

IOM-UNDP GLOBAL JOINT PROGRAMME

Mainstreaming Migration into
National Development Strategies



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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**Swiss Agency for Development
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YEARS

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EDITORIAL

Migration is arguably one of the most topical development issues today due to the rapidly growing number of people who move in search of a better life. The reason people migrate includes the desire for improved economic opportunities, higher education, family reunification and protection from crisis situations. Currently, there is evidence on the positive impacts of migration on human development, such as increased household incomes, improved access to social services such as education and health services, empowerment of traditionally disadvantaged groups - particularly women and the youth. At the same time, risks to human development are present where migration is a reaction to threats and denial of personal freedoms and rights, and where regular opportunities for movement are constrained. These negative development impacts can affect sustainable development gains and efforts. Development responses that meet the needs and priorities of countries of origin, transit and destination, while supporting voluntary and forced migrant populations, are critical. It is therefore necessary to implement integrated development solutions that promote equality, combined with effective service delivery, as well as accountable and responsive governance.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 recognize migration as a core development consideration. The SDGs include targets to protect migrant workers' labour rights, promote safe and secure working environments (target 8.8), implement planned and well-managed migration policies (target 10.7), reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances (target 10.c), and produce high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated among others by race, ethnicity, and migratory status (target 17.18). In addition, the SDGs reference scholarships that can affect student mobility (target 4.b), as well as trafficking in persons, especially of women, girls and children (targets 5.2, 8.7, 16.2). These targets anchor migration-related issues strongly in development strategies and highlight the future of integrating migration, displacement, and refugee aspects in regional, national, and local development plans.

Following the increased focus on the various links between migration and development, at the recent Valetta Summit, hosted by the European Union (EU) and African countries, countries agreed to the creation of a EUR 1.8 billion EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. To implement the commitments, the summit adopted the Valetta Action Plan, the first area of work of which focuses on mainstreaming migration in development cooperation in order to harness the development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement.

In addition, the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on International migration and development, adopted in December 2014, stressed that international migration is a crosscutting phenomenon that should be addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner, integrating development with due regard for social, economic and environmental dimensions and respecting human rights. It called upon all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to strengthen their collaboration and cooperation to better and more fully address the issue of international migration and development, in order to adopt a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach. Such efforts could help migrants and communities of origin, transit and/or destination to be resilient, better position themselves to respond to immigration and emigration in order to reap the gains of migration while mitigating its attendant risk. Hence the effective integration of migration into their national development strategies is imperative as this joint programme is necessary in aiding governments, their stakeholders and partners to better evaluate and increase visibility of the human development impacts of migration. The programme also aims at assisting in governing the migration phenomenon to increase the human development outcomes and mitigate the risks for migrants, their families and communities at origin and destination.



Acknowledging the particular significance of the meaningful inclusion of migration in development plans, over the past two years, the Governments of all eight implementing countries of this joint global programme namely: Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia, have formally endorsed the programme.

We acknowledge our achievements as an outcome of cross-team efforts of various stakeholders: first and foremost government counterparts but also, staff of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This year presents us with

another opportunity to work collaboratively to ensure that the programme is implemented successfully. We would like to use the launch of this newsletter as an opportunity to highlight some of our joint activities for the year 2015.

We hope you will find this issue useful and interesting. Kindly provide us with your feedback by emailing owen.shumba@undp.org, baaba.amoah@undp.org and oferrari@iom.int.

Sincerely,
Programme Management Unit
represented by IOM, SDC and UNDP

GLOBAL NEWS

GLOBAL PROJECT BOARD MEETING 2015

Hosted by the Government of Jamaica, the second regular meeting of the Global Project Board of the Joint Programme on 'Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies' took place on 11-12 November 2015 in Kingston, Jamaica. Mrs. Toni-Shae Freckleton, Manager, Population and Health Unit, Planning Institute of Jamaica opened the meeting. Minister Arnoldo Brown, Honourable Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade joined Ms. Odile Inauen, Country Director of the Swiss Cooperation Office; Ms. Keisha Livermore, Head of Office, International Organization for Migration, Mission in Jamaica and Mr. Bruno Poezat, UNDP Resident Representative of Jamaica in providing welcoming remarks for the event.

The meeting brought together government representatives from the entire programme implementing countries including Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia, and Tunisia. Also participating were members of the Programme Management Unit from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), IOM Geneva and UNDP New York as well as stakeholders from the Jamaican National Working Group on International Migration and Development. For the first time in the series of board meetings, there was participation by focal points from UNDP and IOM Country Teams at the Global project Board meeting. The Global Project Board is mandated to review programme progress at country and global levels; provide oversight and guidance to the Programme Management Unit, and the develop synergies and coherence across countries and with other initiatives. This year's meeting focused on reviewing the progress and obtaining updates on the implementation of the programme at country and global levels. The meeting provided a platform for the exchange of experiences among participating countries and also provided the opportunity to assess the implications of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on the global joint programme.

The well-attended event presented Jamaica the opportunity to showcase the work the country had done in the areas of return and reintegration of involuntary migrants. Acknowledging the particular significance of the meaningful inclusion of migration in development plans, over the past two years, the Governments of all eight implementing countries of this joint global Programme namely: Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia, have formally endorsed it.

The interactive meeting, which supported effective lessons learned and experience sharing, identified immediate and short-term next steps for participating countries and at the global level put forward recommendations which included the need for both local and global efforts to look beyond the project towards sustainability of action.



Photo: Planning Institute of Jamaica

THE 8TH SUMMIT OF THE GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The 8th Summit of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) took place in Istanbul from 14-16 October 2015. The former Foreign Minister of Turkey, Mr. Feridun Sinirlioğlu, hosted the Forum. The Forum brought together participants from 150 countries and high-level officials of international organizations. These included the UN Deputy Secretary-General, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UN Alliance of Civilizations High Representative, and UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration, EU Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship as well as representatives of non-governmental organizations. About 30 ministers and vice-ministers working in the field of migration and development policy attended the opening ceremony of the summit. The 2015 GFMD highlighted the issue of forced migration, stressing the need for increased responsibility for protecting and caring not only for refugees, but also for millions of people who are compelled to cross international borders to escape the

effects of man-made or natural disasters as there is currently no international framework to protect and assist these people through the special circumstances of forcible displacement.

Speaking at the Forum, Mr. Sinirlioğlu noted that “Until and unless we proactively push for and support peace processes to end ongoing conflicts; address the humanitarian suffering first and foremost where it is taking place; establish and enforce safe zones where we can protect civilians from indiscriminate acts of violence; and, aggressively and resolutely take the fight to the terrorists wherever they are finding havens, we cannot prevent the kind of spontaneous mass migration that has taken us all by storm.”

As part of the Forum, there was a round table discussion on ‘Making migration work post-2015: implementing the SDGs’. Participating at the 8th GFMD on behalf of the mainstreaming migration programme were UNDP’s focal point for Migration, and country office focal points and government representative from Jamaica, Moldova, and Kyrgyzstan.

The next GFMD meeting will be hosted by Bangladesh in 2016.



Photo: Global Forum for Migration and Development

GMG GUIDANCE ON INTEGRATING MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT INTO UNDAFs

In July 2014, the Global Migration Group (GMG) Principals tasked the GMG Chair to collaborate with the United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office, in the development of guidance on migration for United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAs) and 'Delivering as One' initiatives. On behalf of the GMG, UNDP as co-chair of the Working Group on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies drafted an outline for several thematic briefs on how to guide UN Country Teams to consider migration and displacement into UNDAFs.

To take stock of existing endeavors at the country level, UNDP conducted a content analysis of current UNDAFs. This analysis revealed that 91% of all 119 current UNDAFs contain some reference to migration and displacement.¹ 84% of all frameworks refer directly to migration, migrants and related terms, while three-quarters mention refugees and displacement (figure 1). Importantly, migration, return, remittances, refugee and displacement issues are often highlighted in the strategic options and key outcomes. While migration features importantly in all regions, there are some regional differences. All current UNDAFs in Europe and Oceania, 97% of UNDAFs in Asia, 90% in Africa and 81% in Latin America and the Caribbean have at least one reference to migration or displacement.

Figure 1: Share of UNDAFs with migration reference by region

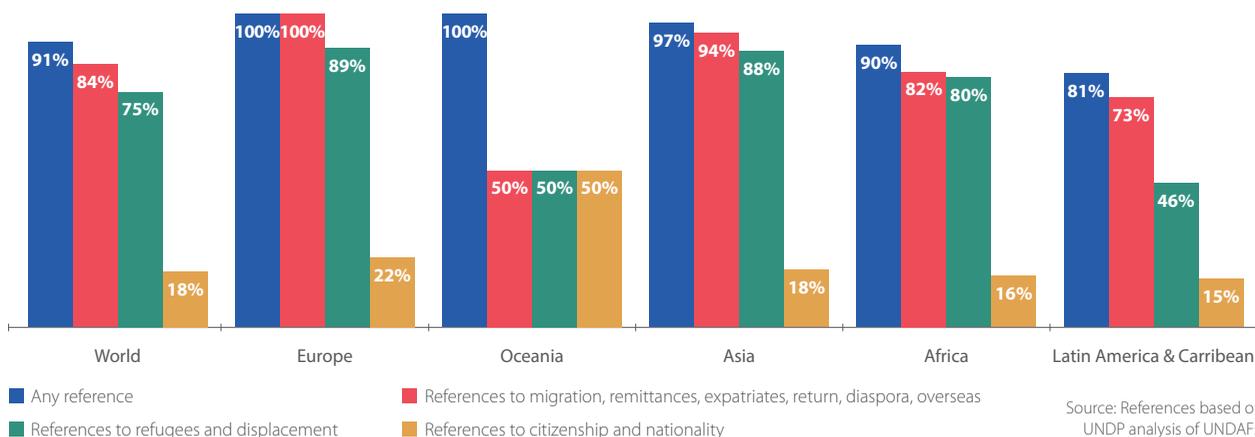


Figure 2 illustrates that countries where the inflow of recorded remittances corresponds a higher share of their GDP are more likely to mention remittances and migration in their UNDAF, while they are slightly less likely to include references on refugees and displacement. Countries that host a significant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

Figure 2: Share of UNDAFs with migration reference by level of inward remittances

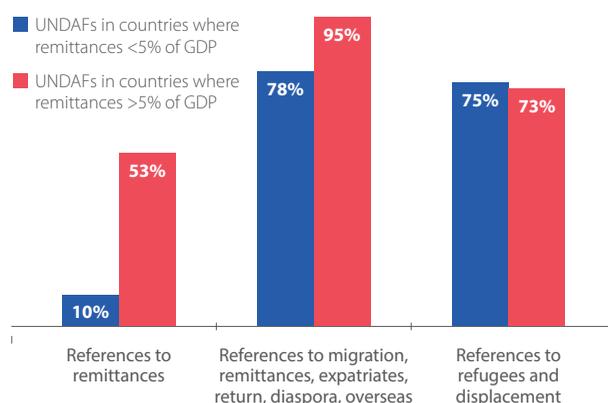
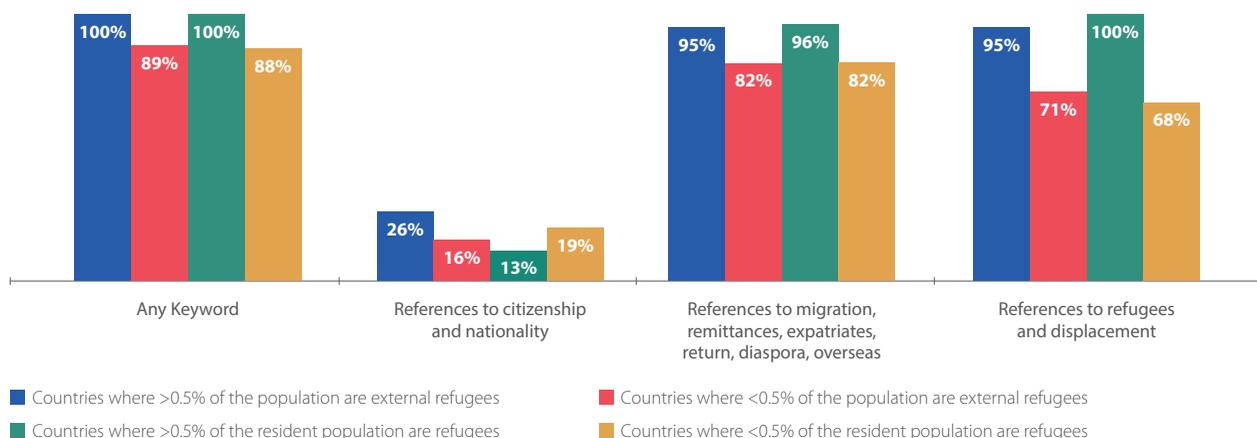


Figure 4 shows that the level of immigration only matters once a country's population comprises 10% or more immigrants.

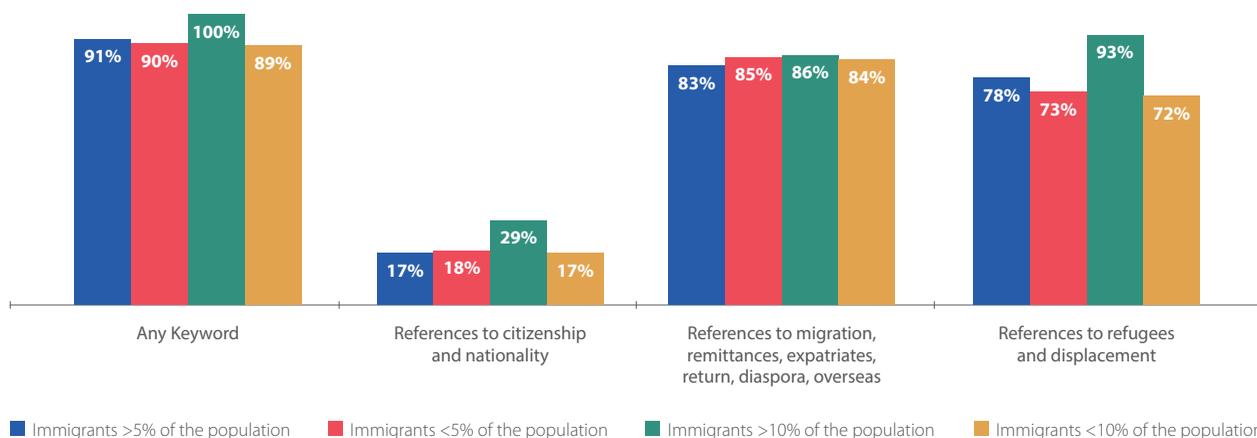
1 The earliest UNDAFs began in 2009, while the most recent are about to start in 2016.
 2 16% of the examined UNDAF countries were above the 0.5% population threshold as being a country of origin for refugees and 21% as a country hosting refugees.

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



Source: References based on UNDP analysis of UNDAFs; refugee population: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2015.
 Notes: The share of external refugees is calculated as number of refugees originating from the country living abroad divided by the total population. The share of resident refugees is calculated as number of refugees residing in the country divided by the total population.

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



Source: References based on UNDP analysis of UNDAFs; immigrant and total population: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2015.

GUIDANCE TOOL ON INTEGRATING THE MIGRATION-EMPLOYMENT NEXUS IN UNDAFs

In collaboration with the GMG's Task Force on Migration and Decent Work, the Working Group on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies organized a retreat on the important link between migration and employment, held on 21 May 2015 in Geneva. The retreat

led to a draft Guidance Tool on Integrating the Migration-Employment Nexus in UNDAFs that elicits the linkages between employment, migration, and social, economic and environmental development in countries of origin, transit and destination. The tool includes a focus on legal, policy and institutional frameworks for migration and employment and provides guiding questions for the country assessment and planning options on the conceptual links between employment, migration and sustainable development.

COUNTRY NEWS

BANGLADESH

National Consultation Preparatory to Global Forum on Migration and Development

A National Consultation in preparation to the Eighth Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) was held on 15th September 2015 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The full-day consultation was convened by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Migration and Development, organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the Global Joint Programme “Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies”, supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

The event brought together over a hundred participants that included government officials from different ministries, development partners, international NGOs, civil society members, academics and practitioners, in an effort to portray a common national understanding of Bangladesh’s migration and development priorities at the 8th GFMD. The discussions were based on the themes of the 8th GFMD and the recommendations have been incorporated in a paper titled ‘Bangladesh’s Perspective to GFMD 2015’ and submitted to the official delegation.



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