



ADVANCING DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES TO MIGRATION

UNDP Position Paper on the Global Compact for Migration

GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

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PREAMBLE

This paper outlines UNDP's development approach to migration and highlights our recommendations and commitments for the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. The paper highlights three key areas that UNDP will mainly focus on in support of Member States' implementation of the compact. Section 1 briefly describes the migration and displacement issues; Section 2 summarizes the GCM with a focus on the GCM Objectives as a reminder to the reader; Section 3 describes UNDP's global offer, suggestions and recommendations to Member States and partners; Section 4 zooms into the commitments UNDP is making towards support for Member States' implementation of the Global Compact for Migration; and Section 5 provides a few concluding remarks.

By advancing sustainable development and empowering migrants as agents of change and leaders in the development processes that shape their lives, UNDP envisages a more inclusive and prosperous world. This is central to the Sustainable Development Goals' principle of leaving no one behind and the importance of making migration work for all.

As the UN development agency and part of the UN Migration Network, UNDP is committed to supporting Member States achieve the objectives and commitments in the Global Compact for Migration. Thus, UNDP is ready to help in translating the GCM objectives and commitments into policies, strategies and programmable interventions that support nations, societies and the migrants themselves.

Already in September 2016, UNDP made specific commitments in support of Member States and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants.¹ This paper and its commitments are also in line with those made in the New York Declaration.

¹ UNDP Position Paper: New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. Development Approaches to Migration and Displacement. September 2016.
<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/poverty-reduction/position-paper-for-the-2016-un-summit-for-refugees-and-migrants-.html>



MIGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – NOT A CRISIS, BUT A LONGER-TERM TREND

Around the world, people are on the move, looking for safer and better environments in which to live, to find work and prosper, and to reunite with family members abroad. Forced displacement is affecting over 70 million people worldwide, of whom over 25 million are refugees, while the rest are internally displaced or seeking asylum. Indeed, in 2017, there were 258 million international migrants globally² – a 49 percent increase since 2000. Women migrants constitute about 48 percent of international migrants, although women are in the majority of international migrants in Europe (52.4%) and North America (51.2%).

The movement of people occurs in different ways and for different reasons in different regions. Migration flows and trends are difficult to predict and monitor. Nevertheless, demographic trends, including a growing youth population, combined with limited jobs and livelihood opportunities, poverty, violent conflicts, weak governance, impacts of climate change and inadequate investment in human capital, are also expected to increase migration levels. For example, by 2030, which is the target date for meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the number of youth is projected to grow by 7 percent, to nearly 1.3 billion,³ and, by 2050, an estimated 35 percent of global youth will be in Africa. This will only magnify the urgency of adequately addressing migration.

On the positive side, migration plays a critical role in economic growth and development by meeting labour market shortages at all skill levels, enriching culture, providing remittances to migrant-sending and poor communities and increasing knowledge exchange and innovation across different socio-economic sectors. Overall, migration is an engine of economic growth, innovation and sustainable development. Millions of people seek new opportunities through migrating. Worldwide remittance flows are estimated to have exceeded US\$601 billion in 2015. Of this, it is estimated that more than US\$441 billion were sent by migrants back to their families living in developing countries – nearly three times the amount of official development assistance (ODA).⁴ By increasing demographic and cultural diversity, migration can nurture technological innovation and the diffusion of new ideas.

Despite this, migrants are often criminalized and face harassment, animosity and violence in transit routes and host countries. Women and girls particular are particularly vulnerable to trafficking, sexual violence and forced prostitution. Other challenges are the disintegration of families; insufficient child and elder care; social anomalies; unprotected employment; and work in informal sectors. Due to gender stereotypes and other factors, migrants tend to be concentrated in the service sector (child and elder care, domestic work, sexual services). This sector has higher levels of unofficial employment. As a consequence, women have limited access to social and legal systems. At the same time, women migrant workers earn lower wages than men, even when equally qualified and engaged in similar activities.⁵ Overall, the gender-differentiated impacts of migration in countries of origin and destination present a mixed picture of migration.

² United Nations (2015). International Migration Report 2015, UNDESA, Population Division. Available from: www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2015_Highlights.pdf

³ <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/YouthPOP.pdf>

⁴ World Bank Group, 2016. Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016. Available from: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1199807908806/4549025-1450455807487/Factbookpart1.pdf>. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be significantly higher. As of the third quarter of 2015, the average cost of sending back remittances worldwide remained close to 8 percent – far above the 3 percent target set in the SDGs. The cost of remittances is the highest in sub-Saharan Africa and in the Pacific Islands.

⁵ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdrp_2009_04.pdf

Although migration can create and strengthen bonds between countries and societies when it is approached in a coherent and balanced manner, regular and orderly migration is not always the norm. Recently, migration has also become a source of division between states and societies. Large movements of migrants have cast a shadow over the broader benefits of migration, with some receiving countries tightening border controls, laws and policies for migration. Furthermore, large movements of uncoordinated migrants strain national and local governments' capacities to provide adequate protection, basic services and an environment conducive to jobs and livelihood opportunities and to maintain social cohesion. In such cases, infrastructure and systems are also stretched beyond their limits.

For these reasons, UNDP believes that migration requires the integration of development with due regard for social, economic and environmental dimensions and respect for human rights. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development fully recognizes migration and displacement as core development considerations. The 2030 Agenda has introduced a range of specific SDG targets on migration⁶ and pledges to "leave no one behind", including migrants, refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable host communities.

Addressing the impacts of migration and displacement are key priorities for UNDP. Thus, this paper outlines UNDP's position on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, herein referred to as the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). It outlines recommendations and presents UNDP's corporate commitments in support of Member States as they implement the Global Compact for Migration.

⁶ The SDGs urge all states and development partners to protect migrant workers' labour rights, promote safe and secure working environments (Target 8.8), implement planned and well-managed migration policies (Target 10.7), reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances (Target 10.c), produce high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated among others by race, ethnicity and migratory status (Target 17.18) and eliminate all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation and trafficking of women (Target 5.2) and children (Target 16.2).



THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION

In a reaffirmation of the commitments made in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants on 19 September 2016, through an intergovernmental process, Member States have drafted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration for adoption in Morocco on 11 to 12 December 2018. The adoption of the Global Compact for migration is a commitment by Member States to cooperate on international migration in all its dimensions.

This Global Compact rests on the purposes and principles espoused in the Charter of the United Nations. As highlighted in the GCM, the Global Compact also rests on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, core international human rights treaties, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, the Slavery Convention and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Paris Agreement⁷, the International Labour Organization conventions on promoting decent work and labour mobility, as well as on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the New Urban Agenda⁸.

In the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, Member States committed to elaborate a Global Compact for Refugees and to adopt this Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The two Global Compacts, together, present international cooperation frameworks that fulfil their respective mandates as laid out in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. Member States have recognized that migrants and refugees may face many common challenges and similar vulnerabilities. They are all entitled to the same human rights and fundamental freedoms, which must be respected, protected and fulfilled at all times. While both Compacts may be particularly vulnerable to the risk of violations and abuses of their rights, only refugees are entitled to additional protections under international refugee law.

The Global Compact for Migration is a non-legally binding, cooperative framework rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and focuses on migrants. This Global Compact aims to:

- i) Mitigate the adverse drivers and structural factors that hinder people from building and maintaining sustainable livelihoods in their countries of origin, and so compel them to seek a future elsewhere;
- ii) Reduce the risks and vulnerabilities migrants face at different stages of migration by respecting, protecting and fulfilling their human rights and providing them with care and assistance;
- iii) Address legitimate concerns of communities, while recognizing that societies are undergoing demographic, economic, social and environmental changes that have implications for and result from migration;

⁷ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

⁸ Source: Global Compact for Migration. Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Draft Rev 2. 28 May 2018.

- iv) Create conducive conditions that enable all migrants to enrich our societies through their human, economic and social capacities, and thus facilitate their contributions to sustainable development at the local, national, regional and global levels.

To achieve safe, orderly and regular migration, Member States have agreed on 23 objectives listed in Table 1. Each objective consists of a commitment and a range of actions to be undertaken to contribute to the achievement of the objective. The Global Compact is also based on the following cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles of equal relevance: people centredness; international cooperation; national sovereignty; observance of rule of law and due process; human rights; migration for sustainable development; gender responsiveness; child sensitiveness; whole-of-government approach; and whole-of-society approach.

Table 1 | Objectives for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION

- (1) Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies
 - (2) Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin
 - (3) Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration
 - (4) Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation
 - (5) Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration
 - (6) Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work
 - (7) Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration
 - (8) Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants
 - (9) Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants
 - (10) Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration
 - (11) Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner
 - (12) Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral
 - (13) Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives
 - (14) Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle
 - (15) Provide access to basic services for migrants
 - (16) Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion
 - (17) Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration
 - (18) Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences
 - (19) Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries
 - (20) Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants
 - (21) Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration
 - (22) Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits
 - (23) Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration
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3

UNDP AND THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION

3.1 Background on UNDP's Offer on Migration and Displacement

UNDP's offer and approach to migration and displacement rests on the following three key focus areas of its Strategic Plan 2018-21:

- a) Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and keeping people out of poverty;
- b) Accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development, especially through innovative solutions that have multiplier effects across the Sustainable Development Goals;
- c) Building resilience to crises and shocks, in order to safeguard development gains.

The Sustainable Development Goals and Leaving No One Behind serve as the overall framework for UNDP's policy and programming in designing and implementing migration and displacement policy and programme initiatives. In line with this, the following three broad areas summarize UNDP's offer on migration and displacement.

1. Supporting national and local governments to develop and implement comprehensive national policies and institutional frameworks that address migration and displacement issues. This helps to strengthen government capacity to integrate migration and displacement into local, national and regional policies, plans and strategies, and take the necessary actions as part of their development efforts, including protection and delivery of services.
2. Strengthening capacity of countries and communities in managing migration for long-term positive development impacts at the subnational and local levels. UNDP will work with governments and with host and return communities to address the local drivers of migration and root causes of displacement (economic, social, political or environmental) while managing the impacts of immigration, emigration, circular migration, internal migration and displacement. Efforts will focus on leveraging the potential of migration for local sustainable development.
3. Working with countries and communities affected by crises (conflict/disasters) to help them cope, rebuild, recover and protect development gains. In UNDP, we refer to this as the "resilience-based development" approach to migration and displacement in times of crisis, conflict and/or disaster.

Within the above three broad areas under its global offer, specific focus areas include the following:

- i) Support in addressing the root causes of displacement and drivers of migration;
- ii) Support for governments to integrate migration and displacement issues in national and local development plans, in particular for the localization of SDGs;
- iii) Supporting refugees, migrants, IDPs and host communities to cope, recover and sustain development gains in crisis and post crisis;
- iv) Supporting governments to create an environment for voluntary return and community-based re/integration;

Strengthening the evidence base for policy and programmes through (joint) assessments and analysis cuts across all four areas of UNDP's work. Our support is based on needs and demands from countries, that are informed by analysis of the context.

Clearly, the importance of migration to sustainable development and of sustainable development to

addressing migration issues cannot be overestimated. This is the motivation of UNDP's commitment to supporting Member States on migration through the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

UNDP acknowledges the efforts of Member States who have consulted widely and reached consensus on the Global Compact for Migration. UNDP particularly welcomes the fact that the Global Compact for Migration is rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and that the Compact offers a 360-degree view of international migration. A comprehensive approach that optimizes the benefits of migration at the same time addressing the risks and challenges in countries of origin, transit, destination and return has also been agreed.

If fully implemented, the objectives of the Global Compact are spot on to achieving a safe, orderly and regular migration. The 23 Objectives for safe, orderly and regular migration were developed and chosen carefully to address the full spectrum of migration governance at national and local levels. The success will depend on levels of trust, determination and solidarity of Member States to implement this GCM. We hope that putting action into words will not be an insurmountable task by Member States after having achieved such a milestone in adopting the Global Compact for Migration.

3.2 Highlights of some Key Observations on the Global Compact for Migration

Below are some key observations we are making on the Global Compact for Migration.

i) Capacity-building mechanism and its role: The establishment of a capacity-building mechanism in the United Nations that supports Member States in the implementation of the Global Compact is necessary and welcomed. In addition to the roles already outlined in the Global Compact, the mechanism should also endeavour to find ways to i) adapt, re-use and improve existing programmes and products based on knowledge, pilots and experience on migration and ii) use existing knowledge and experience by Member States, UN agencies and civil society organizations to innovate.

This can include approaches such as 1) learning by doing while adapting to changes in the crisis and creating new adaptations of an interventions real time; 2) utilizing action research, action inquiry or other feedback mechanisms to gather data and reflect on performance and learning; 3) gathering feedback from end-users, evidence from prototypes, tests, pilots, and lessons learned from implementation; using evidence-based approaches to understand what is working and what is not in order to adapt innovations for migration governance; 4) using approaches that encourage fresh thinking that creates value: recognizing the need for the new and also focus on the impact of migration initiatives; and 5) recognizing that it is not just about novelty but also results and benefits to countries of origin, transit, destination and return.

ii) Cross-cutting and guiding principles: The set of cross-cutting and guiding principles that have been agreed is as important as the commitments themselves. UNDP commends Member States for this agreement on cross-cutting issues and their emphasis in this GCM. Placing individuals at the core (people centredness), international cooperation, the fundamentality of observing rule of law and due process, promoting existing international legal obligations for the rights of child, emphasis on the positive contribution of migration to sustainable development, gender responsiveness in light of the large numbers of women and girls who are migrants, and applying whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches – all of these make this Global Compact fit for achieving safe, orderly and regular migration. In addition, the agreed sovereign right of Member States allows them to take decisions that benefit host communities and migrants alike, in accordance with national context or realities.

iii) Migration, climate change and environmental degradation: Although there is no scientific

consensus on the effects of climate change and environmental degradation on human migration, together with other factors, still the effects of climate change and environmental degradation on displacement and migration cannot be overestimated. Patterns of human mobility are highly likely to shift as the climate continues to change. Member States' prioritization of actions related to climate change adaptation, environmental management and disaster risk reduction is welcome. UNDP recommends sustained implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015) as well as frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in order to help address the impact of climate change and environmental degradation on migration. Together with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UNDP recommends that national and global policy must act to give people choice – the choice to stay or go, and the support to do so. Ultimately, Member States should honour their international commitments to climate change mitigation to ensure that communities are not left with no choice at all.⁹

iv) International Migration Review Forum and its role in joint monitoring and evaluation: An important decision by Member States was the establishment of the International Migration Review Forum to serve as the primary intergovernmental global platform for Member States to discuss and share progress on the implementation of all aspects of the Global Compact, including as it relates to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Forum could be strengthened through joint monitoring – for example, to select pilot countries or champions to collect data to track progress and review the advancement in implementing migration interventions.

From our experience in our recent global programme on integrating migration into development plans, specific objectives of the joint monitoring could be to:

- Collect data and review the management process, results of main activities, progress towards achieving collective outcomes for migration, as well as existing monitoring, communication and coordination mechanisms;
- Analyse overall coherence, complementarity and scaling-up mechanisms across all migration policies and programmes;
- Propose recommendations to ensure that migration initiatives achieve expected impact and outcomes;
- Identify best practices and lessons learnt on migration for sharing with other Member States and suggest recommendations for improvements.

Rapid technological advances in digitization and data and analytics are providing opportunities for monitoring and evaluation where data and information are used. The International Migration Review Forum, the UN Migration Network or its Working Groups could adopt new ways in generating, collecting and organizing data using new technology. This can be done by adopting a more nimble and flexible architecture that can get the most out of big data and analytics. It is important to try now to digitize operations more fully in order to capture more data from beneficiaries, supply chains, equipment and internal processes to scale up and improve impact of our migration policy and programme support.

v) Future of work and migration: Most migrants move to destination countries in search of a better living through employment. However, the future of work is changing due to advances in technology, automation, robotization, artificial intelligence, etc. Will there be enough work and jobs left after automation? How will the changing models of work and work structures affect migrants and refugees, since people may be under a gig economy? Will migrants work and earn enough to make a living? How will this drive inequalities either between migrants and host societies or amongst migrants themselves? These are important questions to consider.

Governments and the international community should brace themselves to address these issues

⁹ See also: <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11874.pdf>: Climate change, migration and displacement. The need for a risk-informed and coherent approach. Stapleton, S, Nadin, R, Watson, C & Kellest, J, ODI and UNDP, 2017.

through policies, institutional frameworks and processes that benefit migrants and nationals in countries of origin, transit, destination and return. The capacity-building mechanism and the International Migration Review Forum should take note of the future of work and migration.

vi) Resilience-based approach for migrants and host communities in crisis: For migrants in crisis and post-crisis situations, UNDP's experience has shown the need to combine short-term responses with medium- to long-term development interventions. UNDP advocates for a resilience-based development approach that does this by bringing together humanitarian-development and peacebuilding interventions in crisis and post-crisis situations and by supporting host communities and migrants to better cope with and recover from the impacts of large movements of migrants and to protect development gains. A resilience-based development approach will help ensure that affected communities, including migrants, not only recover from crises, but also improve their prospects for the longer-term development needed to move towards lasting peace and prosperity. Policies and programming initiatives may need to reflect on such approaches to benefit migrants in crisis and post-crisis situations.

vii) Collaboration with multinational development banks to complement necessary development assistance: The emphasis on cooperation at international, regional, national and local levels is a particular priority in the Global Compact for Migration. Collaboration with multinational development banks (MDBs) to complement necessary development assistance for migration is paramount. Building on their competitive strengths, and in line with their mandates, MDBs can mobilize, allocate and deploy assistance across countries and regions and provide advocacy and financing for development interventions to support countries affected by large movements of migrants. For example, it is important to promote close collaboration with the Joint MDBs Coordination Group – established by the Africa Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Recovery and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Islamic Development Bank Group (IDBG) and the World Bank Group – to identify joint country engagement opportunities and response plans on migration governance.

There is need to strengthen collaboration (i.e., joint assessments, planning, outcomes) with such banks in areas such as infrastructure reconstruction, job creation, education, regional cooperation, trade facilitation, entrepreneurship and microfinance/access to finance in countries of origin, transit, destination and return. The mobilization and coordination of effective use of financial resources, and working through and empowering local institutions, mobilizing private sector resources and increasing their impact in countries of origin, transit, destination and return, cannot be overemphasized.

viii) Collaboration with regional organizations: In addition, collaboration with regional organizations will be important. There will need to be regional consensus on a number of issues in addressing policies at continental, regional or subregional levels. This includes, for example, policies or agreements on free movement, bilateral cooperation on border management, regional collaboration to address drivers of migration, stabilization, climate change or security-related issues in these regions. UNDP can support Member States contribute through research, advocacy, policy advice and programming.

Overall, UNDP will continue to strengthen its partnerships in responding to migration issues. Partners include, in particular, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Bank and others in and outside the established United Nations Migration Network. UNDP will seek to advance partnerships with respect to a new approach to strategic planning (New Way of Working) through joint development-humanitarian-peace assessments, analysis and multi-year planning and programming for collective outcomes.

This will also include strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration and national and local government capacity-building to improve and harmonize the data and evidence base on the development impact of migration, in order to inform policies and programmes in countries affected by large movements of migrants.

Country platforms for SDG implementation will form a conduit harnessing the positive benefits of migration to sustainable development. Conversely, joint implementation of SDGs, or factoring SDG accelerators or targets into United Nations Development Frameworks (UNDAFs) and national/local development plans, will address the adverse drivers and institutional factors that compel people to leave their homes.



UNDP'S SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS TO SUPPORTING MEMBER STATES IN IMPLEMENTING THE GCM

UNDP is committed to working with and supporting Member States in achieving the objectives and commitments in the Global Compact for Migration through advocacy and translation of these into policies, strategies and programmable interventions. Already in September 2016, UNDP made the following commitments in support of Member States' commitments in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants:¹⁰

- a) Mainstreaming migration and displacement into national development plans and SDG implementation (also applies to Section II of the New York Declaration – commitments that apply to both refugees and migrants);
- b) Analysing and addressing root causes of displacement and drivers of migration (also applies to Section IV of the New York Declaration – commitments that apply to refugees);
- c) Humanitarian-development cooperation in preparing for, analysing and addressing large movements of displaced persons (also applies to Section IV of the New York Declaration – commitments that apply to refugees):¹¹ and
- d) Scaling up the response to large movements by strengthening the resilience of host communities and displaced (also applies to Section IV of the New York Declaration – commitments that apply to refugees).

Together with its partners such as IOM, UNHCR, ILO, UN Women and others, UNDP is currently supporting Member States in over 40 countries¹² in one or more of the above areas, benefiting local communities, migrants, refugees, IDPs and host communities.

Overall, UNDP will work collectively with other partners, including humanitarian and development actors, governments, urban planners, civil society, IFIs, the private sector and populations themselves towards new approaches to migration that:

- a) Mitigate the adverse drivers and structural factors that hinder people from building and maintaining sustainable livelihoods in countries of origin;
- b) Reduce risks and vulnerabilities and create conducive conditions that enable all migrants to enrich our societies through their human, economic and social capacities;
- c) Facilitate migrants' contributions to sustainable development at the local, national, regional and global levels.

Within its broader support of Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, and in line with the GCM commitments and country needs, UNDP commits to supporting Member States in the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration to achieve safe, orderly and regular migration for all.

¹⁰ See also: <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11874.pdf>: Climate change, migration and displacement. The need for a risk-informed and coherent approach. Stapleton, S, Nadin, R, Watson, C & Kellett, J, ODI and UNDP, 2017.

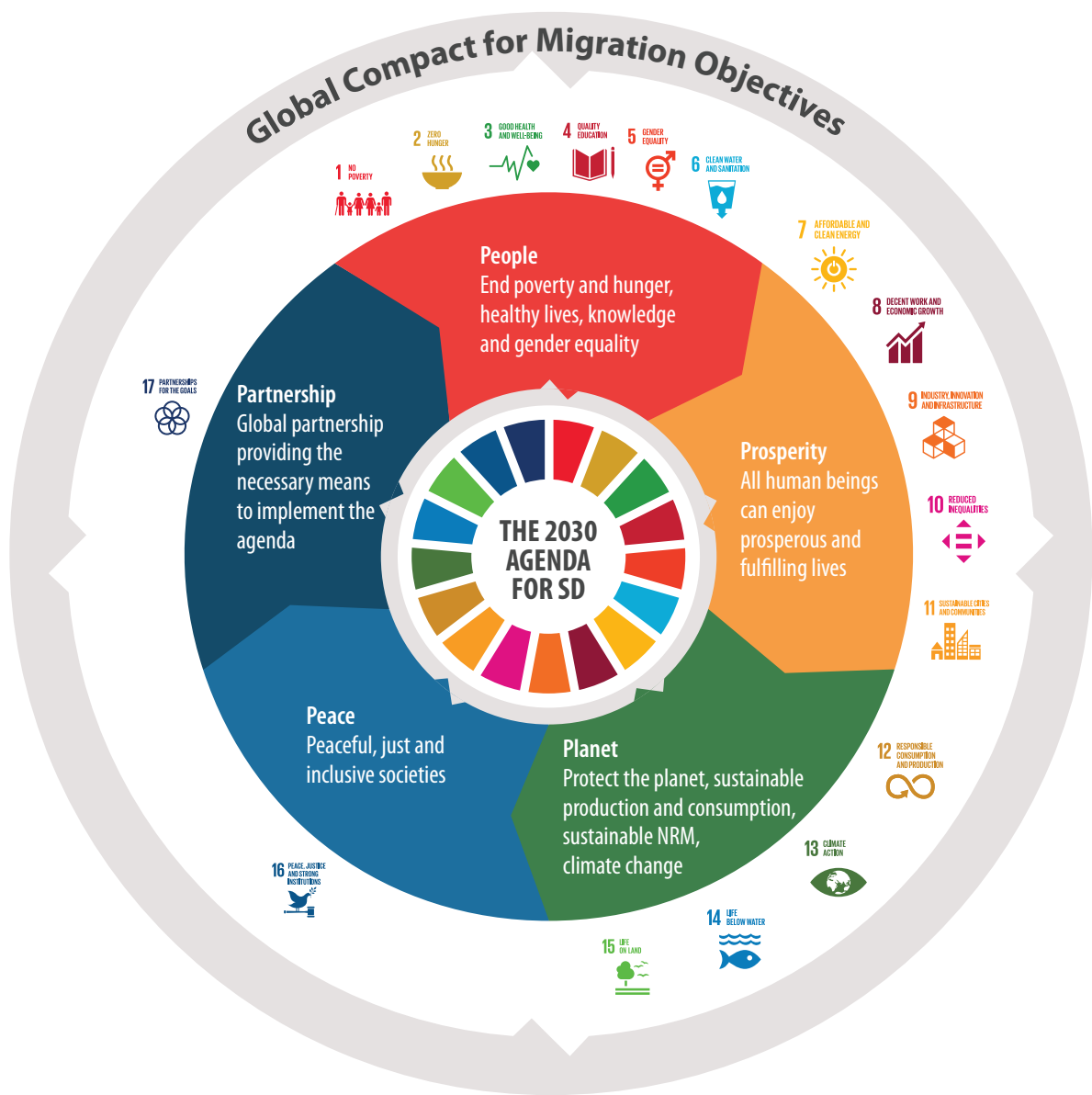
¹¹ Advocate, with partners, for the four main shifts needed and to facilitate the necessary interagency coordination to transcend the humanitarian-development divide in addressing protracted displacement, including: joint analysis/planning; localized solutions including integrating displacement in local plans, programmes and budget; flexible and multi-year funding; and strengthening policies and legal frameworks for IDPs, refugees and migrants.

¹² Key programme countries: **Africa:** Angola, Burundi, Cameroun, CAR, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia; **Arab States:** Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia; **Asia and Pacific:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines; **Europe and CIS:** Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine; **Latin America & Caribbean:** Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico.

More than half of the 23 Objectives for safe, orderly and regular migration – Objectives 1, 2, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 23 – touch on areas of UNDP’s development approaches for migration. Nevertheless, in partnership and collaboration with other agencies, UNDP will mainly focus on the below **three main objectives and selected actions** – Objectives 2, 19 and 21 – in its support for Member States’ implementation of the GCM through advocacy, advisory and technical support, policy and programming, within the framework of SDGs and Leave No One Behind.¹³

Figure 1 below shows the interconnectedness of the GCM and the SDGs, with the GCM anchored on the SDG framework. Effective localization of the SDGs will address migration issues (hence GCM objectives) and *vice versa*. This will guide UNDP’s approach and ways of support for Member States during GCM implementation. (See also Annex 1 illustrating an indicative link between the SDGs and GCM objectives.)

Figure 1 | Illustrative Link between 2030 Agenda/SDGs and the GCM Objectives



¹³ The objectives and package of actions described in this section are derived from the Global Compact for Migration.

Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin

UNDP will focus on supporting Member States in the following actions, depending on requests and country contexts:

- i) Promoting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the commitment to reach the furthest behind first, as well as the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- ii) Investing in programmes that accelerate Member States' fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals with the aim of eliminating the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin, including through poverty eradication, food security, inclusive economic growth, infrastructure, urban and rural development, employment creation, decent work, gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, resilience and disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, prevention and resolution of armed conflict and all forms of violence, non-discrimination, rule of law and good governance, access to justice and protection of human rights, as well as creating and maintaining peaceful and inclusive societies with effective, accountable and transparent institutions.
- iii) Investing in sustainable development at local and national levels in all regions, allowing all people to improve their lives and meet their aspirations, by fostering sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
- iv) Investing in human capital development by promoting entrepreneurship, education, vocational training and skills development programmes and partnerships, productive employment creation, in line with labour market needs and in cooperation with the private sector, with a view to reducing youth unemployment, avoiding brain drain and optimizing brain gain in countries of origin and harnessing the demographic dividend.
- v) Strengthening collaboration between humanitarian and development actors, including by promoting joint analysis, multi-donor approaches and multi-year funding cycles, in order to develop long-term responses that improve humanitarian protection and assistance, resilience and coping capacities of populations, as well as economic and social self-reliance, and by ensuring these efforts take migration into account.
- vi) Developing adaptation and resilience strategies to sudden-onset natural disasters and to slow-onset environmental degradation related to the adverse effects of climate change, such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise, taking into account the potential implications on migration.
- vii) Integrating displacement considerations into disaster preparedness strategies and promoting cooperation with neighbouring and other relevant countries.
- viii) Harmonizing and developing approaches and mechanisms at subregional and regional levels to address the gender-differentiated and other impacts of sudden- and slow-onset natural disasters, by promoting lasting solutions that increase resilience and self-reliance, taking into account the capacities of all countries involved.
- ix) Develop coherent approaches to address the challenges of migration movements in the context of sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, including by taking into consideration relevant recommendations from State-led consultative processes, such as the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, and the Platform on Disaster Displacement.

UNDP will always take into consideration the recommendations of the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, including by supporting the Platform on Disaster Displacement. In addition, further guidance will come from the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (MICIC Guidelines).

OBJECTIVE 19**Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries**

UNDP will focus on supporting Member States in the following actions, depending on requests and country contexts:

- i) Ensuring the full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda by fostering and facilitating the positive effects of migration for the realization of all Sustainable Development Goals.
- ii) Integrating migration into development planning and sectoral policies at local, national, regional and global levels, taking into consideration other existing policy guidelines and recommendations, including the GMG Handbook on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning, in order to strengthen policy coherence and effectiveness of development cooperation.
- iii) Facilitating the contributions of migrants and diasporas to their countries of origin, including by establishing or strengthening government structures or mechanisms at all levels, such as dedicated diaspora offices or focal points, diaspora policy advisory boards for governments to account for the potential of migrants and diasporas in migration and development policymaking, and dedicated diaspora focal points in diplomatic or consular missions.
- iv) Enabling political participation and engagement of migrants in their countries of origin, including in peace and reconciliation processes and in elections and political reforms, such as by establishing voting registries for citizens abroad and by parliamentary representation, in accordance with national legislation.
- v) Building partnerships between local authorities, local communities, the private sector, diasporas and hometown associations to promote knowledge and skills transfer between their countries of origin and countries of destination, including by mapping the diasporas and their skills, as a means to maintain the link between diasporas and their country of origin.

OBJECTIVE 21**Cooperate in facilitating safe, dignified return and readmission, and sustainable reintegration.**

UNDP will focus on supporting Member States in the following actions, depending on requests and country contexts:

- i) Promoting gender-responsive voluntary return and reintegration programmes that may include legal, social and financial support, guaranteeing that all voluntary returns take place on the basis of the migrant's free, prior and informed consent and that returning migrants are assisted in their reintegration process through effective partnerships, including to avoid their displacement in the country upon return.
- ii) Facilitating the reintegration of returning migrants into community life by providing them equal access to social protection and services, justice, psycho-social assistance, vocational training, employment opportunities and decent work, recognition of skills acquired abroad, and financial services, in order to fully build upon their entrepreneurship skills and human capital as active members of society in the country of return.
- iii) Identifying and addressing the needs of the communities to which migrants return by including respective provisions in national and local development strategies, infrastructure planning, budget allocations and other relevant policy decisions that will help create an enabling and safe environment for the return of migrants.

Importance of data and analysis: UNDP's policy and programme support for Member States in implementing the actions highlighted above will be informed by results of joint assessments and analysis. Strengthening the evidence base for policy and programming through assessments and analysis is crucial.

In this vein, UNDP will support, collect, analyse and use data on the effects and benefits of migration, as well as the contributions of migrants and diasporas to sustainable development, with a view to inform the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and related strategies and programmes at the local, national, regional and global levels.

Where required, UNDP will cooperate with relevant stakeholders in countries of origin and destination to develop research, studies and surveys – for example, on the drivers of migration and institutional factors compelling people to leave their homes, as well as on the interrelationship between migration and the three dimensions (economic, social, environmental) of sustainable development.

As a development agency, seeking to strengthen integration, UNDP will support Member States and other agencies in ensuring that the SDG and Leave No One Behind Frameworks continue to be the anchor of the Global Compact for Migration. SDG Country Platforms and Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) engagement processes will be used where appropriate to advance the implementation of the GCM objectives as defined by the country context and government priorities.



5

CONCLUSION

The GCM objectives and actions highlighted as areas of UNDP's support for Member States' implementation of the GCM are in line with UNDP's global offer on migration and displacement outlined in Section 3, as follows:

- i) Analysing and addressing the root causes of displacement and drivers of migration: **GCM Objective 2;**
- ii) Supporting governments as they integrate migration and displacement issues into national and local development plans, particularly with respect to the localization of SDGs: **GCM Objective 19;**
- iii) Supporting refugees, migrants, IDPs and host communities as they cope, recover and sustain development gains in crisis and post-crisis, with attention to the special needs and conditions faced by women and young children: **GCM Objective 2;**
- iv) Supporting governments as they create an environment for voluntary return and community-based re/integration: **GCM Objective 21;**

Strengthening the evidence base for policy and programmes through (joint) assessments and analysis cuts across all four areas of UNDP's work and is aligned with GCM Objective 1.

Overall, the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals form the framework for implementation of migration. UNDP's global advocacy role for SDGs and migration, its role as integrator, its convening power and its being a trusted partner of many national governments will drive the support outlined above. UNDP has a successful track record as a convener of the UN development system and working with governments to bring together the skills and ideas of different stakeholders. In addition to the national level, where the SDGs come to life – at the local level – we have an equally important role to advocate for the central role of local governments and local development actors.

As part of the core group/executive member of the UN Migration Network, and member of a Working Group focused on migration and development, UNDP is a key agency that supports Member States to fulfil their commitments in the GCM.

UNDP's capacity on migration and development spans headquarters, regional hubs and country offices across the globe. Our global presence, commitment to partnership, expertise on development, work in crisis/post-crisis and non-crisis countries, and traditional support for governments as they develop agendas are an asset in the membership of the UN Migration Network and in support for Member States to fully implement their commitments in the Global Compact for Migration.

GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION

Objectives for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and Indicative Link to SDGs

GCM Objective	Key Sustainable Development Goals
(1) Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies	All SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17
(2) Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17
(3) Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration	SDGs 5, 8, 10, 16 & 17
(4) Provide all migrants with proof of legal identity, proper identification and documentation	SDGs 5, 8, 10, 16 & 17
(5) Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16 & 17
(6) Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 9
(7) Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration	SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16 & 17
(8) Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants	SDGs 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 16 & 17
(9) Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants	SDGs 5, 8, 9, 10, 16 & 17
(10) Prevent and combat trafficking in persons in the context of international migration	SDGs 5, 8, 9, 10, 16 & 17
(11) Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner	SDGs 5, 10, 15, 16 & 17
(12) Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate determination and referral	SDGs 5, 10, 16 & 17
(13) Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives	SDGs 5, 10 & 16
(14) Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle	SDGs 5, 10, 16 & 17
(15) Provide access to basic services for migrants	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 16 & 17
(16) Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17
(17) Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration	SDGs 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16 & 17
(18) Invest in skills development and facilitate recognition of skills, qualifications and competences	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15 & 17
(19) Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17
(20) Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17

(21) Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17
(22) Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16
(23) Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17



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