Global Mapping of UNDP Initiatives on Migration and Displacement

INTRODUCTION

UNDP has undertaken mapping and stocktaking exercises to help provide a consolidated overview of its role and global offer as a development actor on migration and displacement. The mapping exercises provided an overview of UNDP's operational responses and contributions so far, while also highlighting results achieved and areas requiring additional attention. The results of these exercises act as resources for future UNDP programming on development approaches to migration and displacement, and for better defining UNDP's added value and global offer. The migration mapping covered initiatives from 2001-2014, and the displacement mapping covered initiatives from 2010-2015.

> **BOX 1**
> **UNDP's Broad Areas of Work in Migration and Displacement**
>
> 1. Developing comprehensive national policy and institutional frameworks for migration.
>
> 2. Managing migration for long-term positive development impacts at the sub-national and local level.
>
> 3. Resilience=based development solutions for migration and displacement in times of crisis, conflict and disaster.

The mappings showed that UNDP has extensive experience addressing migration and displacement, mainly covering three key areas of work (see Box 1). They highlighted the fact that there are many UNDP initiatives that have contributed to mitigating the effects of migration and displacement, even though they were not explicitly labelled as "migration" or "displacement" policies. For example, some projects may have supported displaced persons among a larger group of beneficiaries as part of broader sustainable development support, or have taken place in areas affected by displacement.

GLOBAL UNDP MAPPING OF MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT INITIATIVES: KEY FIGURES

- **125** displacement initiatives and **192** migration initiatives were identified by the two mapping exercises.

- Between 2006 and 2014, UNDP implemented 180 migration-related initiatives, costing about **US$375 million**.

- Since 2011, UNDP has engaged in 125 displacement-related initiatives with an overall funding envelope of about **US$1.3 billion**.

- In funding volume, the **top five** displacement programmes for which figures were available were Nepal, Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, and Somalia.

- **52** displacement initiatives were carried out in partnership with other UN agencies.

- UNDP is a key partner in five multi-country displacement related initiatives at the regional level.

- Key **donors** for both migration and displacement initiatives included: Japan; the United States; the European Commission; Norway; Switzerland; the United Kingdom; and the Central Emergency Relief Fund.
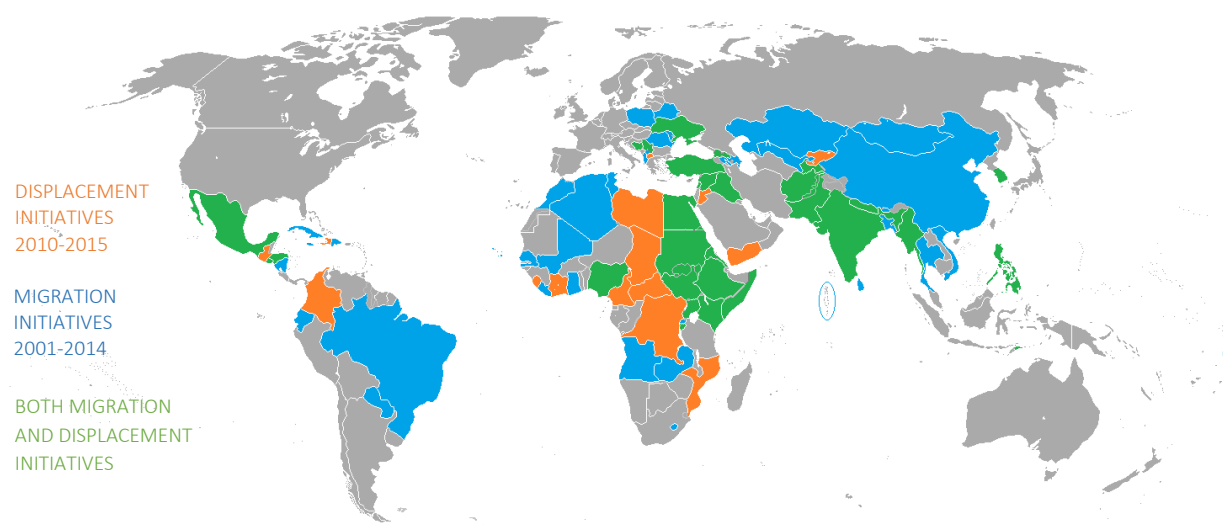
GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The mapping showed that migration and displacement initiatives were implemented at global, regional, and country

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level across all regions. National-level initiatives were designed and implemented in cooperation with the respective central governments and subnational actors (including local governments and CSOs) at the country level. Figure 1 shows an overview of countries where UNDP has implemented migration and displacement initiatives.[1] Regional-level initiatives were designed by UNDP's regional centres, and addressed common national migration issues across the region. Global-level initiatives have been administered and managed from headquarters or a liaison office, but with country-level outputs. Global level initiatives have proven to be instrumental in terms of overall coordination of multi-country initiatives, global policy, guidance and tool development and knowledge management.

FIGURE 1: GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT INITIATIVES

DISPLACEMENT INITIATIVES 2010-2015

MIGRATION INITIATIVES 2001-2014

BOTH MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT INITIATIVES

KEY GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES

↘ **Regional Refugee Response Plan (3RP) in response to the Syria crisis[2]** – Recognizing the scale and regional dimension of the Syrian refugee crisis, the 3RP combines humanitarian and development resources to support the implementation of nationally-owned and resilience-integrated response plans for Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. UNDP co-leads with UNHCR on coordinating and monitoring this country-driven, regionally coordinated response to the Syria crisis, involving more than 200 partners.

↘ **Durable Solutions[3]** – UNDP leads implementation of the 2011 UN Secretary-General Decision on Ending Displacement in the Aftermath of Conflict (Decision on Durable Solutions).

↘ Funded by the Swiss Government, through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the IOM and UNDP are implementing the **Global Joint Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies**. The project is being implemented in eight countries across the globe, i.e. Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia.

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[1] The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

[2] http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/.

[3] http://www.earlyrecovery.global/about-page/protracted-displacement-and-durable-solutions.

- **Global Forum For Migration and Development (GFMD)[4]** – Main inter-governmental process on migration and development, addressing the interconnections in action-oriented ways.
- **Global Migration Group (GMG)[5]** – Inter-agency group bringing together heads of agencies to promote wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration.
- **Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI)[6]** – Strengthening the contribution of migration to development by reinforcing its local dimensions. Implemented in collaboration with other UN agencies.
- **Solutions Alliance[7]** – Pursues strategic and high-level policy engagement on promoting and enabling transitions to resilience, development and self-reliance for displaced persons.

Box 2: Examples of migration related UNDP support

- o Formulation and implementation of comprehensive national policy and institutional frameworks for migration
- o Support to integrate migration into national and local development planning
- o Strengthen institutional and regulatory diaspora investment frameworks
- o Initiatives that channel remittances, diaspora savings and investments into local economic development
- o Migration research and data

FOCUS OF INITIATIVES

UNDP's migration and displacement initiatives draw on the expertise of UNDP's main thematic clusters on Livelihoods and Inclusive Economic Growth; Governance, Rule of Law and Peace Building; and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (see Box 2 and Box 3 for examples of activities within these thematic areas). Initiatives are delivered through **strong partnerships** with local actors; demonstrating UNDP's ability to work across all levels of governance, linking support for strengthening local government capacities with the development of national level strategies and support for institutional capacities and policy or legislative reforms. **Gender** is a cross-cutting concern across all initiatives, as women and girls are often disproportionately affected by migration and displacement issues.

UNDP has addressed displacement across all stages: i.e. projects focused on addressing the root causes of displacement; addressing displacement as a result of sudden onset or protracted crises (conflict and/ or

Box 3: Examples displacement related UNDP support

Livelihoods & Inclusive Economic Growth
- o Cash–for-work
- o Vocational training
- o Small-and medium-enterprise development

Governance, Rule of Law & Peacebuilding
- o Basic service delivery
- o Support for rule of law institutions
- o Access to legal aid and victim's assistance
- o Enhance social cohesion between displaced persons and host community members

Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction
- o Sustainable natural resource management
- o Strengthening resilience to future shocks, i.e. building back better

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[4] http://www.gfmd.org/.
[5] http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/.
[6] http://www.migration4development.org/en/content/about-jmdi.
[7] http://www.solutionsalliance.org/.

disaster); and supporting voluntary return and sustainable socioeconomic reintegration.

Common initiatives have included supporting jobs and livelihood opportunities for both host community members and those displaced; ensuring access to basic services, such as municipal waste collection and recycling; protection and access to justice through support for rule of law institutions; and social cohesion and community participation. The concept of **resilience-based development** as an underpinning framework was evident in many of the interventions, particularly the more recent ones (see next section and Figure 2).

In migration-related initiatives, UNDP often acted as an advocate for the empowerment of migrants and potential migrants, expanding their choices, and helping to **build the institutional capacities** of relevant organizations, thereby contributing to reductions in poverty, inequality and exclusion in societies. Common initiatives included: diaspora engagement (i.e. support to strengthen institutional and regulatory diaspora investment frameworks to attract and facilitate diaspora investments into sustainable economic development, as well as appropriate post-investment services); initiatives that channel remittances, diaspora savings and investments into local economic development; livelihood support and social protection for migrants; **mainstreaming migration into national and local development planning**; migration research and data; addressing irregular migration; managing and planning for internal migration and urbanization; and focus on the gender aspects of migration.

RESILIENCE-BASED DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES TO DISPLACEMENT

Many years of groundwork in displacement programming and policy development have led to a shift in discourse and perceptions about humanitarian-development cooperation, especially in the response to the current crisis in Syria. Calls for humanitarian and development actors to work together better are far from new, but have acquired increased political attention and urgency. The concept of resilience-based development (Figure 2) has emerged as a unifying framework that allows humanitarian and development actors to articulate immediate life-maintaining and/or life-sustaining actions with longer-term support on issues such as livelihoods, rule of law, good governance, and disaster risk reduction.
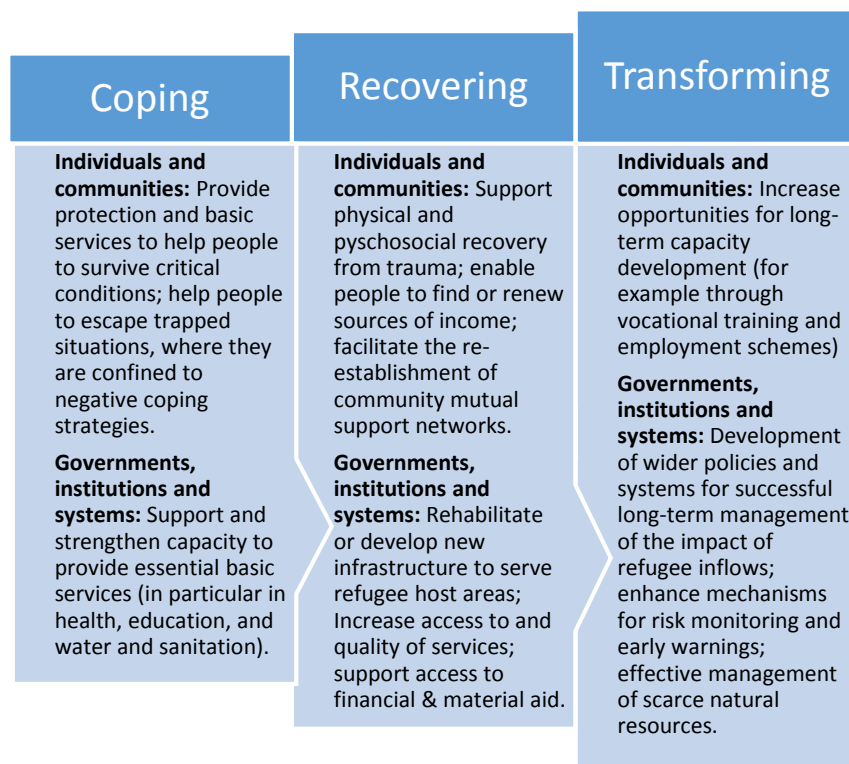
Coping	Recovering	Transforming
Individuals and communities: Provide protection and basic services to help people to survive critical conditions; help people to escape trapped situations, where they are confined to negative coping strategies.	**Individuals and communities:** Support physical and pyschosocial recovery from trauma; enable people to find or renew sources of income; facilitate the re-establishment of community mutual support networks.	**Individuals and communities:** Increase opportunities for long-term capacity development (for example through vocational training and employment schemes)
Governments, institutions and systems: Support and strengthen capacity to provide essential basic services (in particular in health, education, and water and sanitation).	**Governments, institutions and systems:** Rehabilitate or develop new infrastructure to serve refugee host areas; Increase access to and quality of services; support access to financial & material aid.	**Governments, institutions and systems:** Development of wider policies and systems for successful long-term management of the impact of refugee inflows; enhance mechanisms for risk monitoring and early warnings; effective management of scarce natural resources.

FIGURE 2: RESILIENCE-BASED DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES TO DISPLACEMENT

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KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FROM MAPPING EXERCISES

- UNDP should work with partners to advance a **joint evidence base** on migration and displacement, in particular evidence related to the development impact of displacement and migration, as well as analysis of the root causes of displacement and drivers of migration.

- UNDP should look into a stronger focus on **multi-country and/or cross-border migration and displacement initiatives,** to enable multi-country, regional and inter-regional strategies and approaches. This could include specific sub-regional level programmes to address the transnational nature of migration and displacement, the underlying drivers and root causes. An important component, highlighted as part of this, is the need for additional support to facilitate trust-building and peer-learning amongst governments affected by migration and displacement at all levels, including through engagement with (sub)regional bodies and organizations;

- UNDP is recommended to **collect good practices and lessons learned more systematically** and contribute to policy and guidance development on migration and displacement.

- UNDP should consider internal investments to ensure that the organization remains a strong development partner on migration and displacement at all levels and is well positioned to respond to newly emerging needs and the scope of the current issues, for example:
    - Rolling-out staff **guidance and training**;
    - Improving **knowledge sharing and management** across the organization;
    - Systematic **monitoring** of results and identification of good practices.

- UNDP should consider the need to review and assess its work further in particular areas, including—for example—the impact, challenges, and opportunities that arise from **diaspora engagement**

- UNDP is recommended to strengthen existing **partnerships on migration and displacement,** in particular with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United National High Commissions for Human Rights (UNHCR) and the World Bank. The mapping also highlighted the need for UNDP to consider strengthening partnerships with the private sector/foundations, academic and regional institutions, and the media.