16.6 of the SDGs that requires development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, as well as to target 16.7 aiming to ensure responsive, gender responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

For this reason, UNDAF processes should be in synergy with global discussions and also stimulate global, interregional, and intraregional cooperation and consultation. Furthermore, effective solutions to migration and displacement and migration governance schemes are often beyond the

control of a single government. For this reason, countries of origin, transit, and destination should collaborate at various levels to find gender responsive policy solutions that are best suited to increase the human development outcomes for migrants, refugees, and communities of origin, transit, and destination alike.

Global level policy processes

- The consultations on the **Global Compact on Refugees and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)** that was adopted at the General Assembly in September 2016, that are planned to culminate in the adoption of the Global Compact in late 2018.
- Intergovernmental negotiations to adopt the **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration** are aiming to present the results of consultations by 2018 at an intergovernmental conference on international migration. The Global Compact is set out to facilitate international coordination and cooperation of all aspects of migration governance and human mobility.
- **High-level Plenary Meeting** of the General Assembly meeting on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants, held on 19 September 2016 that led to the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants.
- Two UN General Assembly **High-level Dialogues on International Migration and Development** in 2006 and 2013, with a third High-level Dialogue to be held no later than 2019.
- The **Global Migration Group (GMG)** includes 18 international organizations aiming to promote the wider application of all relevant instruments and norms relating to migration and to encourage the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration.³⁶
- The **Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)** is a voluntary, informal, non-binding and government-led process open to all Member States and Observers of the United Nations, to advance understanding and cooperation on the mutually reinforcing relationship between migration and development and to foster practical and action-oriented outcomes. Since 2007, the GFMD brings together countries of origin, transit, and destination, as well as international organizations and civil society representatives to discuss key issues on migration and development.
- The **Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT)** is a policy forum mandated by the UN General Assembly to improve coordination among UN agencies and other relevant international organizations to facilitate an holistic and comprehensive approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons including protection and support for victims of trafficking.
- The **Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)** is the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance. It is a unique forum involving the key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners.

³⁶ See www.globalmigrationgroup.org for further information.

- The inter-agency **Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility** under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) contributes to the international dialogue as it relates migration and climate change, focusing on advocacy and joint policy positions on climate change and mobility.
- The **Humanitarian Development Action Group** (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 meeting on an ad hoc basis, as recommended by the group. For example, the HDAG has worked on internally displaced and host communities in countries affected by the Syrian crisis.
- The **Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development** (KNOMAD), coordinated by the World Bank with the collaboration of other international agencies and experts is a knowledge hub that aims at generating and synthesizing knowledge on migration issues for countries; generating a menu of policy choices based on multidisciplinary knowledge and evidence; and providing technical assistance and capacity building to origin and destination countries for the implementation of pilot projects, evaluation of migration policies, and data collection. It furthers these objectives through a range of Thematic Working Groups on Data; Skilled Labour; Low-skilled Labour Migration; Integration Issues; Policy and Institutional Coherence; Migration and Security; Migrant Rights; Demographic Changes; Remittances; Diaspora; Environmental Change; Internal Migration; Forced Migration and Development; and four Cross-cutting Themes on Gender; Monitoring and Impact Evaluation; Capacity Building; and Public Perceptions and Communications.
- The **Solutions Alliance to End Displacement** aims at preventing and ending displacement situations, as well as protecting displaced populations, operating through national (Somalia and Zambia) and thematic groups (Data, Research and Performance Management; Engaging the Private Sector; Rule of Law).
- The **Nansen Initiative** is a state-led consultative process to build consensus on a protection agenda addressing the needs of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the effects of climate change.
- **Global Mayoral Forum on Migration and Development** and the inclusion of local and regional authorities.

At the regional level

- Several regional consultative processes (RCPs), such as the Bali Process, Puebla Process, Almaty Process, Budapest Process, Khartoum process (EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative), the Rabat process (Euro-African Conference on Migration and Development) and most recently the Valetta Summit on Migration.
- Dialogues within regional economic communities (RECs), such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the East African Community (EAC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), South America's leading trading bloc known as MERCOSUR, and others.

At the bilateral, national, and sub-national level

- What inter-ministerial or inter-institutional processes at the bilateral, national or sub-national level exist that relate to immigration, emigration, displacement, citizenship, and refugees? As discussed in the section dealing with the legal frameworks above, such linkages maybe direct or indirect. Indirect links are when general processes on employment, financial inclusion, health, etc. have a strong de facto link to migration and displacement questions.
- For example, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)—at which governments come together every year to exchange best practices on how to increase the benefits and minimize the risks associated with international migration—recently stated that
 - “there must be a clear mandate for migrant participation in policymaking in countries of origin and destination on the full range of development planning, with meaningful attention to diaspora priorities, investments and other engagement, including entrepreneurial endeavours, investment guarantees, social remittances and knowledge exchange, capacity building, business networking and legal protection.”³⁷

Some examples for such institutions and processes are the South Africa Lesotho commission or the Consultative Council of the Institute for Mexicans Abroad (CCIME).

- Where such mechanisms don’t exist but where they would be relevant the UNDAF may aim at supporting their establishment as well as their effective and coherent work. The relevance increases according to the following criteria:
 - Relevance of out, in, return migration, refugees, IDPs for the country.
 - Number of different public authorities involved in such issues – the more institutions are or should be involved in a comprehensive response, the more important are policy and institutional frameworks to create integrated approaches and
- Policy, institutional, and governance schemes have to be scrutinized from a human-rights-based and gender-sensitive perspective, with regard to the process and norms of participation, as well as the outputs and outcomes of these processes. UNCTs can provide technical support, normative guidance, and link respective policy processes with UN and other processes in the country, regionally, and globally. Some key areas include:
 - Are all key stakeholders adequately included? There are often difficulties to meaningfully include representative civil society organizations, including representation of men and women migrants, diaspora actors, refugees, IDPs, women’s groups and employers’ and workers’ organizations (i.e. trade unions). Giving a voice to such populations should not be limited to token representation and acknowledge the heterogeneous character of these populations. This should reflect different ethnicities and regional origins, migration experiences, due to gender, migration circumstances, legal status, time of displacement, etc. On the other hand, diaspora, migrants, refugee, and IDP populations should not receive preferential access to policy processes at the cost of non-mobile populations.

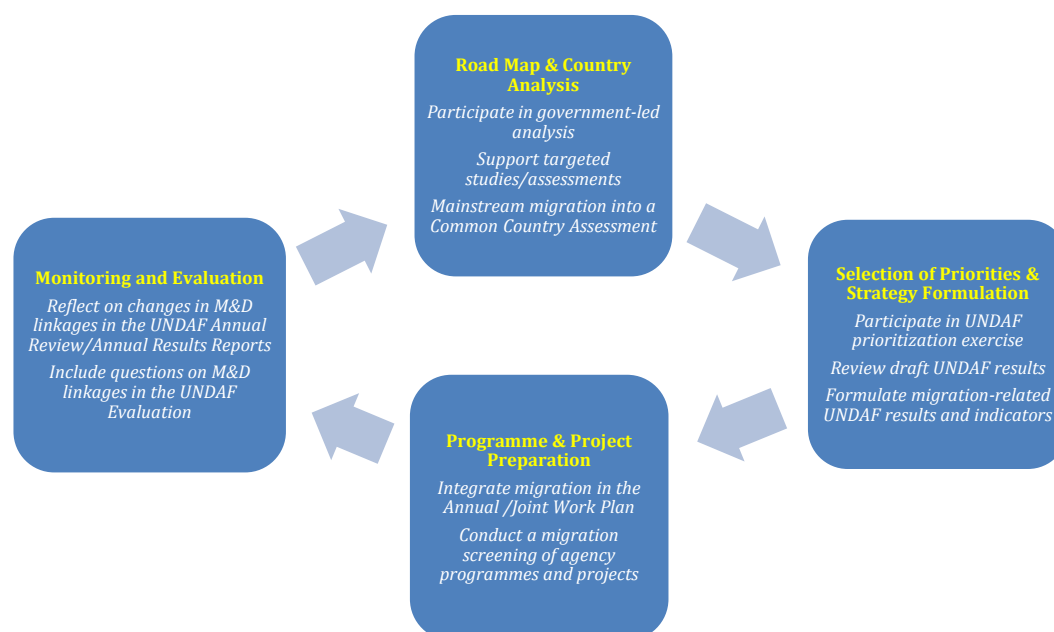
³⁷ Global Forum on Migration and Development. 2012. Enhancing the Human Development of Migrants and their contribution to the Development of Communities and States. Report of the Proceedings of the Sixth Meeting of the GFMD, Port Louis, Mauritius 19 - 22 November 2012, p. 3.

- Are local public authorities sufficiently and meaningfully included in these processes? The interactions between regional, national, and sub-national structures for migration mainstreaming are critical and the UNDAF process can support greater ‘vertical integration’ between different levels of governance (top-down and bottom-up) to support better development outcomes at each level.
- Do the processes and outcomes sufficiently recognize the capabilities and specific needs of female and male migrants, refugees, and IDPs, and aim at safeguarding their human rights?
- Do these processes unduly hinder immigration or emigration processes, create costs of migrants, refugees, and IDPs?
- Do these processes foster integrated solutions and minimize policy incoherence? How can these dimensions be enhanced?
- Are there systems in place or can be put into place to monitor and evaluate relevant governance schemes from a human development dimension in monitoring and evaluation?
- These processes also need to consider the relevant targets of the SDGs, including to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (SDG target 17.14) and enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries (SDG target 17.16) and encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships (SDG target 17.17).

Chapter 3 – Integrating migration into the process of UNDAF and National Development Planning

This chapter provides information on how migration and displacement issues can be incorporated into the UNDAF planning cycle. It highlights key questions at the outset of the country analysis, guidelines for the internal organization of UNCTs, and specific challenges regarding stakeholder participation. Lastly, this chapter introduces a range of information and data sources that can be consulted to investigate the feasibility of key planning options.

Migration and displacement issues can be integrated and considered at all stages of the UNDAF process, including (1) country analysis and road map, (2) strategic planning and selection of priorities, (3) programme & project preparation and (4) monitoring and evaluation.



Common Country Assessment

Common Country Assessments (CCAs) are the first steps in the preparation of UNDAFs. It is essential to engage in the Common Country Assessment with reliable data and strong arguments. They assess whether and where a development challenge exists, its intensity and who is affected. CCAs also contain a first analysis of the causes of selected major challenges and national awareness and capacities to address the challenges assessed.

The CCA can include in-depth analysis of population groups—migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees, stateless men and women—with a view to understanding issues related to their specific type of human mobility. This includes identifying specific vulnerabilities and specific potentials of these populations from a gender sensitive perspective. To this end, UNCTs should aim to profile migrant workers and their families, diaspora actors, diaspora contributions (remittances and their impacts, investments, savings, skill transfers) and forcibly displaced, i.e. refugees and internally displaced persons and identify what organizations can represent them. Particular emphasis should be given to hard-to-reach and excluded communities (religious, ethnic, stateless, refugees, forcibly displaced populations, and indigenous peoples).

Specific issues and questions to consider include:

- Is there a country migration profile? Does the migration profile address the key issues and if not can they be supplemented through the CCA? Is the profile gender responsive and/or based on gender disaggregated data? Is there a way of capturing specific, gender disaggregated data on asylum-seekers, refugees and IDPs?
- Does the country host large refugee populations? Are refugees integrated in national services, schools and the local economy? Do they fully enjoy economic and social rights?
- Does the country host large stateless populations? How well are they integrated in national services, schools and the local economy? Do they enjoy economic and social rights?
- Does the country have a functioning Labour Market Information System? To what extent are (incoming and outgoing) migration data captured and included in it? To what extent is data disaggregated by gender?
- Ensure the CCA is rooted in the country's political economy of migration (country's socioeconomic development and what role migration plays in it).
- Review the applicable migration governance framework (for more details on elements of the governance framework see Chapter 2), including the applicable human rights frameworks and their implementation. Specifically, what policies, laws and treaties are in place at the local, national, regional, bilateral and global level to govern
 - Immigration,
 - Emigration,
 - Diaspora engagement,
 - Internal mobility,
 - Refugees and asylum, or
 - Reintegration of returnees?
- What specific links between migration and development are particularly relevant and should be assessed more in depth? (For more details on the links see Chapter 1 and Chapters 4-9).
- To what extent can the analysis use an approach that considers Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) as cross-cutting issues?
 - Migration of children, family re/unification, education and skills, culture
 - Child labour, forced labour, forced labour and dependent children
 - Child rights indicators in context of migration
 - Gender equality indicators
 - Gender segregation and segmentation
 - Youth migration
 - Access to sexual and reproductive health care
 - AGD in relation to technical and vocational education and training (TVET)
 - Restrictions / of gender issues concerning emigration rules and issues vis-à-vis immigration rules of the major countries to which the national workforce migrates
 - Representation of trade unions, migrant workers organizations, women's and children's rights organizations
 - Representation of diaspora organizations
 - AGD considerations in bilateral MoUs and agreements
 - Affirmative actions.

Key **information and data sources** are included in the end of this chapter.

Strategic planning

In subsequent stages of the UNDAF process, the results of the assessment and the deliberation with key stakeholders will inform what strategic planning options should be prioritized. While earlier UNDAF frameworks were limited to mentioning migration, refugees, and remittances in the descriptive country analysis, a large number of current UNDAFs contain strategic activities and outcomes on these links.

The thematic chapters 3-9 contain detailed programming options that view migrants, refugees, IDPs as vulnerable target populations whose sustainable human development outcomes shall be improved or as resources and partners to promote economic growth, positive governance outcomes, and other development outcomes. It is critical, in recognition of the gendered differences in the migration experiences, and developmental contributions, of men and women, that all efforts to support migration governance and planning be gender responsive.

Stakeholder participation

Often UNCTs have one key partner for drafting UNDAFs, such as the Ministry of Finance or Planning. Many other line ministries, agencies and non-governmental stakeholders are concerned with issues that regard the migration-development link. The first step is to assess the country's institutional set up governing labour migration, including which ministries and institutions participate in it, what their individual roles are and how they interact. However, reflecting the underlying UNDAF principles of accountability, public participation, inclusion, and access to/demand for information, that follow from the human-rights based approach, institutional mechanisms for multi-stakeholder participation and coordination may include a wide range of additional stakeholders. A stakeholder can be an individual, a community, a group or organization with an interest in the outcome of an intervention, either as a result of being affected by it positively or negatively, or by being able to influence the intervention in a positive or negative way. Stakeholders can have different levels of interest, different motivations and different levels of power and influence. Stakeholders will be drawn from within government, civil society and the private sector.

These endeavours also relate to systemic targets in the SDG framework, namely to enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries (SDG target 17.16) and encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships (SDG target 17.17).

Meaningful stakeholder participation involving migrants, refugees, and IDPs can lead to particular challenges that UNCTs need to address systematically:

- Migrant women and men in irregular situations, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons are generally formally excluded from participatory processes in their countries of residence. Involving them in the planning process can be politically challenging but also practically, if such populations fear exposing their status. The case of IDPs too is often complex with inability to participate in planning processes.
- Immigrants, emigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs are often not organized in meaningful associations that can claim a certain degree of representativeness, which makes it hard to select appropriate interlocutors. Furthermore, these groups are regularly heterogeneous populations with important ethnic, linguistic, and cultural differences, as well as different needs, vulnerabilities, and potentials. Endeavours to select representatives also have to consider the impacts on power dynamics within these populations and the representation of

migrant, stateless, refugee and IDP women and men, as for example many cultural diaspora associations are led by male migrants.

- Emigrant and diaspora populations are not present *in situ*, which can lead to obstacles toward their involvement. Sometimes online or written consultations or consultations during government-organized diaspora days or during times when emigrants commonly visit their home country provide opportunities.

Internal UNCT organization

From the beginning it is critical that a large number of UNCT agencies are involved in the process. There are three institutional arrangements within UNCTs that can facilitate the necessary interagency cooperation:

- Establish a thematic working group on migration, mobility and displacement.

For example, the UNCT in Tanzania established a specific Programme Working Group on refugees, the UNCT in Thailand and UNCT in Moldova have a working group on Migration, and the UNCT in Uganda created a convergence group on refugee locations.

- Establish a sub-group on migration, mobility and displacement.
- Ensure that migration, mobility and displacement (including forcible displacement) are considered in other thematic working groups (e.g., on employment and livelihoods, gender/women's issues, agriculture, rule of law, etc.).

The most appropriate organization depends on the relevance of migration and mobility issues for overall development concerns of the country.

The GMG website contains a detailed description of migration-related mandates among GMG member agencies: www.globalmigrationgroup.org/gmg-members.

Data and information sources

To assess the potential and vulnerabilities of emigrants, immigrants, asylum seekers, refugees, IDPs and returnees it is important to not only collect information on their total numbers but also on their the socio-economic profile, including:

- Country of origin, including parental migration information to include children of migrants
- Country of nationality
- Professional and occupational insertion in the labour market,
- Level of education and professional accreditations
- Income/wealth and financial preferences, and remittance and investment behaviour,
- Migration status (regular or irregular),
- Ethnic/group differences,
- Sex and age-specific differences,
- Exact locations and concentrations,
- Degree of organization, such as the number and relevance of diaspora and hometown associations and the degree to which migrants are unionized,
- Health and wellbeing outcomes and the needs and access to social protection,
- General demographic data (i.e. population projections) and how that can be used to make forward thinking interventions.

To obtain the necessary information, UNCTs can consult a broad range of data sources and collect new information. Where available, UNCT's should use gender disaggregated data or highlight the

need for gender to be disaggregated. In some cases UNCTs can draw on unconventional sources of information, such as cooperation with civil society groups in order to reach hard-to-count groups, such as migrants in an irregular situation. The *GMG Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development*³⁸ provides detailed guidance on available data sources. It is critical to preserve confidentiality when collecting and analyzing data on asylum seekers and refugees.

- **Emigrant stock and flows**

- UN-DESA's Population Division collects data on migrant stock and for select countries on migrant flows at www.unmigration.org.
- In some countries, national Migration Profiles or Extended Migration Profiles pool information available from national and international sources. In some cases, these are supported by the IOM, while in others national authorities lead these endeavours independently.
- Population census and other surveys sometimes include questions on family members residing abroad that can be harnessed.
- Country of destination data sources can provide important information. For example, the OECD, Eurostat, US immigration statistics often provide reliable information on immigration stocks and flows.
- Diaspora mappings can be conducted.
- Embassies and consulates maintain estimates of their nationals abroad, although such databases significantly undercount migrant stocks, as many migrants do not register with their consulates.³⁹
- Administrative data on border crossing can supplement other sources.
- While foreign born populations are better captured in most migration data, some surveys and data collection tools also contain information on the country of birth of people's parents, providing data on second-generation migrants, or sometimes with regard to ethnicity and ancestry that can be used to estimate diaspora populations.

- **Immigrant stock and flows**

- In addition to the sources mentioned for emigration, and a particular emphasis on censuses, household or specific labour force surveys conducted on a regular or ad hoc basis often include important information.
- Number of immigrants, asylum-seekers, refugees, stateless persons and IDPs with access to quality health care, education, pension, and other social protection systems, including how many use existing schemes, focusing on the role of legal status, gender, countries of origin/residence. Ideally, this should consider the difference between de iure and de facto access to such services.

³⁸ The handbook can be accessed at www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/15/documents/Final%20Handbook%2030.06.16_AS4.pdf.

³⁹ There is also a risk of overcounting as migrants may not deregister once they move out of the consulate's jurisdiction. However, the risk of undercounting is generally deemed significantly higher. Both risks question the reliability of this data.

- **Refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons**
 - In addition to national sources UNHCR maintains relevant data for asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons.
 - UNHCR also captures and retains data on numbers of refugees resettled to a third country, or refugees voluntarily returned to their own country, including data on local integration of refugees.
- **Stock and flows of IDPs**
 - Population Censuses, Labour Force Surveys and similar instruments can reveal data on IDPs.
 - In most cases, specific profiling endeavours are needed to reveal the true extend of IDPs. Profiling exercise can be supported by expert groups, such as the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) and Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), or the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement.
- **Remittances, diaspora savings, philanthropy, and investments**
 - National banks generally keep records of remittance transfers and the World Bank publishes data that it generates from the IMF's Balance of Payment statistics.
 - In addition to the overall volume, modes of transfer, main corridors, and information on the cost involved, UNCTs should aim at collecting information on the different categories of remittances, including workers' compensations and intra-family transfers. Sub-national destinations are important to understand the impacts and possible policy options.
 - Household budget surveys and specific remittance surveys can shed light on the major drivers and use of remittances, as well as the linkages with financial inclusion. Surveys must be designed to be gender responsive and capture the different behaviours of women and men relating to household budgeting and remittances.
 - Household and migration surveys can provide information on whether receiving remittances affects social development indicators.
 - Investment and industrial promotion agencies in a few countries collect systematic diaspora direct investment data, such as Tunisia, Senegal, and India. Where national authorities do these are often based on intentions to invest, not on actual investments. In addition, stock exchanges and regulatory bodies may collect data on portfolio investments by emigrants for whom sometimes special legal regimes exist.
 - Specific surveys among diaspora and other foreign investors can shed light on their investment inclinations and preferences.
 - Diaspora donor surveys and mappings can assess the potential and preferences of individual and collective donations or impact investments that directly affect health care or education.
 - Though not easily available, good to analyze age and sex of senders and receivers of remittances since who sends and who receives remittances typically affects the amount and frequency of remittances sent as well as the use of remittances in country of origin.
- **Migration motives**

- It is very challenging to obtain reliable data on the determinants of mobility. Interviews with migrants often reveal justifications rather than actual motives. Gender responsive, qualitative methods are more effective. Quantitative approaches that correlate economic and development conditions and migration flows often do not reveal clear results regarding the drivers of migration.
- **Family members staying behind**
 - Number, age and sex, head of household, needs, circumstances of children and family members staying behind. Data is often scarce but can be included in censuses and DHS surveys and social surveys sometimes have relevant migration components.
- **Future data sources**
 - For the evaluation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the agenda itself urges all countries to collect high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by gender, race, ethnicity, migration status, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts (target 17.18 and paragraph 74 (g) of the resolution). UNCTs can support relevant data production activities by governments and ensure that key data on migrants, refugees, IDPs is collected, analyzed, disseminated and utilized.

Migration and economic development are linked in multiple ways and a wide range of migration-related aspects can be considered in Economic Development Strategies, including in sectoral and geographical planning instruments with regard to trade, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME), employment creation, industry, agribusiness, and others. This chapter will outline strategic options, and then provide key guiding questions for the CCA and the planning of strategic options.

Strategic Options

Activities by UNCTs with regard to economic development have to consider whether activities are warranted to address one of the below four areas:

- Facilitate migration as an economic strategy for individuals and households.
- Support the development effect of contributions of emigrants to their countries of origin.
- Increase the economic potential and effects of immigrants, refugees, and IDPs in communities of destination.
- Address economic drivers of emigration.

Facilitate Migration and Migration Policies

Human mobility can be an effective mechanism to address economic inequalities. Given the vast differences in wages and working conditions, international labour mobility can reduce household poverty by much more than any known socio-economic intervention in migrants' communities of origin. For example, studies show that a moderately skilled worker from a developing country could increase their income substantially if they were to move to high-wage economies, such as the US or Europe, suggesting that easing cross-border labour mobility policies could potentially double the per capita income in the developing world.⁴⁰ Internal and international migration is often used by households to increase or diversify their possibilities to improve livelihood strategies. Notwithstanding, migrants, refugees, and displaced persons are often not able to maximise their potential since they are not provided with the possibility of migrating to countries of destination through regular channels, and many of them are excluded from the formal economy. Often they are not provided with important livelihood opportunities, leaving them economically vulnerable. This is one reason for which target 8.8 calls for the "protection of labour rights and promotion of safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment" by:

- Promoting equal treatment and opportunities between migrants and national workers in respect to employment, wages and working conditions;
- Ensuring freedom of association and collective bargaining for all workers including migrant workers;
- Promoting social dialogue and the inclusion of Ministries of Labour and employers and workers' organisations in the decision-making and implementation of labour migration policies;

⁴⁰ Clemens, Michael, Claudio Montenegro, and Lant Pritchett. 2009. The place premium: wage differences for identical workers across the US border." HKS Faculty Research Working Paper Series RWP09-004, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

- Promoting the conclusion of social security agreements that ensure portability of social security benefits;
- Increasing the number of countries concluding bilateral and multilateral agreements for the recognition of education/qualifications, skills/competencies, and the share of migrant workers whose foreign qualifications are recognized by the national authorities; and,
- Advancing coherence between employment and labour migration policies.

At the same time, 10.7 of the SDGs highlights the need to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through reducing recruitment cost borne by migrant workers and the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies through:

- Supporting countries to establish policies, laws and bilateral or multilateral agreements on labour migration, including seasonal migration schemes. This includes improving the regulation of the recruitment processes as outlined in the ILO's General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment, providing skill development and skill recognition possibilities, and pre/post departure training. The human-rights based approach demands to recognize migrants as human and labour rights' agents, increase their potential to contribute to development, and reduce the economic and social costs of migration and displacement without commodifying their labour contribution.
- The first indicator to assess whether States "facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies" under SDG target 10.7 measures the recruitment cost borne by employees as a proportion of their yearly income earned in the country of destination. The UN Secretary-General's eight-point agenda for action "Making migration work" stressed that there are enormous gains to be made from lowering costs related to migration. While there is consensus that recruitment costs go beyond the fees that labour intermediaries, such as recruitment agencies, levy, there is no recognized definition of recruitment cost. ILO's General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment defines the terms recruitment fees or related costs as "any fees or costs incurred in the recruitment process in order for workers to secure employment or placement, regardless of the manner, timing or location of their imposition or collection".⁴¹
- Establishing programmes that provide gender sensitive information on labour migration opportunities, rights, and obligations. Many countries have established various forms of Migrant Resource Centres, often in municipalities that witness large outflows. This may include the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs) to improve recruitment processes. The ILO Fair Recruitment Initiative launched in 2014 has since championed consultations and research to prevent human trafficking and forced labour, to

⁴¹ The World Bank's Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) in cooperation with the ILO have taken significant steps to define recruitment cost and develop a methodology that considers (1) costs associated with, e.g., recruitment agency fees, passport, visa, air transportation, medical exam, etc. and (2) wages in order to express recruitment costs in months of expected wages. Conceptual questions regarding the methodology include the level of disaggregation by at least sex and sector of employment, the process of collection and the format of reporting the data (ILO 2016 "General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment"; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (2017) "Work Plans for Tier III Indicators", p. 89-91.)

protect the rights of workers ending abusive recruitment practices, and to reduce the cost of labour migration thus enhancing overall development outcomes.

- Enhancing the capacity of local and central authorities to ensure equal treatment and opportunities between migrant and national workers and to provide migrants with social protection, as well as supporting jobseekers to learn about and qualify for available job opportunities in the formal economy abroad.
- In addition to being beneficial for migrant men and women facilitating well-managed migration can be linked to alleviating local employment pressure and promoting socio-economic development (e.g. Egypt's UNDAF).
- Regardless of the country of origin, there will be identifiable differences between the migration experiences of men and women throughout the different migration stages. This may include method of recruitment, sector of recruitment, pre-departure training, length of migration, level of wages and amount and method of remitting. As such, it is crucial that efforts towards enhancing migration governance, do so in response to the contextual and gendered difference in migration experiences and realities.

UNCTs in countries of origin of migrants, IDPs, and refugees

In general, migrants contribute significantly to poverty reduction and to diminishing income inequality in their countries of origin by improving housing, food, health, and education of family members, as well as access to safe water and sanitation; investing in the creation of micro and small enterprises, thus creating jobs and having a positive effect in economic growth; and supporting infrastructure projects such as the building of hospitals, schools, bridges and roads through the diaspora.

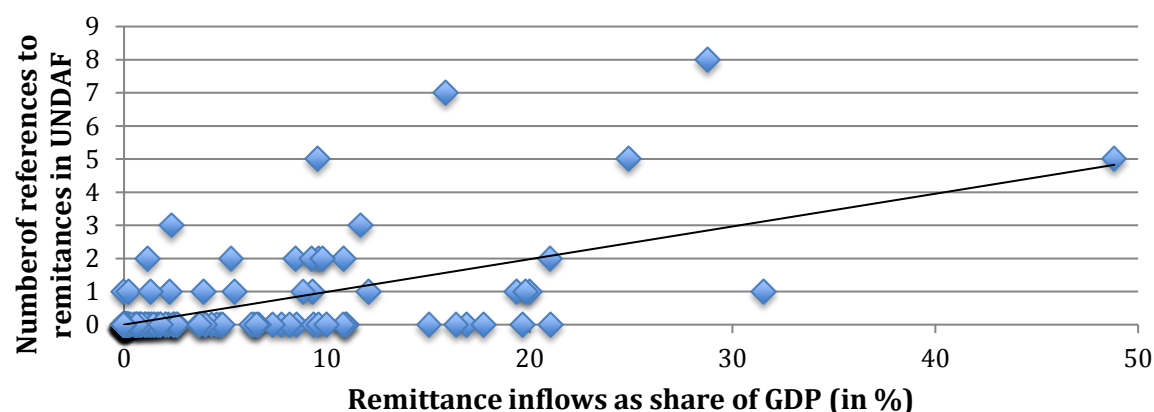
Thus, migrants and their families can have important economic impacts on their countries of origin. The best-known example are migrants' remittances that totalled \$601 billion in 2015 with 74% of that total (or \$441 billion) being directed to developing countries.⁴² Officially recorded remittances are thus three times Official Development Assistance (ODA) and more than half of global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows. In fact, intra-family remittances are often vital economic contributions to receiving households and can have important spill-over effects on local and national economies. Remittances also have important macro-economic impacts on foreign currency reserves and exchange rates. For this reason, financial contributions by emigrants and immigrants can contribute to mobilizing additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources (SDG target 17.3).

However, it is worth noting that the economic impact of migration on origin countries, and in particular on economic growth, productivity and poverty alleviation is not uniform. The concrete effects depend on the local context, as well as the nature and intensity of migration flows. The earnings of migrants are likely to depend heavily on their education level, age, gender, occupation and sector of work, and employment status.⁴³

⁴² World Bank Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016.

⁴³ OECD-ILO-The World Bank: The Contribution of Labour Mobility to Economic Growth", Joint paper for G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting, Ankara, Turkey, 3-4 September, 2015.

Figure 6: Remittances references and remittances/GDP in current UNDAFs



Source: References based on UNDP analysis of UNDAFs; remittance and GDP data from World Bank remittance update April 2015.

Figure 6 illustrates that many UNDAF frameworks mention remittances and that the relevance of remittances for the overall economy, measured as remittance inflows as a share of GDP, is a predictor for how often remittances are included in the UNDAFs. However, it is noteworthy that the UNDAFs of several countries where remittances correspond to 10-20% of the GDP do not refer to such flows.

As UNCTs engage with government partners and other stakeholders to support the development impacts of remittances, the following points are critical:

- Programming activities have to be clear whether they aim at capturing intra-family remittances, diaspora savings, philanthropic contributions, and or diaspora investments, as each of these different forms of diaspora contributions requires specific activities. Philanthropic contributions are discussed in the section on social development and on environment and migration.
- All diaspora contributions are private funds. For this reason, programme activities that attempt to “channel” diaspora funds into development projects need to consider the self-interest of senders and recipients. Successful programming activities can provide incentives and facilitations for such contributions.
- Remittances and economic contributions are not only important for labor migrants. Also IDPs and refugees engage, or can engage, in such activities and programming activities need to explore to what extent such populations need to be included into respective activities.
- All data and analysis must be gender disaggregated and responsive – women and men earn different amounts, remit different amounts, use different methods and spend their remittances in different ways – these issues all impact development and are important to define.
- Migration as an enabler of development is connected to several SDGs that do not mention migration specifically. Migration can lead to more employment and better allocation of the global workforce leading to full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men (target 8.5). The achievement of this target can also be supported by

migrants' remittances, savings, investments, and entrepreneurial activities. On the other hand, full employment and decent and equal pay may also reduce migration pressures. For both countries of origin and destination, migration can help sustain a high per capita economic growth (target 8.1), achieve higher levels of economic productivity (target 8.2), and reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (target 8.6).

Reducing the cost of remittances

To achieve SDG 10, that is, to reduce inequality within and among countries, target 10.c aims at reducing to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent by 2030. The less costly remittances are the more of the hard-earned funds of migrants get into the hands of recipient households. In addition, lower cost may induce migrants, IDPs or refugees to remit more, as knowing that a financial intermediary will get a significant part of the transferred funds may be a deterrent to sending money. There are several programming options that can aim at reducing the cost of remittances, including:

- *Monitoring remittances cost:* Monitoring different financial mechanisms is the first step to reducing the cost. For example, the World Bank maintains a database on the price of transferring money in select bilateral remittance channels.⁴⁴
- *Increase competition in the remittance market:* Increasing the number of players in the remittance market can include measures such as lowering capital requirements and loosening regulatory requirements (e.g., full banking licenses for MTOs). Regulations relating to remittances can be harmonized and simplified, thereby encouraging competition in the remittance market and thus reducing the cost.
- *Dissemination of information:* In addition to obtaining accurate and up-to-date information, remitters have to be informed about the safest and cheapest way to transfer monies.
- *Ensure remittance services in crisis situations:* While most activities related to remittances and diaspora investments take place outside of crisis scenarios, there is growing evidence that remittances to and from refugees can support human development for refugees and/or communities of origin or ethnic kin.⁴⁵ UNCTs and other stakeholders can support these flows and exchanges and facilitate that they reach households and communities in distress that are often cut off from formal banking and remittances channels.
- *Financial inclusion:* Often recipients and senders are insufficiently included into the financial systems. They may not have a bank account or know about different ways of sending money. For this reason, they often result to more costly and sometimes risky mechanisms. This is particularly true for migrant women who will more commonly not have a bank account. Efforts to promote financial inclusion, especially in rural areas, and collaborations with financial institutions can include remittance vehicles.
- *Create specific instruments and technology:* In cooperation with the private sector UNCTs can create channels and financial products that take into account migrant-specific needs

⁴⁴ The data and data collection methodology can be accessed at <https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en>.

⁴⁵ Vargas-Silva, C. (2016). Literature Review: Remittances Sent to and from Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons. KNOMAD Working Paper 12. Washington DC: The World Bank.

and potentials. This may also include mobile phone and internet-based remittance channels.

Increasing the economic impact of intra-family transfers

Often intra-family transfers have positive effects on nutrition, health care, education and housing in recipient households. It is important to stress that these are important developmental effects of migrants', IDPs' or refugees' transfers. On the other hand, often the economic impact can be enhanced. While many programmes target remittances of international labour migrants, increasingly remittances by internal migrants, IDPs and refugees are considered important for households and communities in many parts of the world.

- *Financial inclusion:* Provide age- and gender-sensitive financial literacy training to recipients and senders, supporting households' own objectives to convert remittances, at least partially, into savings and investments into sustainable livelihood strategies. This aims at enhancing the resilience of households and communities. UNCTs should also consider the usefulness of technology, including mobile-phone based systems, to foster financial inclusion for affected populations.
- *Specific financial products:* Programming options include the establishment of risk-free savings instruments for migrants, IDPs and refugees and their households that are tailored to their capacities and needs. For example, low-skilled labour migrants, IDPs or refugees are often not in a position to save large sums but they are able to accumulate smaller amounts over a period of time.
- *Match funds:* Incentive programmes can provide incentives to use remittances for economically productive uses by matching remittances that are allocated in a specified manner.
- *Increase remittance sending capacities:* The capacities of migrants, IDPs and refugees to send remittances depend inter alia on their salaries, on their labour rights, and more broadly on the rights and freedoms they enjoy in their host societies, as well as on their access to justice, continuing education, and healthcare that are discussed in detail in below sections of this guidance note. Thus, activities to strengthen migrants' and refugees' rights and their earning capacities can have positive externalities for remittances.

Diaspora Savings, Investments, and Trade and Entrepreneurship partnerships

Several programming options can target diaspora savings and investments. Migrants are estimated to have \$500 billion in annual savings.⁴⁶ These are often kept at financial institutions in migrants' host countries in the Global North. Savings can be regarded as potential remittances or investments that can be harnessed for economic development in countries of origin. Because of the assumed benefits, governments in many parts of the developing world display a strong interest in encouraging investments from their emigrant populations. Diaspora investments can include Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), Foreign Portfolio Investments, investing in capital accounts, diaspora bonds, and real estate as well as small-scale investments into SMEs.

Programming options include:

⁴⁶ World Bank Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016.

- Establish migrant-specific savings instruments that enable migrants, IDPs, and refugees to save small amounts in risk-free environments with low entry hurdles and transnational distribution networks. Such activities can be combined with financial literacy education of emigrant populations that can be conducted pre-departure, upon temporary return, or in migrants' host communities. As migrants and their non-migrant household members often jointly make investment and savings decisions approaches that include both groups often are more successful.
- A recent study by the UN Population Division revealed that at least 46 countries created one of the following special policy measures to encourage or facilitate investment by their diasporas: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licences; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; and (6) diaspora bond or mutual fund. Developing countries are particularly active in adopting any or several of these policies. In Latin America and the Caribbean, two thirds of Governments had adopted one or more diaspora investment measures, compared to more than half in Africa and a third or less in other regions.⁴⁷ In fragile and post-conflict scenarios, emigrants and returnees may be the first to trust in the economic potential of the country and invest their funds. These 'first movers' may lead to positive externalities for international trust and economic relations. Such activities relate to the adoption and implementation of investment promotion regimes for least developed countries (SDG target 17.5). Programmes can support the collection of diaspora investment data, meaningful outreach strategies to potential diaspora investors, and after-investment activities that ensure that investments are sustainable, scalable, and lead to particular employment and technology spill-over effects.
- Programming options in this regard can be included into overall strategies to strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all (SDG target 8.10) and to increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets (SDG target 9.3). The establishment of credit guarantee facilities is an important option to develop entrepreneurial opportunities through access to credit.
- Diaspora sovereign bonds have been used by several countries as innovative tools for fiscal policy and development finance, such as in India, Nepal, Ethiopia, Philippines, Ghana, and Kenya.
- Diaspora communities cannot only contribute financial capital. Programmes can also aim at harnessing the diaspora actors to increase trade between countries of origin and destination through supporting business-to-business partnerships.

⁴⁷ United Nations. 2013. *International Migration Policies. Government Views and Priorities*. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. The interest of countries the world over is also reflected in the discussions of past Global Fora on Migration and Development (GFMD) that highlight the need to discuss and explore what government measures work efficiently as incentives for diaspora investments and trade.

- Skills transfers in a range of areas can be facilitated through the involvement of diaspora actors in the implementation of economic development programmes, through temporary return, and online exchanges.
- Through appropriate incentives and facilitations, diaspora savings, investments, and skill transfers can be used to promote several specific SDG targets, such as to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers (target 2.3), expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services (SDG target 7.b) and support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries (SDG target 9.b) and contribute to increase the exports of developing countries (SDG target 17.11).

UNCTs in countries of destination of migrants, IDPs, and refugees, and returnees

In countries of destination, migrant workers' labour and skills play important roles in labour markets. Without their work, productivity and efficiency, important parts of the economy would simply not function. Migrant workers can also contribute to development through:

- supporting social security and tax systems
- creating jobs as consumers of goods and services;
- transferring technology, skills, and knowledge acquired abroad, resulting in improved social prosperity;
- facilitating stronger commercial ties between countries of origin and destination.

In many cases the economic development of communities that host migrants, IDPs, refugees and returnees is closely related to the rights and opportunities given to these populations. Importantly, migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees and IDPs can contribute to economic development of their host societies if they are offered the chance to have a decent job and be active labour market participants in the formal economy. Often restrictions of their economic rights pushes them needlessly into the informal labour market, which in many cases leads to deskilling, competition with the most vulnerable populations in the host societies, and to lost development gains. This is particularly true for many migrant women whose qualifications are often more difficult to recognize and who face barriers to entering labour markets such as those of domestic work, agriculture or retail trade.

Research shows that immigrants and refugees generally contribute significantly to economic growth and that fears of negative effects on the local labour market are generally unfounded. In most countries, except in those with a large share of older migrants, evidence suggests that migrants contribute more in taxes and social contributions than they receive in individual benefits. Migrants contribute to the financing of public services and infrastructure, although admittedly to a lesser extent than the native-born. Thus, recent research shows that immigrants are neither a burden to the public purse nor are they a panacea for addressing fiscal challenges.⁴⁸ The 2016 ILO's guiding principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market attempt to advance inclusive labour market policies and norms by calling upon Member States to ensure access to formal and decent work and livelihoods for refugees.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ OECD, ILO, and The World Bank (2015) "The Contribution of Labour Mobility to Economic Growth", Joint paper for G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting, Ankara, Turkey, 3-4 September, 2015.

⁴⁹ ILO (2016) "Guiding principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market."

Similarly, UNHCR's Policy on Alternatives to Camps provides guidance on methods and considerations related to finding alternatives to camp-based settings.⁵⁰ In addition, an online database for professionals working with urban refugees allows for sharing of good practices and guidance of relevance to alternatives to camps.⁵¹ UNCTs do not necessarily design migrant- and refugee-specific programmes. In many cases, specific consideration of these issues and the inclusion in existing programmes suffices. Programming options include:

- Support full economic and labour market rights of immigrants, asylum-seekers, refugees, and IDPs, including hiring incentives and support to entrepreneurship programmes, with particular attention to female migrants and facilitate the recognition of their skills and certifications. This includes populations in refugee and IDP camps, as well as labour market policies for migrants in an irregular situation⁵² For example, Mauritania's UNDAF includes an outcome on the strengthening of migrants' capacities to increase their labour market participation and Togo's UNDAF includes an indicator on the number of refugees that have received training and financing to start revenue-generating activities.
- When devising programmes that promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services (SDG target 8.3), especially employment and livelihood programmes, consider the specific potentials and vulnerabilities of mobile populations and their legal status. Often these populations can be included into general programmes by considering their specific challenges. Special attention should be given to gender-sensitive programming that considers that social norms and gender-specific qualifications have to be given particular attention.
- In line with SDG target 5.4 and ILO Convention 189, the recognition of domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate, can have critical impacts for migrant domestic workers. Given the large share of migrants, especially migrant women, among all domestic workers, it is essential that migrant-specific needs be addressed for many activities in this regard, including in developing countries.
- Devise specific programmes to protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment (SDG target 8.8). This can include capacity building with public authorities, partnerships with the private sector, and social partners. The freedom of association and migrants' and refugees' right to join or form labour unions can be critical to safeguarding their rights. Mexico's UNDAF specifically aims at creating decent work and better quality of work for migrant women and men and Uganda's

⁵⁰ UNHCR Policy on Alternatives to Camps (2014) UNHCR/HCP/2014/9, available at: www.refworld.org/docid/5423ded84.html.

⁵¹ See www.urbangoodpractices.org.

⁵² For labour market participation of irregular immigrants, see OHCHR (2014) The Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, available at: www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/HR-PUB-14-1_en.pdf.

framework sees the role of the UN to ensure that employment is safe, decent, and equitable, especially for youth, women and migrant workers.

- Cash-based responses should be considered as much as possible given the likely positive effects for local markets. Cash transfer and skill development programmes can also be used to increase the economic participation and economic resilience building of such populations.
- Some host communities are particularly affected by large and rapid on-set influxes of refugees and IDPs. UNCTs should aim at providing specific livelihoods strategies for the affected communities, which is also important to decrease the danger of political backlashes against the newcomers (See also the box on the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in chapter 9).
- Agricultural, private sector development, industrial, local economic development and SME strategies and related activities should actively explore the role return migrants, immigrants, refugees and IDPs can play to promote the key objectives.

Economic development and the drivers of migration

Poverty, low wages and the lack of decent employment opportunities, especially for the youth, are considered major reasons for people to leave their home communities and countries. Though as discussed in Chapter 1, there is no clear direct relationship between economic development and migration patterns. Thus, in the medium-term the availability of decent work opportunities may lead to increased emigration, at least for some groups.

Economic difficulties may also underlie conflict that in turn leads to forcible displacement while environmentally-induced relocations often affect livelihood strategies first. In addition, large-scale development projects, including dams, can also lead to development-induced displacements.

- Employment, especially youth employment, programmes can target rural areas that are losing a significant share of their young and educated workforce due to the lack of suitable livelihoods strategies.
- Economic development programmes that aim at creating economic opportunities and decrease the necessity of local populations to move internally or internationally may include emigration and retention indicators in their M&E strategies.

For the Country Analysis: Assess the Policy and Institutional Environment for Migration and Economic Development

For the country analysis and to decide the strategic options UNCTs have to assess the policy and institutional environment, as well as the extent and impact of human mobility related to economic development (see Chapter 2 for further details).

Policy and institutional environment

- Are the national economic priorities connected to immigration or emigration?
- Are there any labour market information systems in place? Are informal labour market trends captured in any existing statistics?

- Are there any policies in place to mitigate brain drain and foster brain circulation?
- Are there any gender sensitive policies/mechanisms in place to encourage the virtual, temporary or permanent return of skilled migrants?
- Are there gender responsive policies in place to enable refugees' access to the labour market? In the absence of unhindered access, are measures foreseen to progressively remove restrictions on the ability of refugees to exercise their rights and seek to build linkages between the camp and host communities and anchor the camp within the local economy?
- Are there tailored policies and instruments to facilitate the economic reintegration of returnees? Voluntary repatriation and refugee return requires reintegration into society at large and the labour market. Are there vocational and qualification programmes for returning refugees and IDPs in post-conflict settings that may have suffered deskilling? In other contexts, is there adequate job matching for return migrants recognizing acquired foreign qualifications?
- Do migrants have the access to collective bargaining, dialogue institutions or are their rights to association recognized?
- Are there active policies/instruments to foster labour emigration? (i.e. bilateral or regional agreements, funds or services for prospective migrants, seasonal migration schemes)
- Are there active policies/instruments to foster labour immigration? (i.e. bilateral or regional agreements, funds or services for prospective migrants)
- Are policies and institutions gender responsive? Is the gendered context of the country's migration profile reflected and accounted for in the policies that respond to it?
- Is any economic planning exercise under development? Does it take into consideration the links between migration, labour protection and economic development? Does it take into consideration potential synergies and stimulating effect of the presence of refugees on local economies and development?
- What interministerial or interinstitutional processes at the national or sub-national level exist that relate to immigration, emigration, displacement, and refugees? To what extent are employment and livelihoods issues considered at these fora? Are there any consultative (or legislative) gender responsive entities through which immigrants or emigrants may voice their stance on employment in the country?
- Review of how / whether migration issues are mainstreamed in the work, record & decisions of national social dialogue (Government representatives, workers and employers' organizations) mechanisms on labour and employment, where they exist and what are the challenges to their functioning. Is there a national tripartite entity (e.g. Social and Economic Committee) working on employment issues? To what extent does it take into account / work on labour migration issues?
- What is the influence of existing regional economic communities (RECs) and regional consultative processes (RCPs) on mainstreaming labour migration into employment and social protection, as well as other sectoral policies? Can RCPs build political consensus on the linkages between M&D and amongst ministries, and identify priority areas for intervention?

- Are their programmes or occurrences of collective remittances and how do these fit into the economic and development plans?
- What is the policy and institutional framework for diaspora investments, including bureaucratic procedures and incentives? Does this lead to significant diaspora foreign direct or portfolio investments?

Extent and impact of human mobility

- What is the extent and composition of migration outflows, inflows and stocks of immigrants, migrants, refugees and IDPs?
- What is the impact of emigration and immigration on wages, employment opportunities and economic growth?
- Is there a specific economic sector(s) or value chain(s) that could be considered potential and suitable for migrants and refugees in terms of employability and growth?
- What are the main avenues of remitting into the country and what are the links to financial inclusion? What are high-cost corridors for remittances and what are the underlying reasons for the high transfer costs?
- What are the current effects of remittances on economic development, investment, and social factors? Are their incentives in place to help senders and recipients to meet their savings goals and allocate part of their funds into safe, targeted financial instruments? What can be said about such effects at the local, regional and national level?

This chapter highlights the linkages between social development and migration and how migration-related aspects can be considered by UNCTs in development strategies in the field of gender equality, education, health care, social benefits, and pensions.⁵³ Squaring the realities of migration with the aim of reducing poverty and inequality, and supporting aspiration for inclusive growth for social development requires dedicated policy attention to: 1) respect, protection and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrants in transit and at their destination; and 2) the impacts of migration and the remittances it generates on the human rights and human development of migrants' families and communities in both countries of origin and destination. Migrant workers are facing different obstacles in accessing education and training, healthcare and social security benefits (e.g. minimum residence period, minimum employment period, migration-specific conditions) in the destination country, and often when they return to their countries of origin.⁵⁴ This chapter seeks to address those difficulties and the different measures that can be adopted by UNCTs, in cooperation with Member States to contribute to filling the gap of social development for migrant workers and their families.

Migration is one of the main social determinants of health. Access of migrants to health care is of paramount importance to rights' based health systems and to public efforts aimed at reducing health inequities and meeting the 2030 SDGs. The SDG - Goal 3 on health, Goal 5 on gender equality, and Goal 10 on reducing inequalities have direct implications on the health of migrants. Target 3.8 on universal health coverage, provides an opportunity to promote a more coherent and integrated approach to health, beyond the treatment of specific diseases for all populations including migrants. It brings together Governments and health actors to promote health system strengthening for universal health coverage and ensure healthy lives for all.

The right to health applies to all migrants, irrespective of their legal status. The contribution migrants make to the social and economic development of both their countries of origin and destination is only made possible if migrants are physically and mentally healthy. While most migrants are healthy, undocumented migrants, people forced to migrate, and groups such as victims of trafficking, often suffer exploitation and physical and mental abuse.

Strategic Options

Activities by UNCTs with regard to social development have to consider whether activities are warranted to address one of the below five areas:

- Ensuring that strategic planning exercises on social development take into consideration the links between migration and social development (e.g. education, health care, social benefits, pensions, etc.), especially where remittances are used as a substitute for social welfare systems.

⁵³ Social development refers to not only improvements in material well-being but also progress in relation to equity, social cohesion and democratic participation, see United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (2011): *Social Development in an Uncertain World*, available at: www.unrisd.org/research-agenda.

⁵⁴ Global Migration Group. 2013. GMG Issues Brief No. 3: Migration as an enabler for inclusive social development.

- Ensuring that social protection⁵⁵ policies in countries of origin and destination play a critical role in realizing the human right to comprehensive social security for all through national legislations, multilateral and bilateral social security agreements aimed at coordinating social security rights and benefits, as well as other specific mechanisms aimed at realizing the right and the effective access to social protection (workers welfare overseas Funds). UNCTs can play a convening role between countries of origin and destination enabling dialogue on bilateral agreements. It further includes that UNCTs can ensure administrative and institutional capacity growth that allows administrations to adequately offer and provide comprehensive social security to future expatriate and immigrant populations.
- Support the positive effects of contributions of migrants in countries of origin on social development, with particular attention to any gender specific nature of contributions.
- Improve social development outcomes for immigrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees, as well as those left behind in countries of origin.
- Address the effects and drivers of emigration that are connected to social development dimensions, as well as specific emigration patterns of medical and education professionals.

UNCTs in countries of origin

Activities to promote sustainable social development provide UNCTs with several programming options to engage with emigrant populations. Migrants' contributions can support efforts to achieve universal health coverage (SDG target 3.8), free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education for all girls and boys (SDG target 4.1) and access to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education (SDG target 4.3) and strengthen social protection systems and measures for all, including floors (SDG target 1.3).

- The impact of migration on social development can be assessed at the output level, such as investment in health by the migrants and/or the household as well as at the outcome level, i.e. improved health outcomes manifested in higher life expectancy and lower maternal and child morbidity and mortality. Subsequently, UNCTs can establish programmes that strengthen the social development outcomes and address the shortcomings and implement migrant-sensitive policies and services.
- Remittances can strengthen the education, health, and social development systems and positive outcomes for recipient households. UNCT activities can help establish health insurance systems that are – at least partly – funded by remittances or provide incentives, such as matching grants for allocations of remittances for education. On the other hand, such programmes have to be careful to avoid exacerbating existing inequalities. If well-channelled remittances can result in a trickle-down effect by providing employment opportunities in the community.
- Emigrants can transmit social norms that have the potential to increase the resident population's focus on health and education outcomes as well as social and political issues (including gender equality), so-called social remittances. Thus information campaigns in

⁵⁵ The two terms 'social protection' and 'social security' are used interchangeably in ILO publications and encompass a broad variety of policy instruments, including social insurance, social assistance, universal benefits and other forms of cash transfers, as well as measures to ensure effective access to health care and other benefits in kind aiming at securing social protection.

these fields could partner with diaspora organizations to disseminate information and to reach out to populations that are often hard to reach for government and UN actors.

- Migrants' philanthropic contributions and investments can be harnessed for social development, especially in the health and education sector. Increasingly, governments and development use crowdfunding platforms to connect diaspora donors and local development projects. For example, UNDP runs the Live Lebanon platform and other actors have used existing platforms such as Kiva and Kickstarter to channel funds into development activities. It is important to align such endeavours to long-term development planning and local and national governance processes that can ensure sustainability of the endeavours that can verify the need on the ground and the absence of duplication.
- Diaspora actors can return temporarily to share their knowledge related to healthcare or education, or they can lead health missions. Visiting scholars and student exchange programmes between origin and destination countries can serve to maintain contacts between diasporas and home countries. Related programs need to ensure that such activities are coordinated and integrated into larger health care and education system. Otherwise these contributions risk being without significant impact. The benefits of social connections extend to people's health and to the probability of finding a job, as well as to various characteristics of the neighbourhood where people live (e.g. crime or the performance of schools).
- Migrants' earnings abroad can contribute to private and public pensions systems. This can encourage and enable return migration, as well as have positive effects for weak pension systems in many countries of origin.
- Provide returned migrants with training and re-training to increase their labour market integration possibilities.
- To increase social protection coverage of returned migrants, UNCTs can work to strengthen the migrant workers' rights to social security through effective international coordination, including promoting the portability of social protection rights and benefits, e.g., through support to countries of origin to conclude bilateral agreements with countries of residence.
- Countries of origin can also play a significant role in ensuring minimum social protection coverage through basic income for their workers abroad in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care, in particular, where very limited coverage is granted under the legislation of destination country. Unilateral measures of the countries of origin can include, for instance, the possibility of insurance coverage on a voluntary basis under national social security legislation or the registration to a Workers Welfare Fund.
- Especially in high-migration corridors, UNCTs can consult with countries of origin and facilitate dialogue between countries of origin and destination to discuss what to include in bilateral agreements. ILO Recommendation No. 86 on Migration for Employment includes a Model Agreement that UNCTs are encouraged to promote. The bilateral agreements may include provisions on health, social security, housing, etc. Furthermore, agreements and memoranda of understanding are an important mechanism to improve labour rights, recruitment practices through e.g. the establishment of standard contracts, regulate recruitment policies, and protect migrant workers, especially domestic migrant workers from exploitation and precarious working conditions.

- Bilateral cooperation could also ease the exchange of students, academics and researchers, and assist in the progress of study and employment opportunities in both countries.
- Sign and implement recognition of skills agreements with main countries of destination and adopt labour competency regional norms to ensure the recognition of labour certification of migrants at the regional level.

UNCTs in countries of destination: Increase capabilities and social development outcomes

Migration and obtaining refuge can lead to enhanced education and health incomes for migrants. However, oftentimes migrants, refugees, and displaced persons have limited access to education and health systems, rendering them vulnerable and impeding sustainable development outcomes. Irregular migrants are particularly vulnerable since many of them are afraid to access services for fear of deportation. For this reason the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development stresses that people who are vulnerable, particularly refugees, IDPs and migrants, must be empowered (paragraph 23).

- In the area of social security, receiving countries can enter into bilateral and multilateral agreements on social protection with countries of origin as described above and adopt unilateral measures for enhancing migrant workers' access to social protection. In the absence of a bilateral social security agreement entered into by the Parties, unilateral measures from countries of employment are of particular importance. Those can include equality of treatment with the nationals of the receiving country enshrined in national social security legislation, as well as inclusion of provisions allowing for the payment of benefits abroad. Similarly, both labour and social security laws should apply regardless of the worker's nationality. As such, their personal scope of application should be as broad as possible, so as to include traditionally excluded categories of workers.
- Establish and maintain national Social Protection Floors (SDG 1.3) comprising basic social security guarantees to ensure at a minimum that, over the life cycle, all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security. As per article 6 of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), such guarantees should be provided to at least all residents and children, as defined in national laws and regulations and subject to a country's existing international obligations. As such, migrants should have access to these basic social security guarantees in the State where they reside, as well as in their home country. Should there be legal provisions or bilateral or multilateral agreements in place providing for higher levels of protection, or should the countries concerned be parties to international or regional Conventions containing higher requirements with regards to migrants' social security rights (e.g. ILO Convention No. 118 and No. 157) these should prevail.
- The Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) and Art. 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) state that States are under the obligation to respect the right to education and health by, inter alia, refraining from denying or limiting equal access for all persons, including asylum seekers and migrants in an irregular situation, to preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative health services. All persons, irrespective of their nationality, residency or immigration status are entitled to primary and emergency health services. UNCTs should assess de facto and de iure impediments to the exercise of such rights for certain populations and promote the effective access to quality services in this regard.

- Address legislative and policy frameworks that limit the rights of immigrants, IDPs, refugees, and asylum seekers to primary, secondary, tertiary, and vocational education. Implement programmes to disseminate information and to affect the social norms governing migrants', refugees', and IDPs' access to quality education. This also relates to endeavours to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes (SDG target 4.1); ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university (SDG target 4.3); increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship (SDG target 4.4); and to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations (SDG target 4.5).
- Similarly, address regulatory and practical obstacles for male and female migrants, refugees, and IDPs to access national social protection floors, including safety nets, other social protection schemes, universal health coverage and access to quality essential health services (SDG target 3.8), as well as their universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (SDG target 6.1) universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (SDG target 7.1). UNDAFs can include specific outcome indicators that assess the outcomes for refugees, IDPs, and other target populations, as does the UNDAF in the Central African Republic for maternal mortality, in Chad for sanitary and nutrition services, in Congo on social protection, in Egypt multi-dimensional child poverty among migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker children.
- Large-scale influxes of migrants, refugees, and IDPs can constitute challenges for local authorities to provide quality public services for the overall populations, including health, education, and social welfare support. UNCTs can provide additional support to these localities to provide such services.
- A range of social development policies and programmes can actively promote integration of immigrants, refugees, and IDPs, including through cultural and language trainings. Such activities can also seek to build social bridges between different population groups and between state institutions and immigrants, refugees, and IDPs. Economic integration might enrich the production diversity in the host country and give a cultural added value to some economic sectors. The artisanal products made by migrants and refugees are a great example of this.
- UNCTs can work to promote tolerance and combat xenophobia and racial discrimination, including by highlighting the positive social, cultural and economic contributions of migrants and calling for zero tolerance of discrimination, racism and xenophobia.
- UNDAFs can aim at strengthening social security for internal migrants, as does the framework in China that includes concrete activities on improving access to and quality of health services for migrant and ethnic minority groups.

Effects and Drivers of Emigration

Addressing the lack of quality education, health care and social safety networks in the home country can also reduce the necessity to emigrate for individuals and families, thus making

migration rather a choice than a forced decision. In source communities, emigration can also have negative and positive effects that UNCTs can target with tailored interventions.

- Large-scale emigration of highly skilled migrants, including teachers, doctors, and nurses can undermine the professional education and health system in countries of origin. For this reason, SDG target 3.c aims at training and *retaining* of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and Small Island Developing States. While migration should not be prevented or inhibited, UNCTs can devise incentive structures that provide quality health services and education professionals with opportunities at home, especially in rural and underserved areas.
- On the other hand, student migration can be increased through the expansion of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, Small Island Developing States and African countries (SDG target 4.b).
- Strengthening links with private sectors, chambers of commerce, federations and industries to ensure vocational and other training offers are aligned with international standards and in line not only with national but also with labour market needs of main receiving countries. Thus, activities can reduce barriers to the recognition of qualifications and diplomas at least in non-strictly regulated occupations.
- UNCTs can also reinforce existing information mechanism on possible health risks in destination countries, thus, using health promotion to make migration safer.
- Children and elderly staying behind in communities of origin can constitute a challenge for social development of the involved individuals and the communities at large. Targeted interventions by UNCTs can aim at addressing the specific needs of children and family members left behind, e.g., through capacity-building of interdisciplinary teams of social workers, schools, community outreach officers, and psycho-social services.

For the Country Analysis: Assess the Policy and Institutional Environment for Migration and Social Development

Policy and institutional environment

- Is any strategic planning exercise on social development being developed? Does it take into consideration the links between migration and social development?
- Does educational policy take into account migration considerations (e.g. student mobility, alignment of educational programs at tertiary level and vocational education to domestic and overseas skills demand)?
- Does the current health policy take into consideration migration issues (Immigration/emigration of health professionals, mobility and migration implications of HIV/AIDS, access to quality health services for migrants in the national territory)?
- Are there tailored programs and mechanisms in place to facilitate the sociocultural integration of migrants (i.e. cultural and linguistic orientation in the host country, pre-departure orientation for migrants, access to information for potential migrants)?
- Do migrants, refugees, IDPs and their children have access to national education systems? Are there any educational programmes targeting migrant children?

- Do social protection systems, social protection policies or strategies, contributory and non-contributory schemes, social protection delivery mechanisms as well as national social protection floors including safety nets cover migrants, refugees, stateless persons and IDPs?
- Do migrants, refugees, IDPs and their children have effective access to national health services?
- Are there any technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programs particularly targeting migrants (for overseas labour markets, for foreigners in domestic economy)? What is the role of the central and local authorities and CSOs in such programs?
- Are there any certification mechanisms and institutions?
- Are there any bilateral agreements in place or being developed by authorities to organise migration and regulate the conditions of transfer and employment of migrants, including refugees and displaced persons?
- Are there any agreements, policies, programs or initiatives concerning the recognition of foreign qualifications, certificates or diplomas?
- Is the country part of any regional consultative process aimed at developing common framework for skills certification and recognition and validation of diplomas?
- Are there any restrictions/ barriers in the current social security or welfare policies preventing migrants the full access to social security and assistance services (e.g. migratory status, duration of residence, internal mobility, coverage in country of origin, family age bars, gender or others)?
- Are there agreements and instruments in place to facilitate the portability of social benefits?
- Are synergies between refugee programs and local development programs fostered to promote social cohesion, gender equality, reduce xenophobic attitudes and create a better protection environment?

Extent and impact of human mobility

- The analysis should include international migration data (levels, trends, characteristics), but also give due attention to key variables that affect the integration of migrants, including their legal status, country of origin, reasons for migrating, duration of stay, period of arrival, etc. International migrants, in particular those in transit and those in an irregular situation, may have trouble accessing medical care, including sexual reproductive health services. The analysis should highlight the limitations migrants and refugees have in accessing such care and how such access compares to that of citizens. In preparing national migration profiles, the native-born or national population living abroad should also be included, highlighting the linkages of the expatriate population to their home countries through remittances, trade, foreign direct investment, etc. International migration is a major component of population dynamics that affect the health status, highlight the

limitations to access to quality health services in general, and access to reproductive health services by migrants and/or refugees.⁵⁶

- Analyze the reasons for migration by determining the push and pull factors of migration in the country, identifying any gendered differences. Push factors at origin may include political, social or environmental factors, conflict, lack of employment, etc. Pull factors at destination include better education, differentials in salaries, career opportunities, etc.

⁵⁶ United Nations Population Fund (2010) Population Situation Analysis (PSA): A Conceptual and Methodological Guide.

Chapter 6 – Agriculture, Rural Development and Human Mobility

This chapter highlights the linkages between migration, agriculture and rural development and how migration-related aspects can be considered by UNCTs in agriculture and rural development policies, strategies, and programmes to enhance the benefits of migration and address the root causes of distress migration and displacement.

Strategic Options

Activities by UNCTs with regard to rural development have to consider whether activities are warranted to address one of the below three areas:

- Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people from rural areas within and across countries.
- Address the root causes of distress⁵⁷ rural-out migration, particularly of youth, by promoting viable livelihoods options in rural areas.
- Support the developmental effects of migration for agriculture and rural areas, harnessing the contributions of migrants in their communities of origin.

Understand the drivers and patterns of migration and improve data collection

Poverty, lack of decent employment opportunities, political instability and environmental shocks and stresses are among the main reasons for people to leave their communities and countries. While the global debate concentrates on understanding and regulating international migratory flows, the large majority of migrants, about 762 million, moves internally within countries, mainly from rural to urban areas but increasingly also from a rural to another rural location.⁵⁸

To support effective policy-making, UNCTs should encourage the analysis and collection of data on both internal and international movements exploring the links between the two (see Chapter 3). International and internal migration are likely to be connected.⁵⁹ However, there is still a paucity of information on those links. Internal migration from rural to urban areas can be the first step for moving abroad, to neighbouring countries or to other continents. In some cases, this process can take up several years.

Understanding the drivers of migration, its gender dimension and the variety of migratory patterns is particularly relevant in the context of efforts to reduce poverty, vulnerability and food insecurity. Internal and seasonal migration is typically undertaken by the rural poor. International migration entails some costs and may not be affordable for the poorest, due to their limited resources, skills, and networks. Therefore, with few viable livelihoods opportunities in rural areas and no other option than to move, many rural people end up moving within their country of origin or to neighbouring countries, some of them seasonally or for limited time. Seasonal migration is typically linked to the agricultural calendar and can provide opportunities to households to diversify and supplement their income and protect their assets during the agriculture lean season.

⁵⁷ See note 61 for a definition of the term “distress migration”.

⁵⁸ United Nations (2013). *International Migration Report 2013*, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.

⁵⁹ See, King, R. and Skeldon, R. (2010). ‘Mind the gap!’ integrating approaches to internal and international migration. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 36(10), 1619-1646; Otoi, A., Titan, E. & Dumitrescu, R. 2014. *Internal and International Migration: is a dichotomous approach justified?* 2nd World Conference on Business, Economics and Management. Paper prepared by Procedia - Social and Behavioural Sciences, 109: 1011-1015.

It is important that UNDAFs adequately account for rural migration to facilitate safe and regular mobility of people within and across countries. Failing to recognize the drivers and patterns of internal migration might lead to exclude the poorest and most vulnerable groups of the population from migration policies and programmes, thereby underestimating their needs. It is also a missed opportunity to harness the developmental impacts of migration for agriculture and rural areas.

To address data and evidence gaps, UNCTs should promote:

- The inclusion of migration issues (internal and international) into existing surveys and diagnostics, including aspects related to circular and seasonal migration. This may include social, economic and labour force surveys, investment and agricultural surveys, as well as urban and regional surveys.
- The disaggregation of available data (by sex, age and location-rural/urban) to better understand the root causes of distress migration and internal displacement and their impacts on agriculture and rural areas, including in protracted crises ⁶⁰ and fragile countries.
- The analysis and evaluation of policies and programmes to take advantage of the positive effects of migration on agriculture and rural areas, while mitigating the risks associated with a large rural exodus, especially of youth.

Address the root causes of distress rural out-migration

The term ‘distress migration’ refers to all those migratory movements that are undertaken in conditions where the individual and/or the household perceive that there are no other livelihoods options viable to them to move out of poverty, except to migrate.⁶¹

The widespread poverty and economic stagnation in many rural areas are among the key drivers of distress rural out-migration. Distress migration is mainly triggered by poverty, food insecurity, inequality, poor income-generating opportunities and increased competition for scarce land and water resources. Youth are more likely to migrate. Many move out of rural areas because of lack of decent jobs and the unattractiveness of low productivity agriculture. Food shortages due to shocks like droughts and food price volatility, as well as political instability and conflicts also frequently result in rural out-migration. Climate change causing environmental degradation and extreme weather events may contribute as well to migration and displacement.

As UNCTs engage with government partners and relevant stakeholder on migration issues, the following points should be considered to address the root causes of distress rural out-migration:

- Migration is vital to the livelihoods, and thus resilience, of many rural households, and it is also part of structural transformation processes. Investing in agricultural and rural development can be an effective means to address the root causes of distress rural out-migration. Given that poverty remains a predominantly rural phenomenon, policies and programmes that drive sustainable growth, commercialization, gender responsive

⁶⁰ The definition of protracted crisis is fluid, reflecting the compounded nature of shocks and stresses behind. Indeed, protracted crises share a set of (not necessarily all) characteristics, including: (i) duration or longevity; (ii) conflict; (iii) weak governance or public administration; (iv) breakdown of local institutions; and (v) unsustainable livelihood systems and poor food-security outcomes (FAO 2010, *The State of Food Insecurity*).

⁶¹ FAO 2016. *Rural youth migration patterns out of distress and opportunities in agro-related activities: A FAO conceptual framework*. Rome (Forthcoming).

measures and inclusiveness in the agriculture sector can contribute substantially to reduce poverty, alleviate food insecurity and therefore reduce distress migration.

- Addressing the root causes of distress migration means creating viable opportunities for people living in rural areas and increasing the resilience of rural households and communities to shocks and stresses. More and better jobs in rural areas will offer alternatives to migration to those who would like to stay. Likewise, promoting the sustainable management of natural resources will contribute to reduce tensions and conflicts over resources, decrease the likelihood of extreme weather events, and promote environmental sustainable livelihoods.
- Building the resilience of rural households and displaced persons, along with promoting conflict prevention and mitigation will increase stability and prevent the recurrence of displacement. In contexts of forced displacement and protracted crises, a coordinated response between humanitarian and development actors is crucial. Providing livelihood strategies for migrants, refugees and IDPs, including by addressing possible obstacles to the exercise of land and property rights, can contribute to reduce tensions that can lead to further destabilization of entire regions and to massive displacement. For people in protracted displacement, no longer living in camps, issues related to gender, employment and livelihoods opportunities need to be taken into account when designing programmes and interventions.

UNCTs in countries of origin: harnessing migration for agriculture and rural development

Migration can generate both positive and negative effects on countries of origin, transit and destination. While the general economic and social benefits of migration are discussed in chapter 4 and 5 respectively, this chapter focuses on the impacts on areas of origin, with particular reference to agriculture and rural development.⁶²

Migration is often a risk mitigation strategy adopted by households to improve and diversify their sources of income. Migration can reduce pressures on local labour markets, land and natural resources, translating not only into more employment opportunities and higher wages for those who remain⁶³, but also in a better distribution of labour during the agricultural lean season.

Remittances reduce liquidity constraints and provide insurance in case of shocks and stresses. Income from remittances can also enhance all dimensions of food security. By adding to the household income, they enable poor households to access more, higher quality and nutritious food. Remittances invested in productive activities in agriculture (buying physical capital, fertilizers or improving the qualities of cultivated land) or elsewhere (education of children or paying for health services) can increase current and future incomes, enhance nutritional status and thus contribute to sustainable food security.

Migrants can also make significant contributions to the development of their areas of origin through the transfer of know-how and technologies, as well as through the engagement of diaspora

⁶² FAO 2015. *Reducing distress migration through decent rural employment*. Rural transformations - Information Note #4/Decent rural employment.

⁶³ Lucas, R.E.B. 2015. *Internal migration in developing economies: an overview*. KNOMAD Working Paper 6. Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development.

groups. Especially Diaspora members and returnees might foster the modernization of agriculture and the creation of new job opportunities for youth.

The increasing financial capacity and entrepreneurial inclination of many migrants may gradually change the nature of peasant agriculture, moving from subsistence to more commercial farming.⁶⁴ Migrant households can in certain contexts be more likely to use new farming technologies and improve agricultural productivity, and to undertake riskier but higher-return agricultural activities.⁶⁵

Finally, migration can break down traditional roles and barriers and may contribute to social and economic empowerment, especially of rural women and youth.

However, if not adequately managed, migration might pose serious challenges for agriculture and rural areas. In countries of origin, migration can hinder agricultural production and overall domestic economic development due to losses in human capital and agricultural labour, especially when the youngest and most productive workers migrate.

Migration of young men may cause ageing and feminization of rural populations, with the risk of additional work burdens for those left behind, especially women and children. Migration might be associated also with an increase in inequality between remittance-recipients and non-recipients and can also trigger some changes in land use and titling, where remittances are used to convert agricultural land to other use, such as land for housing.

UNCTs should engage with government partners and relevant stakeholders to maximize the positive impacts of migration for agriculture and rural areas, while minimizing its negative effects. There are several programming options that can be considered, including:

- Creating more productive, gainful and stable employment opportunities in agriculture and rural areas. Countries should promote farm and non-farm employment opportunities around value chains linked to sustainable agriculture, agri-business development, green jobs and natural resource management. Interventions should prioritize women and youth, facilitating their access to credit, land and markets, as well as building their business and technical skills.
- Increasing access to safe and reliable remittance services, reducing the costs of transferring remittances, enabling migrants to remit more, and facilitating their investment in farm and non-farm activities to improve agriculture and support the creation of small and medium enterprises and off-farm businesses (See chapter 4). Attention should be put not only on international remittances but also on remittances sent by internal migrants.
- Improving financial inclusion and access to financial services in rural areas, by developing financial products tailored to agriculture activities and rural areas, and improving financial literacy of migrants and their households (See chapter 4) to enable migrants and their families to increase savings and invest into sustainable livelihoods strategies.
- Supporting voluntary and legal migration channels by fostering rural-urban linkages and opportunities for seasonal migration in agriculture.

⁶⁴ Mendola, M (2006) *Migration and technological change in rural households: complements or substitutes?* Journal of Development Economics. 85(1):150–175.

⁶⁵ Veljanoska, S. (2014) *Agricultural Risk and Remittances: The Case of Uganda*. International Congress, August 26-29, 2014, Ljubljana, Slovenia, European Association of Agricultural Economists.

- Supporting and rebuilding livelihoods of displaced persons through livelihood protection and promotion interventions. This includes complementing emergency assistance with efforts to promote employment creation, access to land, credit and resources for IDPs, as well as minimum social protection coverage through basic income for all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care.
- Supporting stabilization, recovery and resilience-building interventions to provide durable solutions to returnees, refugees, IDPs and host communities, thereby promoting reconstruction of local livelihoods and reducing tensions and conflicts over natural resources.
- Fostering return migration of potential agro-entrepreneurs and supporting countries to establish incentives and mechanisms for diaspora and returnees to: invest in rural areas of origin; transfer their skills and know-how acquired abroad; support entrepreneurship and the creation of small and medium enterprises; boost the adoption of new technologies; and open new market opportunities for rural communities.
- Extending the coverage of Labour Market Information Systems to rural areas and agriculture activities, by enhancing the capacities of local and national institutions to support job seekers, particularly youth and women, and provide information on labour migration opportunities and decent work standards.
- Organizing pre-departure training and information campaigns in rural areas of origin on migrants' rights and obligations, recruitment processes, skills recognition and employment opportunities within the country and abroad.

For the Country Analysis: Assess the Policy and Institutional Environment for Migration and Rural Development

Policy and institutional environment

- Do agriculture and rural development policies, strategies and programmes include reference to migration? Do they account for internal or seasonal migration (e.g. rural-rural or rural-urban)? To what extent are employment and livelihoods issues considered also for migrants, refugees and IDPs?
- Do agriculture and rural development policies, strategies and programmes include assessments and diagnostics on the determinants of distress rural out-migration, especially of rural youth and women? Do they account for the links between migration/displacement, rural transformation processes and climate change?
- Do these assessments include analysis on the impacts of migration and remittances on local labour markets, wages, agricultural production, and food security outcomes?
- Do these assessments include analysis of the consequences of displacement both on areas of origin and on agriculture and rural livelihoods, in particular in relation to women?
- Are there any policies or programmes to mitigate the brain drain in rural areas linked to the exodus of rural youth or skilled workers?
- Is there any mechanism to support circular and seasonal migration? Do agriculture and rural development policies, strategies and programmes account for the management of labour/migratory flows needed to compensate any (seasonal) labour shortage in agriculture?

- Do migration policies, strategies and programmes include reference to rural migration? Do measures for the management of labour mobility account for the seasonality of agricultural calendars and the needs of agriculture and rural areas?
- Do agriculture and rural development policies, strategies and programmes provide concrete measures to improve the performance of the agricultural sector to attract youth and thus reduce distress rural out-migration (e.g. focusing on sustainable agricultural technologies, climate smart agriculture, green jobs, agri-business etc.)?
- Do agriculture and rural development policies, strategies and programmes include measures to facilitate access to land, credit and markets for rural youth to discourage distress rural out-migration? Are there measures to support skills development and job search?
- Do agriculture and rural development policies, strategies and programmes provide measures to support the livelihoods of IDPs (access to land, credit, skills development opportunities etc.) and the reintegration of displaced persons in rural areas?
- Are there any measures to increase access to safe and reliable remittance services at affordable costs in rural areas? Are there policies or mechanisms to facilitate the investment of remittances (individual and collective) in agriculture and in the rural non-farm economy?
- Are there targeted interventions to improve the financial literacy and inclusion of migrants and their families to facilitate the transfer of remittances and their investment in productive activities? Are there measures to support the development of specific rural financial services and products, also tailored to the needs of rural youth and agricultural activities?
- Is there any mechanism to encourage the return of skilled migrants or potential agro-entrepreneurs? Is there any mechanism for the reintegration of refugees and IDPs?
- Is there any policy supporting diaspora investments in rural areas and the transfer of skills and know-how?
- Is there any measure in place to extend pre-departure gender sensitive information packages (e.g. on migrants rights, skills and qualifications, employment opportunities, etc.) to rural areas to facilitate informed decisions by migrants and their households?
- Are there any labour market information systems in place that ensure coverage of rural areas and agricultural value chains?
- What inter-institutional mechanisms or platforms are in place to relate migration, agriculture and rural development in the country? Are agricultural and rural stakeholders (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Producers' Organizations, etc.) invited to participate in migration working groups at country level and consulted in the development of migration policies, strategies and programmes?

Extent and impact of human mobility

- How many migrants and refugees work in the agribusiness sector?
- To what extent are remittances to households in rural areas critical for their livelihood strategies?
- What is the size and composition of the diaspora from rural and agricultural areas?
- What is the potential of diaspora investments for agricultural investments?

Chapter 7 – Climate Change, the Environment and Human Mobility

This chapter elaborates on the linkages between climate change, environmental development, and human mobility (displacement, planned relocation, migration) and how human mobility-related aspects can be considered in strategies and programming activities related to climate change adaptation, and environment, and disaster risk reduction.

Strategic Options

Activities by UNCTs with regard to climate change, environmental development and human mobility have to consider whether activities are warranted to address one of the below three areas:

- Prevent and reduce internal and cross-border displacement due to climate change;
- Human Mobility as Adaptation: facilitate voluntary migration and participatory and dignified planned relocation;
- Other activities: Harnessing Diaspora contributions, environmental impact assessment and indicator development.

Prevent and reduce internal and cross-border displacement in the context of climate change

The impact of climate change on human mobility is multifaceted. Sea level rise may degrade living conditions in river deltas and other densely populated low-lying regions in the world and is already causing internal relocation and displacement in some countries. Rising sea levels may lead to significant loss of territory in some small-island States. Climate change is also associated with droughts and desertification, which affect the livelihoods of families, particularly those of subsistence farmers. Finally, climate change can contribute to the increased frequency of extreme weather events and natural disasters, including cyclones, storms and floods.⁶⁶ In addition, resource scarcity and climate-induced factors are often responsible for conflicts and can lead to massive displacements. Climate change can disproportionately impact women, e.g., they spend increasing hours walking to water sources to fetch water for household duties, limit their food consumption in times of food shortages to provide for other family members, etc.

Climate change and environmental factors are rarely the sole cause of human mobility. People tend to move for a variety of reasons, including economic and social factors. Moreover, the environment has always been a key factor in migration dynamics, either because of the direct impact of environmental degradation or disasters on human mobility or through its impact on socio-economic conditions. Too often, attention is solely focused on the immediate consequences of sudden-onset disasters, such as floods, cyclones or hurricanes. Yet, in the long run, the silent crises generated by slow-onset environmental degradation will also affect many people.⁶⁷ For this reason, the Nansen Initiative's Agenda for the protection of cross-border displaced persons in the context of disasters and climate change, as well as the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction stress that climate and disaster-related human mobility are cross-cutting issues. They require strengthened action at all levels, including humanitarian action, human rights protection,

⁶⁶ Global Migration Group (GMG) Statement on the Impact of Climate Change (15 November 2011), available at www.globalmigrationgroup.org/sites/default/files/uploads/english.pdf.

⁶⁷ Global Migration Group (GMG) Statement on the Impact of Climate Change (15 November 2011), available at www.globalmigrationgroup.org/sites/default/files/uploads/english.pdf.

migration management, protection of refugee and other forcibly displaced people, disaster risk reduction and management, climate change adaptation, and development. The UNFCCC Paris Agreement also highlights the need to avert, minimize and address displacement in the context of climate change.

UNCTs can support governments to take measures, including in their National Adaptation Plans, and in close consultation with communities at risk of displacement, to prevent and reduce internal and cross-border displacement in the context of climate change by:

- Mitigating 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. For example the UNDAF in Azerbaijan includes an output that aims at reducing rural to urban displacement and migration by increasing access to environmentally sustainable water supply for rural communities.
- Tackling 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.
- Increasing the resilience of vulnerable populations to enable them to remain where they live if they choose to do so.⁶⁸ As climate change often first affects the livelihood strategies of vulnerable populations, UNCTs can work with government and other development partners to consider the relationship between climate change and mobility in poverty reduction strategies and national development plans. UNCTs can further support livelihood and building comprehensive social protection systems for ensuring protection to potential and actual populations who are forced to move because of environmental factors, with an emphasis on gender-specific needs and capabilities. For example, 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.
- Recognising and mitigating the gendered dynamics of the effects of climate change.

To foster environmental sustainability and mitigating and adapting to climate change, the UNDAFs in Uruguay and Gambia envision integrating migration into disaster reduction and prevention plans, UNDAFs in Cambodia and Ethiopia recognize that environmental degradation has also led to displacement and forced migration, both internally and across borders, and UNDAFs in Armenia, Belize, and Chile explicitly recognize the importance of considering displacement and migration when addressing the impacts of climate change.⁶⁹

These activities also relate to SDGs that explicitly focus on strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries (13.1), to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (13.2) and to improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning (13.3). Well-managed adaptation strategies also contribute to target 11.5 of the SDGs that aims to reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to

⁶⁸ Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility. Human Mobility. In the Context of Climate Change UNFCCC- PARIS COP-21 (November 2015).

⁶⁹ Even where environmental causes of migration are not related to climate change, as for example in Rwanda's UNDAF that recognizes natural disasters, such as volcanoes, as a significant threat to displacement.

global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations. This also corresponds to SDG target 11.b that aims at increasing the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change.

Human Mobility as Adaptation: facilitate voluntary migration and participatory and dignified planned relocation

Human mobility is an effective adaptation strategy to climate change and environment-induced changes in livelihood opportunities and living conditions. UNCTs can work with partners to facilitate these movements and to increase the safety of these processes.

- Vulnerable populations often do not have the financial and social capital to leave territories affected by climate change and disaster, leading to “trapped” populations.⁷⁰ Well-managed relocation and adaptation to climate change and reaction to natural disasters have to consider these populations and may facilitate their migration or relocation. Facilitating migration may include circular, temporary or permanent, internal or international migration.
- UNCTs can promote the awareness of vulnerable and marginalized population of both sudden and slow-onset effects of climate changes and start considering migration and planned relocation as an adaptation strategy. These activities are also connected to SDG target 13.3 on awareness-raising and human capacity on climate change adaptation (13.3).
- It is important for UNCTs to increase the legal safeguards and rights for persons displaced by climate change and environmental factors. To pay particular attention to the human rights situation of all people affected by the consequences of climate change, regardless of their legal status: international human rights law, including the fundamental principle of non-discrimination, as well as specific instruments such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, should guide States' action towards people who are displaced as a result of environmental factors.⁷¹ This is also emphasized in the preamble of the Paris Agreement that acknowledges that it is important to respect, promote and consider obligations on human rights and migrants when taking action to address climate change.
- UNCTs can bolster preparedness strategies at central and local levels to ensure proper assistance and protection for people on the move and strengthen the resilience and enabling sustainable solutions for communities that have to move or are already displaced, as well as the communities that host them. Thus, Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Risk Reduction systems should plan the identification, protection, and documentation of displaced persons and migrants, as is foreseen by the UNDAF in Gambia.

⁷⁰ Foresight: Migration and Global Environmental Change. 2011. The Government Office for Science, London.

⁷¹ Global Migration Group (GMG) Statement on the Impact of Climate Change (15 November 2011), available at www.globalmigrationgroup.org/sites/default/files/uploads/english.pdf.

- UNCTs can support governments to establish gender responsive policies related to managing loss and damage should address climate change-related displacement which cannot be avoided.

Other activities: Harnessing Diaspora contributions, environmental impact assessment and indicator development

Other programming activities of UNCTs with regard to climate change, environment and migration include the following:

- Migrants and their financial, technical, and norm-setting contributions can contribute to offsetting the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. For example, development actors explore the potential of harnessing impact investment and crowdfunding from emigrants and diaspora populations as part of a new and emerging set of solutions to build green infrastructure, renewable energy and climate change adaptation. This can also create green jobs, especially targeting young people. UNCTs can also support governments to bring in diaspora experts on environment, risk reduction, and climate change related questions that would support relevant strategies.
- UNCTs can work with government partners to embed migration dynamics, including migration as a trigger, as well as a consequence of environment degradation, into environmental impact assessments.
- UNCTs can plan exploring the complex interrelations between climate change and human mobility by collecting data, develop expertise and build capacity to address this challenge, including through close cooperation between the climate and social sciences communities. This may include creating meaningful indicators for assessing human mobility-related elements of the human mobility-environment nexus.

For the Country Analysis: Assess the Policy and Institutional Environment for Climate Change, the Environment and Migration

Policy and institutional environment

- Does any assessment of environmental impacts (including slow and sudden changes) take into consideration the gendered interplays between climate change-environment degradation and human mobility?
- Is the country part of any disaster risk reduction (DRR) framework or is any DRR strategy being developed?
- Are there resources / mechanisms in place for increasing awareness of affected populations of the risks of climate change and are the central/local authorities actively supporting these initiatives?
- Is there any sectoral policy that considers migration and planned relocation as a coping mechanism for adaptation mechanisms to climate change and environmental factors?
- Do existing policies and services effectively facilitate migration and plan for relocation as adaptation mechanisms (social integration, employment integration after relocation and alternative livelihoods)?

- Are there any sectoral policies, programmes or initiatives that focus on the creation of green jobs as a means to mitigate incentives to migrate or forced displacement?
- Are there any preventive strategies in case of natural, climate-related or man-made disasters that consider human mobility implications including displacement, planned organized relocation, and no mobility options?
- Is there any strategy in place to minimize the negative impact of environment-induced human mobility on receiving communities (i.e., by proper housing policies, labour market diversification, circular mobility schemes) whilst maximizing potential positive effects? In case of planned relocation, do policies or existing strategies take into consideration the participation of local communities in order to avoid potential tensions?
- Are there any urbanization policies that consider the human mobility implications of climate change or environmentally induced human mobility and migration in urban planning, service provision and access to urban labour markets? Have there been efforts to implement the New Urban Agenda in regards to the contribution of migrants, refugees, and IDPs to cities and strengthened urban-rural linkages?
- Is there any strategy for minimizing the loss of livelihoods in case of natural, climate-related or man-made disasters being developed? If yes, does the strategy contain any employment/self-employment-related measures? Is the strategy being implemented and what is the role of different actors?
- Are social and assistance services available for stranded population and IDPs?
- Does internal or international human mobility put pressure on local resources (environment, livelihoods) and if so, are there any strategies to cope with such pressures?

Extent and impact of human mobility

- What is the population that is currently affected and that will be affected in the future by environmental changes? How will this affect human mobility, especially for vulnerable populations?
- What is the size and composition of the diaspora from areas affected by climate change?
- Does the diaspora contribute in any way to the protection of the environment through financial or social remittances or skills/knowledge transfer on environmental management? Particularly, are there considerable or potential skill transfers from diaspora members relating to adaptation?

Chapter 8 – Good Governance, Rule of Law and Human Mobility

This chapter sheds light on how UNDAFs can consider the link between migration, displacement and policies on governance, rights, the rule of law, accountability, and civic participation. For the sake of clarity, this chapter is different from Chapter 2 on Levels and Institutions of Migration Governance that deals with what schemes in the domestic, regional and international arena have been designed to ‘govern’ migration and to ‘manage’ the flows, including the applicable normative frameworks.

Strategic Options

With regard to activities on good governance and the rule of law, UNCTs have a wide array of strategic programming options in following areas:

UNCTs in host communities:

- Access to justice, gender equality and rights of migrants, refugees, returnees and IDPs, including activities regarding human trafficking and smuggling
- Asylum systems and good governance for refugees
- Xenophobia and perception of immigrants, refugees, and IDPs
- Civic participation of immigrants, refugees and IDPs
- Strengthen public services of local communities

UNCTs in communities of origin:

- Harness diasporas for good governance
- Eliminate human trafficking and smuggling
- Rights training and empowerment

UNCTs in communities of origin and destination:

- International/bilateral efforts of migration governance to coordinate the fight against criminal networks across borders, this way, preventing human trafficking and migrant smuggling
- UNCTs can support the advancement of laws and policies at the national level coherent with bilateral and regional agreements and/or facilitate negotiations of e.g. minimum standards for labour protection of migrant worker and model bilateral labour agreements, access to public services and public participation in countries of destination, as well as upon return and reintegration into communities of origin.
- UNCTs can monitor if process across borders to combat human trafficking and smuggling adhere to standards of international law, including human rights and refugee law, and do not criminalize the victims of trafficking, or undermine the right to seek asylum.

UNCTs in host communities: Access to justice and rights of migrants, refugees, returnees and IDPs

Migration can lead to increased risks for migrants, refugees and IDPs, both at their destination and while being in transit, such as gender-based violence, becoming victims of human trafficking and other human rights abuses, as well as to limited access to justice and services. To address the specific vulnerabilities of these populations, UNCTs can engage in the following activities:

- UNCTs can devise specific programmes to uphold the human rights of refugees, migrants and IDPs, especially for vulnerable groups, such as minors, children, women, undocumented persons, migrant domestic workers, displaced ethnic minorities, and others. This can include collaborations with human rights institutions and civil society to raise awareness, monitor and document and report human rights violations.
 - This may also include measures to ensure humane, gender responsive conditions in migration detention centres or to develop alternatives to detention for migrants, as does Mexico's UNDAF or the Kyrgyz Republic's UNDAF, which promotes safeguarding the rights of internal migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons and promoting their legal, economic and social integration and supports social cohesion.
 - Specific attention should be paid to ensure protection from and build capacities to prevent gender-based violence, child abuse, hazardous child labour and trafficking, and other forms of violence. In particular, populations living in camps lack legal recourse, and protection of their human rights, including economic, social, and cultural rights. Specifically in encampment situations and for populations in an irregular situation appropriate programmes and policies have to be established that safeguard the rights and integrity of refugees, migrants and IDPs. These activities also promote the elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation (SDG target 5.2), to prevent violence (SDG targets 16.1 and 16.a), to protect fundamental freedoms (SDG target 16.10), to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere (SDG targets 5.2) and to promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development (SDG target 16.b).
 - UNCTs can build the capacities of security forces, including immigration officers, police and other civil servants to respect human rights of migrants, refugees, and displaced people.
- Immigrants, refugees, and IDPs often have difficulties effectively accessing the justice system and social services (e.g. education, health, social benefits, etc.) in their host communities. In some cases this extends to returnees. For this reason, UNCTs can strengthen national and local capacities to improve justice and security 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. This also includes ensuring that mechanisms are in place to provide legal services for migrants who have been exploited or abused or for those who have been detained due to their irregular status and supporting the police and border management in preventing transnational crime such as human trafficking. This corresponds to SDG target 16.3 to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. The UNDAFs in Costa Rica, Kyrgyz Republic, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, and Sudan aim to improve access to justice and guarantee full exercise of human rights to vulnerable populations, including migrants and refugees, and in Bosnia Herzegovina, Kosovo and

Somalia to IDPs and refugee-returnees. For example, one of the ten key areas for UN Development Cooperation in Bosnia Herzegovina's UNDAF focuses on 'Justice, Rule of Law, Human Rights and Refugee Protection.' The framework recognizes that violations of rights are more frequent for vulnerable groups, such as IDPs, women, migrants, Roma, the homeless, women, youth, elderly, and the disabled. It also highlights that fulfilling the rights of IDPs is an ongoing problem as they have been unable to secure sustainable livelihoods, access to basic health and education services, proper housing, and employment. Mexico's UNDAF aims at improving the access to justice of migrants and refugees, to improve the protection and promote the empowerment of vulnerable migrants, especially women and unaccompanied children, refugees and asylum seekers, including reducing kidnapping of migrants. The UNDAF foresees the implementation of a migration policy that respects human rights and safety. In Jamaica, strategic options with regard to migration are included under the UNDAF pillar on security, safety, and justice, including the vision for a policy framework for the protection of groups negatively affected by or vulnerable to the effects of migration.

- Legal identities are seminal for making a broad range of legal claims. UNCTs can support governments to adopt appropriate legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks to provide proof of identity, documentation, and civil registration to migrants, refugees, and IDPs. These endeavours should also aim at preventing and addressing statelessness that can be the consequence of certain legal constellations⁷² or of discriminatory registration procedures. Also SDG target 16.9 foresees to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
- A lack of strong anti-trafficking and anti-smuggling legislation and enforcement and lack of punishment of perpetrators results in a continuation of these crimes, which in turn leads to populations at greater risk of being trafficked. UNCTs can work with government and civil society partners to address human trafficking, which also reflects the particular emphasis of the need to eliminate human trafficking in the SDGs, especially of women and children (SDG targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2). Mexico's UNDAF aims to address the conditions that facilitate sexual violence and human trafficking, for migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons. This includes that it promotes to increase the number of victims of trafficking that will be considered for refugee status. Also Costa Rica's UNDAF is set to strengthen the capacity to deal with organized crime, including illegal trafficking of migrants and others.

UNCTs in host communities: Asylum systems and good governance for refugees

- Insufficient asylum and protection capacities of the host governments generally lead to deteriorated conditions of life and enhance risks of further displacement of refugees and asylum-seekers. UNCTs can build government capacities and support the establishment of gender responsive policy frameworks in line with the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees.

UNCTs in host communities: Xenophobia and perception of immigrants, refugees, and IDPs

- Immigration as well as an influx of certain groups of IDPs and refugees can lead to xenophobic and racist backlashes in the host communities and to ethnic tensions. To address

⁷² For example, children risk becoming stateless if the mother's country of origin determines that children obtain citizenship only from their father and the country of birth does not provide for birthright citizenship (*ius soli*) and the father is absent or unknown.

these, UNCTs can work 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,⁷³ as well as media training.

UNCTs in host communities: Civic participation of immigrants, refugees and IDPs

- UNCTs can support meaningful participation by immigrants, refugees, and IDPs in processes and decisions that affect their interests. In particular, populations living in camps lack meaningful representation. While IDPs and returnees often have the formal right to participate in democratic processes and other forms of stakeholder participation there are often hurdles for their effective participation that UNCTs can help to address. For example, Mexico's UNDAF seeks to strengthen dialogue with and civic participation of migrants.
- In countries with significant immigration, UNCTs can also support national authorities to create inclusive and gender responsive local democratic institutions (councils, etc.) that promote migrants' civic participation, and implement a legal and logistical framework that allows migrants to exercise their right to participate in some elections. For example, immigrants may participate 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.

UNCTs in host communities: Strengthen public services of local communities

- Large-scale influxes of immigrants, refugees, and IDPs can strain local infrastructures and can lead to governance challenges for local host communities to deliver public services to the entire population. In this regard, UNCTs can strengthen the resilience of municipalities to provide gender-sensitive public services to the affected communities, including participatory local development planning. This can also require to integrate displacement into Integrated Local Development Plans and to strengthen local institutions to support their implementation.⁷⁴

UNCTs in communities of origin and destination: Safeguard the rights of migrants

- Female migrants are faced with both prospects and challenges. Migration can advance gender equality and women's empowerment and can be a vehicle for enhancing the status of women and girls. However, gender inequalities, including violence against women, can increase with migration. Migration can also be accompanied by human rights violations, exploitation and abuse. Female migrants often face multiple discrimination on account of their nationality, immigration status as well as gender.⁷⁵

⁷³ 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.

⁷⁴ For details on the role of local development planning and municipalities, see UNDP (2017) *Municipalities and People on the Move: Cities' Development Policies for Successful Local Management of Migration and Displacement*. United Nations Development Programme. and JMID (2011) *Migration for Development: A Bottom-Up Approach. A Handbook for Practitioners and Policymakers*.

⁷⁵ Global Migration Group (2008) *International Migration and Human Rights. Challenges and Opportunities on the Threshold of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*.

- Strengthen the attention to awareness raising on rights and responsibilities of migrants through campaigns and pre-departure training. This should include information also on hiring practices, advocacy for the portability of social benefits, migrant workers' rights etc. Special attention should be given to women and youth, as well as to protect children (both migrant children and children left behind).
- UNCTs can promote education and awareness of migrants' rights and protection mechanisms in both, countries of origin and destination.

UNCTs in communities of origin: Harness diasporas for good governance

- Emigrants, refugees, and returnees can promote good governance and social norms that strengthen the rule of law and democratic participation. UNCTs can harness diaspora communities as interlocutors to increase good governance (transparency, accountability, and so on), knowledge transfer on public administration and the rule of law from emigrant communities to government institutions. To this end, UNCTs can increase collaboration between immigrant, diaspora, and domestic non-immigrant CSOs to strengthen the civil society sector.
- UNCTs can support meaningful participation by emigrants and refugees in processes and decisions that affect their interests. These processes should compensate for physical absence of these populations while not providing more influence on policy decisions than for local residents.
- To promote the inclusion of emigrants and diaspora populations, UNCTs can also work with national governments to establish appropriate citizenship policies for emigrants. Such policies can be important to avoid statelessness and they can have important repercussions for economic and social development and the voice of such populations.⁷⁶

UNCTs in communities of origin: Eliminate human trafficking and smuggling

- In addition to UNCTs in host countries, also UNCTs in communities of origin should promote anti-human trafficking and anti-human smuggling initiatives, including information and media campaigns.

For the Country Analysis: Assess the Policy and Institutional Environment for Good Governance, Rule of Law and Migration

Policy and institutional environment

- What international and domestic rights do migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees hold and how are these rights implemented?
- What domestic bodies are tasked with monitoring human rights and does the mandate include migrants and refugees? Are there any gender sensitive mechanisms to place complaints regarding migrants' human rights violations?
- What legal, regularly, and institutional frameworks are in place for asylum systems, refugee status determination, and the rights and status of refugees?

⁷⁶ Daniel Naujoks (2013) *Migration, Citizenship, and Development*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

- Are there protection mechanism in place to prevent irregular migration and offering positive alternatives?
- What anti-trafficking and anti-smuggling legislation and enforcement is in place and what are challenges to punish perpetrators? What protection of victims is in place and how are these rules implemented?
- What is the general perception of migration/migrants, refugees, returnees, and/or IDPs in the country? Is there any instrument in place to monitor perceptions about migration/minorities, discrimination, xenophobia or violence against migrants and other groups?
- What forms of civic participation are available for immigrants, emigrants, refugees, returnees, and IDPs? What practical challenges and obstacles exist for their effective use?
- Are there bilateral and/or regional agreements in place to strengthen good governance across borders increasing the governance capacities of countries of origin and destination?

Extent and impact of human mobility

- What is the impact of IDPs, immigrants and returnees on public services of local communities?
- What specific protection needs exist for different mobile populations?
- Can emigrant and diaspora populations play a role to promote good governance practices in their country of origin?

Chapter 9 – Peace, Security and Human Mobility

Generalized violence, war and armed conflicts are among the principal cause for displacements, as several UNDAFs recognize.⁷⁷ On the other hand, the UNDAF for Fiji and the Pacific region recognizes that migration and urbanization underpin conflict and instability in the region. Human mobility is intrinsically interlinked with a host of activities of UNCTs to promote enduring peace and inclusive security. This chapter explains the linkages between conflict, security, migration, and displacement and how migration-related aspects can be considered in peace and security strategies.

Strategic Options

Activities by UNCTs with regard to peace, security and human mobility have to consider whether activities are warranted to address one of the below five areas:

- Assessing the role of refugees, migrants, diasporas and IDPs in conflict analysis and peace building
- Providing humanitarian assistance and protection
- Providing resilience-based, gender sensitive development solutions for communities hosting crisis migrants, refugees and IDPs
- Promoting resilience-based gender sensitive development for returnees and communities with inflows of returnees
- Harnessing remittances and investments in times of crisis

Assessing the role of Refugees, Migrants, Diasporas and IDPs in conflict analysis and peacebuilding

- When conducting a conflict analysis, UNCTs should understand the role of displaced persons, refugees, immigrants, or diaspora communities for the onset, intensity, duration, and termination of conflict. These populations, or significant parts of them, could help or hinder peacebuilding efforts and their role and participation needs to be taken into account to achieve long-term stability. This includes the engagement of diaspora groups in settling conflict or in negotiating solutions, as they are known to exacerbate or alleviate tensions. UNCTs have to assess whether mobile populations or significant parts of them are peacemakers or peace-breakers.⁷⁸ For example, Liberia's UNDAF recognizes the importance of the diaspora to achieve peace and national reconciliation. Such initiatives must be gender responsive, recognising the crucial role of women in peacebuilding.

Providing humanitarian assistance and protection

- In crisis and immediate post-crisis scenarios, it is paramount to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and affected communities. This includes shelter, food assistance, livelihood and employment, with an emphasis on gender-specific needs and capabilities and

⁷⁷ For example, the UNDAFs in Liberia and Sudan.

⁷⁸ Michaella Vanore, Nora Ragab and Melissa Siegel (2015) Diaspora and peace: What role for development cooperation? Background Paper for roundtable event Diaspora and Peace: What Role for Development Cooperation? on 10 December, 2015, available at <http://migration.unu.edu/publications/reports/diaspora-and-peace-what-role-for-development-cooperation.html>.

on vulnerable populations (tribal populations, ethnic minorities, stateless populations, immigrants). E.g., Yemen's UNDAF highlights the importance of humanitarian assistance, including to provide food security, to those displaced by the protracted conflicts, 70% of whom were estimated to be women and children.

- Often refugee and IDP camps are deemed useful for the immediate response but UNCTs should work with government counterparts and other partners to start relying on development tools and strategies to avoid encampments, or wherever encampment is necessary avoid having closed camps that force displaced persons to live in camps and that restrict their economic and social activities outside camps. For example, the UNDAF in Lebanon includes a focus on preventive development activities for refugee camps, and Rwanda's UNDAF highlights the importance to address the fact that owing to land scarcity and insufficient funding the old and new refugee camps are congested, causing living conditions to be far below the minimum international standards.
- Displaced persons in crisis situations often have specific protection needs. In conflict and post-conflict scenarios, the lack of peace and security and related low levels of governance can lead to increased human trafficking. Myanmar's UNDAF, referencing the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2012-2021) emphasises the need to combat forced and child labour, human trafficking, as well as promote the protection of particularly vulnerable groups with emphasis on groups displaced by conflict and minority ethnic groups. Also the Philippines' UNDAF aims at the protection of IDPs and other vulnerable sectors in armed conflict. UNCTs can aim at eliminating migrant exploitation and human trafficking through strengthening the rule of law and administration of justice, border management, awareness raising and communication campaigns.

Provide resilience-based development solutions for communities hosting crisis migrants, refugees and IDPs

- The UNDAF in South Sudan explicitly highlights that "The development agenda has been repeatedly overtaken by pressing emergency and humanitarian needs, particularly as a result of violent conflict, the massive influx of returnees (...)". Thus, in crisis and post-crisis situations, it is important to think about how development interventions can be introduced as early and as resiliently as possible.
- Unmanaged large-scale influxes of IDPs or refugees can have a destabilizing effect on host communities, including on economic and development outcomes, public services and social cohesion. For this reason, internal or international displacement is viewed as threat to development gains in several UNDAFs, such as in Chad, Iraq, Rwanda, and Sudan. In the event of large-scale movements, UNCTs often have to shift from a focus on refugees and IDPs to addressing issues of displacement-affected communities that include displaced persons and the host population.
- The influx of refugees can be a problem and risk factor for development. There is often a regional approach necessary to address, as highlighted in Rwanda's UNDAF that stresses the relevance of regional peace talks, reinforced by the UN Secretary-General's initiative, the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Great Lakes Region.
- UNCTs should promote gender sensitive, resilience-based development solutions for migration and displacement in times of crisis and conflict. In this regard, UNDAFs can aim

at helping communities to cope, rebuild, recover and protect development gains. To effectively address large movements of crisis migration generally requires an integrated approach, that includes interventions in different technical areas, such as 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. This includes 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. UNCTs can also help local governments bolster basic services to respond to the increasing demands and strains placed on crisis-affected communities including host communities even in neighbouring countries where the crisis is regional in nature.⁷⁹ The UN Resilience Based Development approach for the Syria Crises, and its Regional Refugee Resilience Programme (3RP) provide a good example of this area of work in practice (see Box).

In this context, the ILO has adopted the revision of the 1944 Employment (Transition from War to Peace) Recommendation in June 2017. The new Recommendation concerning Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience (No. 205) is expanding its applicability and presents “up-to-date guidance on the role of employment and decent work in prevention, recovery, peace and resilience with respect to crisis situations arising from conflicts.” UNCTs located in countries prone to conflict and disasters should ensure that UNDAFs consider the link between programming aimed at sustainable development, human rights protection, and decent work and the challenges of operating in a state of humanitarian emergency. UNCTs’ strategies need to focus on inclusive and participatory projects that promote peace, prevent further escalation of crisis situations, enable recovery and build resilience.⁸⁰

- Providing livelihood strategies for migrants, refugees, returnees, and IDPs can be a critical strategy to promote peace and security, as well as for human development of displaced populations and their host communities. This often starts with the promotion of economic rights and their implementation. In this regard, UNCTs may pay particular attention to possibilities of displaced populations to have access to lands and land rights.
- In contexts where the presence of migrants becomes protracted, UNCTs can support national and local stakeholders to develop social cohesion and gender responsive peace-building initiatives that ensure the presence of migrant communities does not itself become a cause of further violent conflict. UNCTs can work with partners to promote social cohesion. As the UNDAF in Kenya exemplifies, this may include establishing peacebuilding plans among refugees, as well as between refugees and host communities.

⁷⁹ See: 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.

⁸⁰ See the ILO Recommendation 205 concerning Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience, Adopted at the 106th session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 16 June 2017.

- In the medium- to long-term, this requires the integration of the needs and capacities of displaced populations and migration into gender responsive development programming and post-conflict development strategies at community, provincial, and national levels.

Box : The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan

Both humanitarian and development actors have acknowledged the necessity of a resilience-based response to protracted crisis. The [Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan \(3RP\)](#) has paved new ground in the humanitarian and development response to the Syria crisis, and the impact on neighbouring countries (Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq, and Turkey). [Regional Response dashboards provide](#) monthly progress reports to gauge progress towards the goals of the 3RP. The [3RP Regional Guidance Kit](#) provides generic regional guidance to be tailored at the country level in line with specific needs and circumstances in each country. The 3RP is a global first for the UN in terms of its response to crises. It is an inclusive model for delivering an effective and coordinated response which addresses, through national plans, immediate vulnerabilities, strengthens social cohesion, and builds the resilience of people, communities and national systems. This model may be applicable in other complex and protracted crises, similar to the Syria crisis.

Two components in a single plan: The 3RP is an evidence-based plan, drawing on existing assessments and vulnerability analysis. To enhance response effectiveness, increase cost-efficiency of interventions and promote greater accountability and consistency in delivery, the 3RP process will produce a single planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation framework at the regional level, expanding on the successful “Refugee Response Plan - RRP” model. The plan has two components:

Refugee Component

- Refugee women, girls, boys, and men fleeing the Syrian conflict have access to effective protection.
- Refugees and most vulnerable among the impacted population are provided with life-saving and immediate assistance, including in camps and host communities.
- The most vulnerable impacted communities benefit from immediate support to strengthen communal services to support community-based protection.

Resilience Component

- Most vulnerable impacted households benefit from interventions that enhance their capacities and resources to cope with and recover from the crisis.
- Refugees and members of impacted communities have opportunities to progressively build self-reliance.
- The capacities of sub-national and national delivery systems are strengthened to meet the protection, assistance and social services needs of refugees and members of impacted communities.

Promote resilience-based development for returnees and communities with inflows of returnees

- In the post-crisis recovery phase, displaced populations often return or governments encourage their return. UNCTs can facilitate these processes but have to consider the sustainable human development outcomes for returning populations, as well as for resident populations.
- The absorption capacities in returnees’ communities are often limited and UNCTs can support public service delivery, governance, livelihoods activities, and social cohesion programmes in a similar way to communities that receive inflows of refugees and migrants.
 - Liberia’s UNDAF highlights that the access to, control over, and ownership of land can be at the heart of the conflict and remain sources of contention and insecurity, for example in case of return of displaced populations to their areas of origin. In a country where a high percentage of the population either occupy state or private lands with little or no statutory or formal arrangements, leaving women particularly land insecure.
 - Sudan’s UNDAF foresees to support community cohesion in returnee and host/receiving communities and capacity development at state and local levels on

human settlement planning. This includes that crisis and recovery mapping and analysis will be facilitated, as well as improved environmental governance and mainstreaming of natural resource management issues into return and recovery planning. It also includes specific support for conflict-affected communities, including IDPs/returnees, refugees to strengthen comprehensive services provision for gender-based violence survivors and women's health and reproductive health.

- The UNDAF in South Sudan emphasises the need to support Government efforts to reduce food insecurity by supporting initiatives that increase crop production and improve livelihoods of small-holder farmers and conflict-affected people, in particular women and returnees.
- When planning return of displaced populations, UNCTs have to consider that these populations often do not return to areas where they came from. Depending on how long they resided outside these areas, what livelihood strategies they engaged in, what health, education and other services they had access to during the time of their displacement influences whether they may be going back to their areas of origin, especially if these are located in rural areas. In addition, conflict often shapes the ethnic composition of territories, influencing where returnees will settle.
- In addition to return, UNCTs can also facilitate other human mobility of displaced populations, including voluntary resettlement. For example, Azerbaijan's UNDAF plans to develop a framework for the voluntary return of IDPs in the event of a peaceful settlement in certain regions of the country and it foresees UN agencies' work to support these complex processes.

Remittances and investments in times of crisis

- While most activities related to remittances and diaspora investments take place outside of crisis scenarios, there is growing evidence that remittances to/from refugees can support human development for refugees and/or communities or origin/ethnic kin. UNCTs can support these flows and exchanges and facilitate that they reach households and communities in distress that are often cut off from formal banking and remittances channels.
- UNCTs can also encourage diaspora investments, and investments by returnees for early economic recovery activities. Often such populations have a lower risk aversion and as first-movers they can be trailblazers for other investments.

For the Country Analysis: Assess the Policy and Institutional Environment and Human Mobility Situations for Peace, Security and Migration

Policy and institutional environment

- Do peace and post-recovery strategies include meaningful, gender sensitive, references to displaced populations, migration, and returnees?
- Are displaced populations, migration, IDPs, returnees included in local or national development plans?
- What is the legal and institutional framework for refugee and IDPs encampment, especially, what are the factors that limit open camps and that hinder economic and social activities of

refugees and IDPs outside camps? Are there employment and income-generation opportunities available?

- What legal limitations exist that prevent refugees from entering the labour market or parts of the labour market in countries of first asylum?
- Are there gender disaggregated data?
- What is the anti-human trafficking framework and does it sufficiently recognize the situation of displaced populations, especially women?
- What is the food security and livelihoods framework and does it sufficiently recognize the situation of displaced populations?
- What challenges for social cohesion and public services arise from the influx of IDPs, refugees, or returnees? What institutional frameworks and programmes are in place to address tensions, prevent discrimination, and promote peaceful integration of different parts of the population?
- Are there gender responsive institutional frameworks in place to promote peaceful integration of IDPs and address issues such as gender-based violence?
- To what extent are regional and/or transnational programmes and activities necessary to address the challenge and what are the conditions for such programmatic activities?
- What bilateral and multilateral cooperation and coordination structures are guiding the emergency response?

Extent and impact of human mobility

- What are specific vulnerabilities and protection needs of affected populations, e.g. social security schemes, children's access to education, women's access to reproductive health services etc.?
- What is 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?
- How likely are future influxes of refugees and migration into certain areas and what would be the consequences for development programmes?
- Where did actual or prospective returnees reside and in what livelihood activities were they engaged in? How has the ethnic composition of their areas of origin changed and how likely is their return to these territories? Alternatively, what are the absorption capacities in cities and the consequences for urbanization of large-scale return movements?
- Are there sizeable and influential diaspora populations outside the country or IDP populations that need to be included in peace negotiations?
- What financial resources are available in the diaspora and could be incentivized to being invested in the post-recovery process and under what conditions?

ANNEX: Relevant Guidance Documents and Tools

- **Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development.** Global Migration Group. 2016.
 - **Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A Handbook for Policy-makers and Practitioners.** Global Migration Group. 2010.
 - **Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations within large and/or mixed movements.** Global Migration Group. 2016.
 - **Municipalities and People on the Move: Cities' Development Policies for Successful Local Management of Migration and Displacement.** United Nations Development Programme. 2017.
 - **Mapping local authorities' practices in the area of migration and development.** Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI). 2013.
 - **White Paper on Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond.** JMDI. 2015.
 - **General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment.** International Labour Organization. 2016.
 - **Guiding principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market.** International Labour Organization. 2016.
 - **Handbook on Social Protection for Migrants.** International Labour Organization. Forthcoming.
 - **User/Trainers Guide on Skills Recognition.** International Labour Organization. Forthcoming.
-