UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES TO MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

UNDP's Four Specific Focus Areas

Updated February 2019

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in nearly 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

Cover photo: Syria tomato farm in Tartous ©2013 UNDP Syria

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A INTRODUCTION

Migration and displacement have reached unprecedented levels. One in seven people on the planet is on the move. More than 258 million people live outside their country of origin. Many are economic (voluntary) migrants hoping to enhance their livelihoods and send money back home. However, there are over 70 million people, almost 1 percent of humankind, who are forcibly displaced, including over 25 million refugees, approximately 3 million asylum seekers and 41 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).[1] The majority of those displaced are women and girls.

Eighty-four percent of refugees are hosted in developing countries, many in areas already characterized by sub-optimal economic productivity and endemic poverty. As refugee flows surge and become protracted, the infrastructure and services of host countries are challenged to absorb the newcomers. As a result, people who are forcibly displaced face extreme conditions—lacking jobs, income and access to health care and social services beyond emergency humanitarian assistance. They are often

Box 1	Defining migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees

International Migrants	**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**	**Refugees**
While there is currently no universally agreed definition for who constitutes an international migrant, the UN Convention on the Rights of Migrants defines a migrant worker as a "person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national."	Displacement is a forced removal of persons from their home or country, often due to armed conflict or natural disasters.	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.
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'. 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.	An internally displaced person, or IDP, is someone who is forced to flee their home, but who remains within their country's borders. The **Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement** outline the rights of IDPs and the responsibilities of national governments to protect and assist them.	Regional refugee conventions, namely the 1969 Organisation of African Unity Convention and the 1984 Cartagena Declaration, also regard refugees as groups of people who flee because of external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order.

---

[1] UNHCR Global Trends report 2018. https://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2018/

criminalized and face harassment, animosity and violence in transit routes and host countries. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to trafficking, sexual violence and being forced into sex work.

Movements of people are becoming more mixed, meaning that economic (voluntary) migrants are moving alongside refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs. Such movements are also taking place in different stages, such as moving from home country to host country refugee camps or host communities, transiting through neighbouring countries and reaching borders of developed countries. Mixed migration is motivated by a range of drivers and causes, use similar routes, modes of travel and similar destination and use irregular means with the assistance of smugglers. The trend of mixed migration is increasing due to a failure of refugee containment policies and relative ease of global mobility linked to transnational social networks.

Furthermore, both rapid onset and slow onset climate stresses are also leading to displacement and population movement. Rapid onset disasters such as floods, storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and wildfires have led to 24.2 million people being newly displaced in 2016[2]. In addition, slow onset climate stress caused by rising sea level, increasing drought, or accelerating desertification can also drive displacement when combined with economic, social and political factors. While it is conceptually and practically difficult to establish a precise category of environmental or climate migrant, the Nansen Initiative Platform on Disaster Displacement[3] is seeking to find ways to address the needs of these groups of migrants.

Migrants on a boat prior to rescue by the Italian Coast Guard © 2014 UNHCR / The Italian Coastguard / Massimo Sestini

[2] http://www.internal-displacement.org/disasters-and-climate-change
[3] https://www.nanseninitiative.org/secretariat/

Global Compacts for Refugees and Migrants

Within this context, in December 2018 the international community adopted two Global Compacts for refugees and migrants. Firstly, the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) is the first UN global agreement on a common approach to international migration in all its dimensions. The GCM aims at optimizing the overall benefits of migration, while addressing its risks and challenges for individuals and communities in countries of origin, transit and destination. It comprises 23 objectives for better managing migration at local, national, regional and global levels (See Annex 1). The UN Network on Migration has been created to ensure effective and coherent system-wide support to Member States on the implementation of the GCM. UNDP is a member of the Executive Committee together with DESA, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNODC.

Secondly, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) (see Annex 2) is aimed at strengthening the international response to large movements of refugees and protracted refugee situations. Built on existing international law and standards, including the 1951 Refugee Convention and human rights treaties, its main objectives are to ease the pressures on host countries, enhance refugee self-reliance, expand access to third-country solutions and support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. Towards this, UNDP and UNHCR have strengthened collaboration to develop humanitarian and development interventions together in response to refugee situations and in refugee-hosting countries.

B   PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES TO MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

This note provides a snapshot of UNDP's key areas of work as they relate to migration and displacement. It explores four specific focus areas that UNDP works on to promote development approaches to migration and displacement in supporting countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNDP's target groups are migrants, refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities. UNDP partners with key government departments, other agencies such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Labour Organization, World Bank, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector in providing policy and programme support to countries on migration and displacement.

B.1. UNDP key areas of work on Migration and Displacement, and link to Strategic Plan and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In many countries, large-scale migration and displacement have become a crisis mainly because national and local governments lack the capacities to address the situation early on. They usually have no means at policy and institutional levels to better equip themselves to provide humanitarian and development support to migrants, refugees, IDPs and/or host communities and lack resources, coordination and integrated approaches that address the full needs spectrum of the affected groups of migrants, refugees, IDPs and host communities. In some cases, there is lack of commitment to address the situation effectively. Where response is undertaken, it is through a siloed and short-term approach rather than through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, UNDP's migration and displacement approach rests on the following three focus areas of the UNDP Strategic Plan (SP) (2018-21):

a)   Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and keeping people out of poverty (SP Outcome 1);

b)   Accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development, especially through innovative solutions that have multiplier effects across the Sustainable Development Goals (SP Outcome 2);

c)   Building resilience to crises and shocks, in order to safeguard development gains (SP Outcome 3).

As its global offer on migration and displacement, UNDP focuses on **FOUR SPECIFIC AREAS**, building on existing capacities at the national, regional and global levels, in close collaboration with its partners such as IOM, UNHCR and other agencies:

i.   Addressing the root causes of displacement and mitigating the negative drivers of migration and factors compelling people to leave their homes;

ii.   Supporting governments to integrate migration and displacement issues in national and local development plans, including during the localization of SDGs, and strengthening positive impacts of migrants/diaspora;

iii. Supporting refugees, migrants, IDPs and host communities to cope, recover and sustain development gains in crisis and post crisis situations ('resilience-based development'); and

iv. Supporting national and local authorities achieve sustainable community based re/integration

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

With women and youth forming the majority of refugees and IDPs, UNDP's policies and programmes on migration and displacement fully integrate and focus on empowering these groups in countries of origin, transit, destination and return. UNDP recognizes the need to address the special situation and vulnerability of migrant women and girls by taking into account gender equality and women's empowerment perspectives into migration policies and strengthening national laws, institutions and programmes to combat gender-based violence, including trafficking in persons and discrimination against women and girls. The four UNDP specific areas of work prioritize gender and women's empowerment, through partnership with UN Women and Ministries/Departments of Women's and Youth Affairs in the different countries of origin, transit, destination and return.

Furthermore, UNDP recognizes that migrants, refugees and IDPs 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. While migrants, refugees and IDPs all 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. As UNDP supports the implementation of migration and displacement policies and programmes, it is guided by international laws and
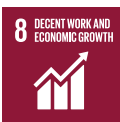

Female cash-for-work participants clean up debris from an earthquake © 2015 Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi/UNDP Nepal

conventions,[4] e.g. the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol and related Regional Conventions, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and guiding principles such as the Guiding Principles for Internally Displaced Persons, among others. UNDP supports member states in their commitment to protecting the safety, dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants at all times, regardless of their migratory status.

Table 1 | SDGs and Indicative UNDP's Migration and Displacement Policy and Programming

SDGs	SDG Targets (Paraphrased)	Possible UNDP Migration/ Displacement Relevant Policy and Programme Activities	Link to UNDP global offer / Focus Areas on Migration/ Displacement
1 NO POVERTY	**1.1** Eradicate extreme poverty; **1.2** (reduction by half); **1.3** (Social protection); **1.4** (Equal rights and access); **1.5** (Build resilience of poor); **1.A** (Significant mobilisation of resources); **1.B** (Sound policy frameworks for poverty).	• Integrating migration and displacement into poverty reduction policies and development plans; • Extending social protection to migrants/IDPs/refugees; • Addressing inequalities in basic services and land/property ownership; • Increase access to economic resources/opportunities for migrants/IDPs/refugees; • Promoting diaspora investment and similar financial flows to assist poverty eradication; • Include human mobility in municipal development planning and support.	1. Addressing root causes /drivers. 2. Mainstreaming /positive contributions of migrants/diaspora. 4. Re/integration.
5 GENDER EQUALITY	**5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence; **5.A** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, etc.	• Combating all forms of trafficking of women and girls; • Addressing violence against and exploitation of migrant/IDP/refugee women and girls; • Ensuring protection and economic empowerment of migrant and displaced women (e.g. women heads of households); • Addressing gender inequalities in economic resources, ownership and control over land and property, financial services, etc;	1. Addressing root causes /drivers. 3. Resilience building. 4. Re/integration.
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	**7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to energy; **7.B** By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services etc.	• Improve access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, including both host communities and migrants/refugees/IDPs; • Increasing migrant and diaspora investment, knowledge and skills transfers, and other mechanisms, into initiatives that address sustainable energy infrastructure and technology.	1. Addressing root causes /drivers. 2. Mainstreaming/ positive contributions of migrants/diaspora. 3. Resilience building. 4. Re/integration.

[4] See also Preamble (Pg2) Global Compact for Migration - https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	**8.3** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, etc; **8.5** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, etc; **8.6** By 2020, reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.	• Promote policies that support decent jobs, entrepreneurship, innovation, and formalization: → Address un-/under-employment, poor working conditions and lack of entrepreneurship opportunities as potential drivers of migration/displacement; → Address un-/under-employment of refugee/IDP/migrants including women and youth; → Protect migrant/refugee /IDP workers by guaranteeing adequate working conditions. • Inclusive approaches to job creation, entrepreneurship, innovation and formalization that integrates needs and interests of all migrants/refugees/IDPs along with host communities; • Expanding access of all migrant/IDP/refugee groups to financial services; • Undertake targeted studies on female migration cycles where women are frequently isolated, and more vulnerable to exploitation, violence and abuse; • Building e-ID and digital reputation for migrants and displaced persons, as a way to facilitate access to work, finance (credit), health, education and payment transactions system (cutting across SDG 1, 3, 4, 8, 10); • Advocate for issuance of work permits and access to labor market in transit or destination countries.	1. Addressing root causes /drivers. 3. Resilience building. 4. Re/integration.
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	**10.1** Achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40%; **10.2** Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all; **10.4** Adopt policies to progressively achieve greater equality; **10.7** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration.	• Support governments to achieve and sustain income growth, to address poverty as a potential driver of migration/displacement; • Integrating rights and needs of migrants/IDPs/refugees in poverty reduction policies; • Recognizing and promoting linkages between migration/displacement, development and poverty reduction, e.g. the relationships with sectors such as health and education; • Ensuring social protection policies and programmes grant eligibility, coverage and equal access to migrants/IDPs/refugees. • Addressing inclusion and reintegration needs, including financial inclusion.	1. Addressing root causes /drivers. 3. Resilience building. 4. Re/integration.
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	**11.A** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas; **11.B** Increase # of cities and human settlements adopting & implementing integrated policies/ plans.	• Integrate migrants/displaced and their needs in urban planning, urban DRR, etc • Address displacement by natural disasters, climate change in urban planning; • Strengthen capacities to include human mobility in municipal development planning and to establish adequate institutions; as well as adapt to challenges of large movements; • Improving municipal service delivery for migrant and displaced populations; • Ensuring policy coherence between migration related policies and policies targeting general population/host communities.	3. Resilience building. 4. Re/integration.

SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION	**13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters; **13.2** Integrate climate change into national policies; **13.B** Raise capacity for effective climate change-related planning in least developed countries and small island developing States, etc.	• Reducing the risk of displacement due to climate change and including climate-related hazards and disasters; • Strengthening adaptation strategies and other mechanisms by which people can cope with climate-related hazards and/or adapt to climatic changes that may otherwise cause displacement; • Integrating migration/displacement into local/national strategies on climate change adaptation, environment and natural resource management, and DRR, including NDCs and ensuring policy coherence across sectors; • Including DRR and climate change considerations (e.g. science/projections, adaptation approaches) into policies, strategies and planning on migration and displacement; • Addressing environment-related displacement in climate-related policy, planning and budgeting; • Strengthening abilities to address climate-related security risks, adaptation and human mobility issues e.g. in SIDS • Support Government sin advancing their efforts to meet commitments as per Paris Agreement on NDCs, LEDs, MRV, NAPs, etc.	1. Addressing root causes /drivers. 2. Mainstreaming/ positive contributions of migrants/diaspora 3. Resilience building. 4. Re/integration.
SDG 15 LIFE ON LAND	**15.3** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought, floods.	• Addressing displacement or migration of people due to desertification and land degradation. • Increasing migrant/diaspora investment into initiatives addressing land degradation	1. Addressing root causes /drivers. 2. Mainstreaming/ positive contributions of migrants/ diaspora.
SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	**16.3** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all; **16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions.	• Improving access to justice, due process and equal legal treatment to address the needs and human rights of all migrant/IDPs/Refugee groups, including migrant workers, irregular migrants, victims of trafficking, asylum seekers and refugees. • Ensuring all refugee, migration or migration-related ministries and authorities, institutions and systems are accountable/transparent at all levels. • Building capacity of local government /authorities to address migration and displacement issues including e.g. access to basic services	1. Addressing root causes /drivers. 3. Resilience building. 4. Re/integration.
SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	**17.9** (Support capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement SDGs); **17.14** Policy coherence for sustainable development	• Engaging in efforts to mainstream migration and displacement into development policy and programmes that build capacities of governments to more effectively manage migration; • Enhancing vertical and horizontal policy coherence in all areas of migration governance and migration interventions and activities.	1. Addressing root causes /drivers. 2. Mainstreaming/ positive contributions of migrants/diaspora. 4. Re/integration.

B.2. Examples of UNDP's work under the four specific areas of focus

Between 2006 and 2016, UNDP implemented 180 initiatives on migration and development, amounting to US$375 million. These are mainly in supporting integrated development programmes that harness the positive potential of migration for development, sustainably mitigate the negative drivers of migration, irregular migration and human trafficking. UNDP has also been a key partner in joint global migration initiatives, including the former Global Migration Group (GMG)[5] – now recently replaced by the UN Migration Network - and the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)[6].

On forced displacement, UNDP has engaged in 125 displacement-related initiatives amounting to US$1.3 billion between 2010 and 2016. At the onset of crises, UNDP interventions range from supporting early recovery coordination and comprehensive, resilience-based responses for host communities and refugees. This includes support to core government functions at local and national levels, jobs and livelihoods, enterprise recovery, environmental rehabilitation, support to local municipalities, social cohesion and conflict prevention, protection, access to rule of law and justice. In the medium and longer term, UNDP supports initiatives on addressing root causes of forced displacement and where applicable, the return and reintegration of displaced persons. UNDP has different programming options for different target populations (see Figure 1).

Figure **1** | UNDP Focus Areas per Target Group(s)

In recognition of the differentiated needs of migrants, IDPs and refugees as well as the communities receiving and hosting them, below is an outline of UNDP's programming options for each target population:

Migrants and Origin and Receiving Countries

- Minimize adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin
- Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development
- Mainstream migration into development, national and local policy and plans, institutional strengthening
- Support countries to achieve sustainable reintegration (also linked to IDPs/refugees)

Refugees, IDPs and Host Communities

- Address the root causes of forced displacement (poor governance, climate change and environmental degradation, poverty/economic opportunities, violent conflict);
- Include refugees and IDPs in national and local development plans, and SDG localization
- Support refugee, IDPs and host communities to cope, recover and sustain development gains in crisis and post-crisis situations (Resilience-based development)
- Support governments' efforst to achieve sustainable re/integration of refugees, returnees and IDPs

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

---

[5] http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org.

[6] http://www.gfmd.org/.

Internal displacement-sensitive development policies, increased national accountability, multi-stakeholder participation in development and humanitarian programmes and monitoring frameworks that include data on internal displacement can help reduce the scale and intensity of the phenomenon. Partnership among humanitarian, development and peace building partners is important.

IDPs are often amongst the poorest in their country. Displacement may have forced them to leave their belongings and their work behind. Supporting IDPs can also have significant costs for aid providers and host communities.

Internal displacement can affect food security if IDPs stop producing food in their region of origin, and if their arrival puts a stress on resources in the host region.

Conflicts and violence caused over 41 million IDPs. Access to land, justice, security and Rule of Law is important. Displaced populations can place more pressure on service delivery systems.

The physical and mental health of IDPs is often affected by the event that caused their displacement. Health facilities can also be strained in host communities and provide services of reduced quality.

Internally displaced children can go months or years without school. Children in host communities may also experience a drop in the quality of education if there are not enough resources for all.

Internally displaced women often suffer most from lack of basic infrastructure in temporary settlements. The exposure, and increased vulnerability can further exacerbate women and girl's vulnerability to gender-based violence.

The unsustainable use of natural resources, environmental degradation and climate change have already started to push millions of people away from their homes. Slow-onset natural disasters and the human impact on the environment will likely cause increasing numbers of IDPs in the coming years.

IDP camps often provide limited access to water, sanitation and energy. Basic infrastructure in host communities can also be put under stress, leading to shortages and tensions.

The sudden and unplanned arrival of IDPs in cities can lead to the establishment of slums. Urban displacement is a key issue in many countries.

IDPs should enjoy the same rights and opportunities as their compatriots, yet in practice they commonly suffer from inequalities and discrimination.

Resilient and sustainable infrastructure and industries can help limit the scale of disaster-related displacement.

IDPs often leave their income-generating activity behind and have to find a new one in their host community, putting the labour market under stress. Economic growth can suffer from lost productivity, reduced consumption, exports and taxes.

In line with the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021, by focusing on the four specific areas (see page 4), UNDP helps countries to achieve sustainable development by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development, and building resilience to crises and shocks. Among others, our comparative advantages lie in ensuring that migrants, refugees and IDPs are included in our programmes on poverty reduction (SDG 1), Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), addressing inequalities (SDG 10), climate change (SDG 13), peace and justice strong institutions (SDG 16), and building partnerships for the SDGs (SDG 17) (see Table 1 and Figure 2 for more on SDG linkages).

[7] GP20 Anniversary Campaign- Online Hub

Focus Area 1. Addressing the root causes of displacement and mitigate negative drivers of migration that compel people to leave their homes.

The root causes of displacement and negative drivers of migration include insufficient development gains; extreme poverty and lack of economic opportunities; protracted conflicts and violent extremism; poor governance, including the lack of rule of law, justice and human rights for all; systematic exclusion and marginalization; climate change; and environmental degradation. The UN Secretary-General's Report *Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants*[8] urges "investments in sustainable development and conflict-prevention, not only because it is the right thing to do, but also because it is more cost-effective than mobilizing a response to large movements." With partners, UNDP contributes to addressing root causes and mitigating negative drivers through:

i) Strengthening the evidence base through (joint) assessments and analysis such as supporting governments on needs assessments, assessments of the development impact of migration and displacement, and profiling of displaced people disaggregated by gender and age, to assess the impact of migration.

ii) Based on data and evidence, strengthening the capacities of governments to better analyse root causes, promote inclusive political processes and guarantee equal access to public services, creating a foundation for effective and targeted programming;

iii) Conflict prevention, including targeted investment in prevention of violent extremism;

iv) Support to national and local governments on climate change adaptation, managing environmental degradation, disaster preparedness, including building communities' resistance/resilience to future shocks, thereby reducing the need to move;

Support to Afghanistan Livelihoods and Alternatives to Migration (SALAM) Programme © 2016 Omer Sadaat / UNDP Afghanistan

[8] https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/in_safety_and_dignity_-_addressing_large_movements_of_refugees_and_migrants.pdf

v) Targeted sustainable development programmes in areas vulnerable to displacement. This may include jobs and livelihoods opportunities in rural areas, better access to basic services, strengthening core government functions, or enhanced security through support for establishing the rule of law and justice mechanisms.

» Focus Area 1 Examples

UNDP and the Government of Sudan's collaboration to address radicalization. A key driver of (forced) migration and displacement in Sudan is the increase in violent extremist groups. UNDP Sudan and the Ministry of Guidance and Endowments is collaborating on strengthening the stability and resilience of citizens who could potentially be radicalized and mobilized to join violent extremist groups, including at-risk youth. The collaboration includes analysis to understand violent extremism in Sudan, advocacy and information-sharing with population groups at risk of recruitment, the provision of alternative livelihoods and promotion of peaceful co-existence, access to justice, community security and social cohesion in target communities.

UNDP is also working with the Sudanese National Commission for Counter Terrorism (SNCCT) to conduct **a study on migrant aspirations in Sudan**, focusing particularly on migrants who enter the country through the Eastern borders. The overall objective of the study is to better understand migration trends in Sudan. In addition, UNDP has been supporting the initiatives of Sudan to forge unity among the Arab countries to prevent violent extremism as migration, displacement and violent extremism are interlinked and have trans-country dimensions.

In Zambia, UNDP, FAO, WFP with the Ministry of Agriculture and Zambia Meteorological Department, are working together to strengthen climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods. This entails strengthening the capacity of farmers, including from refugees and host communities to plan for climate risks that threaten to derail development gains, promote climate resilient agricultural production and diversification practices to improve food security and income generation, improve access to markets, and foster the commercialization of climate-resilient agricultural commodities. The aim is to build climate-resilient food security and poverty reduction measures for approximately 940,000 people, including refugees who are being integrated into Zambian communities.

The **UNDP Support to Afghanistan Livelihoods and Alternatives to Migration (SALAM)** programme in Afghanistan aims to: i) support comprehensive and coherent national policy and institutional frameworks for migration in time of crisis and (protracted) conflict; ii) support to the Government of Afghanistan in dissuading Afghans from irregular migration; iii) reduce poverty and other negative factors that drive migration, and support reintegration of returnees through development solutions at sub-national and local levels; iv) provide innovative and legitimate alternatives to irregular migration for semi-skilled and unskilled workers; v) institutionalize linkages between national and international private sectors; and vi) engage with vulnerable groups, community leaders and powerbrokers.

Under the **Cross-Border Collaboration in the Horn of Africa Region**, UNDP, together with ILO, FAO and partners are supporting **Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan governments** to prevent and mitigate the impact of local conflict in borderland areas and promoting economic development and greater resilience. This covers investments in conflict management and resolution capacities; enhancing and diversifying livelihoods, including livestock, agriculture and fisheries; strengthening basic service delivery; natural resource management; and promoting cross-border trade and private sector development. The programme is aligned with the EU Emergency Fund for Africa and its Action Plan priority on increasing the development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement in sending countries.

Addressing the negative drivers of migration and root causes of displacement and building resilience of affected communities in Niger: UNDP Niger, the government and local NGO, Nigerian Volunteers for Development are supporting the resilience of communities and households, particularly women-headed households. Working closely with local government bureaux, UNDP and partners are strengthening core government functions, justice and rule of law, diversified livelihood activities along Lake Chad, regional and community peace and security, and early warning mechanisms to prevent and mitigate the negative impact of current insecurity. Support is also provided to inter/intra-community social cohesion and dialogue for peaceful coexistence with focus on women and youth.

Traditional handicrafts produced for the local economic development component of Moldova's Mainstreaming Migration project © 2018 UNDP Moldova

Focus Area 2. Support to governments to integrate migration and displacement issues in national and local development plans, including localization of SDGs, and strengthening positive impacts of migrants for sustainable development.

UNDP supports national and local governments to integrate migration and displacement issues into national and local development plans and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs). For example, UNDP is working with IOM in supporting national and local governments to mainstream migration into their development plans through the Joint Global Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies (see example below).

Globally, UNDP facilitates international cooperation, knowledge-sharing and learning on migration mainstreaming. Through the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI), UNDP and its partners have created tools such as the "My JMDI Toolbox"[9] collection of good practices and training materials on managing migration at the local level, and the joint IOM-JMDI White Paper on Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning. These tools assist local and regional authorities in their roles as first responders to the challenges and opportunities of migration and displacement.

UNDP also works with UNHCR on rolling out the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in 15 countries with a key joint initiative on "Inclusion of refugees in national and local development plans." UNDP and UNHCR provide joint technical expertise to support UN country offices in developing strategies on operationalising the CRRF, in collaboration with national actors, the private sector and other key partners.

This contributes to the SDG principle of leaving no one behind by ensuring that the needs of migrants, refugees and IDPs are included in national and local development plans, ultimately contributing to the achievement of the SDGs. It also aligns with action points under the Global Compact for Migration in terms of integrating migration-related topics in national censuses and enhancing collaboration between State units responsible for migration data and national statistical offices to produce migration-related statistics.

[9] See http://www.migration4development.org/en/resources/toolbox/training

Funded by the Swiss Government, IOM and UNDP are implementing the **Global Joint Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies**. The project is implemented in eight countries: **Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia**. The programme has allowed governments and their partners to better measure and make more visible the human development impacts of migration; and to govern migration to increase human development outcomes and mitigate risks for migrants, their families and communities at origin and destination. The programme is jointly implemented at the global level by IOM and UNDP headquarters. National level implementation is overseen by IOM and UNDP country level staff in partnership with the respective governments.

Integrating refugees into national development plans is essential for both refugees and the communities hosting them and is consistent with the SDG's commitment to leave no one behind. An inclusive national policy of host countries can help to fully realize the potential benefits of refugees, reduce dependency and increase opportunities. Particularly in situations of protracted displacement, the costs, benefits and dynamics are not transitory and need to be considered in development planning. Progress has been made in Uganda, for example, which established a Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA) as part of its national development plan, integrating refugees and supporting the development of refugee-hosting districts.

Somalia's national development plan incorporates a comprehensive approach to displacement, including refugee return and solutions for IDPs. **Chad, Cameroon, Niger and Pakistan** have also followed suit. However, more needs to be done. The 2017 UNHCR report on Alternatives to Camp highlights that only 11 percent of countries in which UNHCR is operational have refugees fully integrated into national development plans.

Focus Area 3. Supporting refugees, migrants, IDPs and host communities to cope, recover and sustain development gains in crisis and post crisis ('Resilience-based development')

Host communities and countries provide a global public good by hosting refugees, migrants and/or IDPs. They are the first to absorb the shock of any major influx of displaced persons, often demonstrating extraordinary generosity. Increasingly, displaced people are residing outside camps without access to humanitarian support, relying instead on the informal economy. UNDP supports host communities to cope with and recover from the impact of displacement and protect development gains in several ways:

i)   Basic services - Support local government and municipalities to accommodate the high numbers of displaced persons in their communities and ensure access to basic services. For instance, UNDP helps strengthen the capacities of local authorities to remove and recycle increased volumes of municipal waste, where possible through cash-for-work and small businesses initiatives.

ii) **Jobs and livelihoods opportunities** - Real or perceived competition over access to livelihoods opportunities may create tensions between host community members and displaced persons. UNDP supports sustainable livelihoods opportunities for members of both communities, including cash for work, vocational training and small and medium enterprise development.

iii) **Protection and access to justice** - UNDP supports a wide range of rule of law institutions and actors who contribute to strengthening the protection of different groups, including displaced persons. Areas of support include working on cross-border management, enhancing community security by focusing on violence reduction and small arms control as well as working with justice institutions to promote access to legal aid services, facilitate legal documentation, right to work, housing, access to banking and to basic services.

iv) **Social cohesion and community participation** - UNDP facilitates dialogue and conflict mitigation between host communities and displaced persons. Social cohesion is further supported through participatory planning and promoting community projects that involve joint work by host community members and displaced persons.

The **UNDP Lebanon Host Communities Support Project (LHSP)** supports the Ministry of Social Affairs to enhance stability and promote local development as part of the national strategy to respond to the influx of Syrian refugees. The LHSP is the first comprehensive, coordinated and durable response to the impacts of the Syrian Crisis in Lebanon. It aims to build capacities of communities, increase stability, alleviate tensions and prevent conflict, through the creation of job opportunities and basic services. So far, over 1.1 million Lebanese and more than 332,000 Syrian refugees have benefitted from the project.[10] The rehabilitation of community infrastructure addressed the needs of more than 680,000 host community members and almost 500,000 Syrians; and access to energy was improved for 20,000 Lebanese and 20,000 Syrians. UNDP and UNHCR also worked closely with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities to strengthen capacities of the municipal police, including development of Standard Operating Procedures and a Code of Conduct. Twenty-five regional security cells were provided with training and a data collection tool to improve information management and serve as early warning for potential conflicts.

In **Turkey**, UNDP implements the Syria Crisis Response and Resilience Programme. The main objective is to strengthen the resilience of refugees, host community members, local municipalities and relevant national institutions to cope with and recover from the impact of the large influx of Syrian refugees. Through UNDP support so far under this programme, over 112,560 refugees and host community members have benefited from improved access to basic services, including municipal solid waste management and other services. The volume of waste ending up in landfills, for instance, was reduced by over 7,200 tons per year as a result of the recycling of waste.

An inclusive approach to the integration of people in mixed migration flows in Pichincha, **Ecuador**. Through the JMDI, UNDP supported the Provincial Government of Pichincha with the social, economic and cultural integration of mixed migrant flows (including refugees, returning migrants, transit and economic migrants). This included support to strategy development and strengthening of local level capacities. The Provincial Government developed a highly successful integration model through its Human Mobility Unit, which includes, for instance, an awareness-raising campaign to mitigate xenophobia and promote mutual understanding between migrants and locals. It also provided services such as skills development, job placement, and financial and technical support for entrepreneurship. The Human Mobility Unit model was being replicated in other provinces with the endorsement of the state.

Focus Area 4. Supporting national and local authorities achieve sustainable community based re/integration

UNDP helps create an enabling environment for people to return to their communities. In both conflict and disaster contexts, this may include support to local authorities through debris management, rehabilitation of socio-economic community infrastructure, mine action, and stabilization; but can also include facilitating the diaspora's participation in peacebuilding processes. The socio-economic reintegration of returnees is supported through the creation of jobs and sustainable livelihoods opportunities, including cash-for-work, development of small and medium enterprises, vocational and business skills training and value chain development. Often, economic activities are also used as an entry point to enhance social cohesion through community dialogue and conflict mitigation.

UNDP also supports refugee communities in exercising their political rights; for example, facilitating out-of-country voting for migrants, advocating for the political rights of refugees and supporting Member States in conceptualizing and implementing out-of-country voting exercises. The political participation in electoral and other political processes is often a key aspect of voluntary repatriation. In medium to long term, UNDP supports governments to develop and implement national and local development plans ensuring provision of basic services, and sustainable livelihoods for all.

---

[10] Lebanon Host Communities Support Project (LHSP)
http://www.lb.undp.org/content/lebanon/en/home/response-to-the-syrian-crisis.html

In **Zambia**, the ***Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement Programme*** has been the primary vehicle for shifting from a humanitarian to a long-term development approach to enable the UN in Zambia to support the local integration of former refugees and Zambians. UNDP and UN partner agencies work with the Government of Zambia to strengthen resilience of communities, including refugees. The programme is being implemented in two very different resettlement schemes, and brings about social, cultural and economic integration and cohesion for refugees as new permanent residents and surrounding host communities. The estimated number of beneficiaries (former Angolan and Rwandan Refugees and Zambian Nationals) is 46,000 (8,000-10,000 households). Through the programme, refugees receive permanent residency in Zambia, allowing allocation of land, greater freedom of movement and the opportunity to engage in earning opportunities alongside the host communities.

In **Pakistan**, UNDP's Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme supports the peaceful coexistence of Afghan refugees with host communities and strengthens governance and public service delivery. The programme has improved the living standards of more than one million Pakistanis who are hosting Afghan refugees, and the return of displaced persons through small-scale community-based reintegration initiatives that strengthen the community absorption capacity. This includes the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure such as bridges, access roads, and water supply projects. From a longer-term perspective, UNDP is also addressing factors that contributed to the rise of militancy in the region.

In **Somalia**, UNDP is working in partnership with the Banadir Regional Administration, UN-Habitat, and UNHCR on RE-INTEG, a multi-stakeholder project that focuses on innovative, durable solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees in Mogadishu, through enhanced governance, employment opportunities and access to basic and protective services.

In **Burundi**, UNDP supported the return of IDPs and refugees between 2012-2013 through community-based reintegration. This included cash for work activities, creating more than 600,000 working days for over 9,000 participants (43% of whom were women); along with social cohesion measures through dialogue and conflict mitigation. Eighty-eight per cent of the cash-for-work participants chose to invest their individual savings into joint economic initiatives, secured a sustainable income and became financially self-reliant; and almost 2,200 beneficiaries (60% of which are women) set up their own small and medium enterprises.

Women rehabilitating a road as part of LHSP
© 2018 UNDP Lebanon

HOW DOES UNDP COLLABORATE WITH UN AGENCIES AND OTHER PARTNERS?

Joint Analysis to strengthen the evidence base for policy and programming

Strengthening the evidence base through (joint) assessments and analysis such as supporting governments on needs assessments, assessments of the development impact of forced displacement, and profiling of displaced people disaggregated by gender and age, to assess the impact of migration.

Therefore, in addressing migration, UNDP helps strengthen government capacities to assess the impact of migration, such as the impact of remittances and foreign investment from diasporas on economic development and job creation. This includes multi-stakeholder collaboration with national and local governments to better analyse the impact and root causes of migration and inform policymaking. Other areas of interest for UNDP in assessment and analysis include the economic and social impacts of migration, the role of diasporas and migrants in sustainable development, documentation and exchange of best practices.

In (post) crisis contexts, UNDP supports governments, amongst others, in efforts to conduct needs assessments, assessments of the development impact of forced displacement, and profiling of displaced people disaggregated by gender and age. These are critical first steps in providing effective, sustainable solutions that contribute to achievement of the SDGs. Such support can be part of broader early recovery needs assessments of the displaced people and of the host communities, particularly women, youth and children who make up the majority of displaced population.

These assessments and analyses all contribute to enhanced evidence-based programme design, which is further strengthened through partnerships with the inter-agency Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), World Bank, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), UN Women and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Strengthening the disaggregated data and evidence base on migration and displacement contributes to SDG 17, to increasing disaggregation by migration status (SDG Indicator 17.8) and is in line with Objective 1 of the Global Compact for Migration, to collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.

Tunisia diaspora study (2017): UNDP collaborated with IOM and the Government of Tunisia on a comprehensive assessment of the impact of foreign direct investment by diaspora actors on economic development, including job creation. The enterprise survey amongst Tunisian firms that worked with diaspora and non-diaspora foreign investments revealed new information about the impact of investments on sustainable development and the effectiveness of particular policy incentives. In addition to highlighting ways to enhance the development impact of such investments, the assessment also identified good practices for other governments in tracking the foreign direct investments of diaspora actors. The study provides an important foundation for evidence-based policymaking relevant for Tunisia, but also for the increasing number of countries that aim to harness the investment potential of their emigrant and diaspora populations.

Labour market study in Turkey in response to the Syria crisis (2016) – Turkey currently hosts 2.7 million registered refugees, the largest number of Syrian refugees in the world. The Government of Turkey passed legislation allowing work permits for the Syrian refugees under temporary protection. Information on sectors providing jobs and livelihoods opportunities and access to formal jobs is therefore a high priority, in order to better target support programmes. UNDP Turkey, therefore, conducted an assessment study focused on the labour absorption capacity of the local economies in provinces that are hosting the highest numbers of refugees (Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Kilis, Hatay and Kahramanmaras).

The study estimates that approximately 260,000 additional jobs must be created to maintain the unemployment rate and identified, amongst others, value chains and specific sectors that have a high potential to generate jobs and employment opportunities. The study identified sectors in which Syrian refugees are already employed and can potentially be recruited. The findings also highlight challenges, such as sectors where Syrians and host community members with similar profiles are competing over the same jobs. Finally, the study presents evidence-based guidance for employment service providers.

Jobs Make the Difference (2018) – UNDP, ILO and WFP commissioned a six-country study arguing for expanding access to economic opportunities for those affected by the Syrian crisis as a priority. The joint study is a bottom-up analysis that draws largely on qualitative data, primarily drawn from around 120 interviews on the humanitarian and development aspects of the crisis, conducted with representatives from business communities, governments, NGOs, donors and international organizations in **Egypt, Jordan, Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey**, supplemented with a review of existing studies and verified through expert consultations.

The study found that structural vulnerabilities of the economies in the region and the dismal track record across the region in creating jobs render the London Conference[11] goal of achieving 1.1 million new jobs extremely challenging. It also underscored that such a goal requires significant investments in terms of partnerships, knowledge, technology and financial resources and that no single agency or government institution can achieve it alone. The report stressed that the time for coalitions and long-term investments has come and warned that should a greater investment in livelihoods and jobs not be mobilized, the negative consequences of the crisis will continue and deepen.

Promoting multi-country and sub-regional programmes

The transnational nature of migration and displacement and their underlying dynamics of threats to peace, security and development call for multi-country, regional and interregional strategies and approaches. UNDP supports trust building and facilitation of interregional exchanges, and supports multi-country and sub-regional initiatives, including regional planning and assessments (for example, the 3RP, see box below), cross-border initiatives, the development of regional approaches and the facilitation of South-South cooperation to foster and share good practices.

---

[11] https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20180312081846/
https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/about/

Beekeeping in Tartous, Syria © 2013 UNDP Syria

» Multi-Country and Sub-Regional Examples

UNDP, together with UNHCR, co-leads the **Regional Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP)**. The 3RP anchors an integrated resilience response in national plans and has helped to achieve a paradigm shift in how the international community responds to protracted crises. The 3RP brings together the participation of 5 countries (**Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey**) and more than 200 partners in a country-driven, regionally coordinated response to the Syria crisis. Recognizing the scale and regional dimension of the Syrian refugee crisis, it combines humanitarian and development resources to support the implementation of nationally-owned response plans for each participating country. 3RP coordinates and monitors these responses as well as funding commitments. By 2017, over 2.4 million people received food assistance, 1.9 million benefited from cash assistance, and significant progress has been made in resilience-building activities for refugees and host communities.

UNDP manages the **United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT)**, a regional anti-human trafficking project in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (**Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam**). Working to counter human trafficking in all its forms, UN-ACT builds the capacities of government agencies, civil society actors and academic institutions, and facilitates a coordinated approach to anti-human trafficking between relevant stakeholders. Key to UN-ACT's work is its support to the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT), a Government-led, multi-stakeholder process between the countries, specifically established to counter human trafficking in the subregion.

In February 2018, UNDP brokered an agreement between the Resident Coordinators and the national offices of UNHCR and IOM in **Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador** to craft a joint proposal for the Peacebuilding Fund to strengthen their respective institutional responses to the ongoing return of migrants, both voluntary and involuntary, from North America. In the short term, the agencies will coordinate actions to support governments in strengthening their reintegration mechanisms, and the capacities of their protection institutions. In the medium term, the project will lay the ground for strengthening citizen security policies in the three countries, so that these are better coordinated and integrate currently underplayed social dimensions.

Convening actors around joint initiatives on migration and displacement

UNDP leads the JMDI, the global inter-agency programme implemented in partnership with IOM, the International Training Centre (ITC) of the ILO, UN Women, UNHCR, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). The JMDI aims to maximize the potential of migration for local development, by tapping into the group's collective technical and financial expertise to scale up existing locally-led migration and development initiatives across eight target countries. It also provides capacity-building for project partners, and enables a large community of practitioners to connect, share knowledge and link up to national and international dialogue on migration and development through an online knowledge platform and global events.
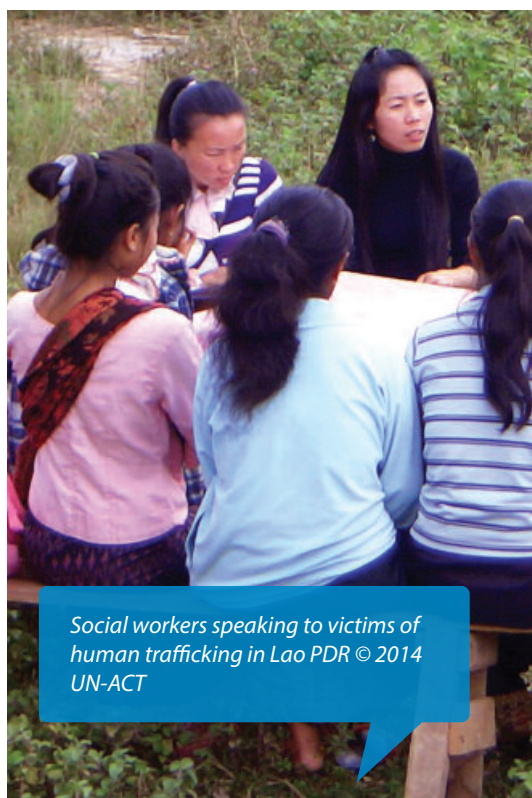

Social workers speaking to victims of human trafficking in Lao PDR © 2014 UN-ACT

UNDP has been a key partner in joint global migration initiatives, including the former Global Migration Group (GMG)[12] – now recently replaced by the UN Migration Network - and the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)[13]. UNDP is also a member of the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD).

UNDP has articulated its areas of support to member states in the implementation of the Global Compact on Migration. As an Executive Committee member in the UN Network on Migration, UNDP will together with other UN agencies ensure that member states are effectively supported to implement the GCM. This will be through formation and operationalization of UN Migration Network Working Groups, Resource mobilization (Migration Compact Fund – MPTF) and establishment of the Capacity Building Mechanism.

As part of the Action Plan of the 20th Anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (GP20), UNDP is a steering committee member of GP20, co-chairing two workstreams on Addressing Protracted Displacement (with OCHA) and IDP Law and Policy (with UNHCR).

UNDP and UNHCR agreed on a joint action plan to support countries in the roll-out of the Global Compact on Refugees and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The CRRF is now implemented in 15 countries: Afghanistan, Burundi, Belize, Cameroun, Chad, Costa Rica, Djibouti, DRC, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Panama, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

At the regional level and as part of Regional Refugee Responses, UNDP and UNHCR have worked together to develop complementary humanitarian-development interventions planned for 2019 to 2020 with a focus on saving lives, provision of basic assistance to restore the dignity of the affected families, delivery of protection services and the improvement of their resilience and that of the host communities.

---

[12] http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org.
[13] http://www.gfmd.org/.

» Joint Initiatives Examples

The Global Migration Group (GMG), co-led by UNDP and IOM has developed **a Guidance Note on Integrating Migration and Displacement into UNDAFs**[14] that introduces UNCTs and government partners to the various programmatic links between sustainable development, migration and displacement.

Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMD): a government-led process open to all Member States and Observers of the United Nations (UNDP is an Observer), to advance understanding and cooperation on the mutually reinforcing relationship between migration and development and to foster practical and action-oriented outcomes.

Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development: UNDP, together with IOM, UNITAR, KNOMAD and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, supports the Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development. This is a city-led forum that brings together mayors, local and regional authorities to exchange views and strategize on how to manage migration for development at the local level, where the opportunities and challenges of migration and displacement are most strongly felt.

UNDP produced the **Durable Solutions** Operational Guide (2016)[15], which guides field practitioners in developing strategies for returnees. UNDP is also supporting the Durable Solutions development of indicators for IDPs and refugees in partnership with other UN agencies, implemented by the Joint IDPs Profiling Services (JIPS).

In the **2019-2020 Regional Refugee Response Plans** for the Democratic Republic of Congo situation[16] and the Nigeria Situation[17], UNDP and UNHCR work together in ensuring that important life-saving humanitarian and protection assistance are combined and planned with development interventions that build resilience in the short, medium and long term.

Returnees and host communities being trained in sewing together as part of a reintegration program in Kindu, Democratic Republic of the Congo © 2014 UNDP DRC

[14] http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/system/files/GMG_Integrating_Migration_and_Displacement_into_UNDAFs_Guidance_Note_2017.pdf

[15] http://www.earlyrecovery.global/sites/default/files/DS-022416.pdf

[16] http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/2019%20DRC%20Regional%20Refugee%20Response%20Plan%20-%20Jan19-Dec20%20%28December%202018%29_0.pdf

[17] http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/2019-2020%20Nigeria%20Regional%20Refugee%20Response%20Plan%20%28December%202018%29.pdf

A returnee signs paperwork in Sri Lanka © 2018 UNDP Sri Lanka

Fostering new and innovative partnerships, including with the private sector

UNDP actively promotes better ways of engaging with the private sector – including local small and medium sized enterprises, as well as international companies – and harnessing its potential to turn displacement challenges into development opportunities. In addition to country support, UNDP facilitates engagement with the private sector through the CRRF in collaboration with the Connecting Business Initiative (CBi), which involves the private sector in supporting pilot projects on jobs and livelihoods as well as service provision for displaced persons and host communities.

» Partnerships Examples

Job placement for IDPs in cooperation with the local private sector- UNDP **Ukraine** initiated a Rapid Response project, in partnership with local and national institutions, to support the social and economic integration of IDPs. Support includes the rollout of cash-for-work schemes, enterprise development training, and legal support to IDPs setting up their own businesses. UNDP worked in partnership with ILO and the local private sector to support Ukraine's Public Employment Service by providing capacity-building of staff and training programmes. By early 2016, 1,500 IDPs, including women with low skills/education, found jobs through the employment programmes with the private sector. UNDP support is not limited to vulnerable groups and the low-skilled labour force; it has also partnered with an IT company, to help spark innovation and turn a largely agriculture-based local economy into a knowledge-based one. In total, more than 400 IDPs are being trained to become IT professionals.[18]

The Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) partnered with UNDP in **Uganda** to prepare investment profiles. The profiles are intended to mobilize additional investments and commitments to support the country's efforts towards a more diversified and resilient economy that integrates refugees. The investment profiles showcase the opportunities available in 11 refugee hosting districts with the aim of attracting potential investors in a diversity of sectors such as agriculture, tourism, mineral development, health and education. The ultimate goal is to improve the local economy for the shared benefit of the host communities and refugees.

---

[18] http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/01/11/restarting-life-with-a-new-job/

This Global Compact offers a 360-degree vision of international migration and recognizes that a comprehensive approach is needed to optimize the overall benefits of migration, while addressing risks and challenges for individuals and communities in countries of origin, transit and destination.

This Global Compact aims to 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. It intends to 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. It seeks to address legitimate concerns of communities, while recognizing that societies are undergoing demographic, economic, social and environmental changes at different scales that may have implications for and result from migration. It strives to 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.

Objectives for safe, orderly and regular 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

UNDP will mainly (in addition to others) support member states to implement the following objectives, in accordance with its comparative advantage:

2. Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin
19. Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries
21. Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration

<cursor>## Annex 2 | Global Compact on Refugees

Objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees: The objectives of the global compact as a whole are to: (i) ease pressures on host countries; (ii) enhance refugee self-reliance; (iii) expand access to third country solutions; and (iv) support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

Comprehensive refugee response framework - The global compact is the comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) as adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (A/RES/71/1). This constitutes an integral part of the global compact.

In support of the Global Compact on Refugees as well as CRRF, UNDP and UNHCR are partnering together to address displacement issues, in particular refugee response, with a focus on the following:

a) Integrating refugee issues in the SDG implementation;

b) Early recovery and livelihoods;

c) Rule of Law, Justice, Human Rights, Community Security and Local governance, and

d) Early warning and preparedness.

Partnership with UNHCR is being strengthened in countries such as Angola, Burundi, Cameroun, Chad, DRC, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, etc.