

**SIXTEENTH COORDINATION MEETING ON
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

Population Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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New York, 15-16 February 2018

**INPUTS TO UNDESA LED UN COORDINATION MEETING ON
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ¹**

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

¹ The views expressed in the paper do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the United Nations Secretariat.

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Recent data initiatives and research findings relevant to the implementation of the New York Declaration

A number of relevant studies have been undertaken in 2017. For example, the [Jobs Make the Difference, Expanding](#) report undertaken in partnership with ILO and WFP looked at economic opportunities for Syrian refugees and host communities in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey. The report is based on a Multi-Country Economic Opportunity Assessment and provides pragmatic, empirically grounded evidence to support efforts in achieving the ambitious goal of creating 1.1 million new jobs in the Syria crisis affected countries by 2018. The 2017 UNDP report [Journey to Extremism in Africa](#) highlights widespread displacement within and across state borders as a destructive consequence of violent extremism. The UNDP-ODI report entitled [Climate change, migration and displacement: the need for a risk-informed and coherent approach](#) was launched in November 2017 and unwinds the complex relationship between human mobility and climate change.

UNDP's INFOSEGURA project in Central America is assisting governments to strengthen their information base on citizen security, and to apply the resulting data to better inform policymaking processes. As part of a UN wide coordination effort to address the causes and effects of violence in the Northern countries of the region (viz. El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala), INFOSEGURA is developing a composite index to monitor trends and associated factors of multiple forms of violence, including migration flows. The index, to be fully implemented by June 2018, will allow a more nuanced analysis of migration flows in these countries both as a cause and as a consequence of violence, as well as an opportunity and as an obstacle for social and economic advancement.

In 2017 a new methodology/Guidance, **Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA)** was adopted. Since then the new methodology was applied in Nigeria, CAR, Cameroon and Zimbabwe. In Nigeria the focus was on the North East Sub-Region characterised by violent extremism and displacement.

The Joint UNDP-DPA Programme on Building National capacities for conflict prevention focuses on development of strategic conflict prevention initiatives at the country level, including through the deployment of **Peace Development Advisors**. Through this partnership **facilitation and dialogue initiatives** in non-mission settings are supported and joint assessment, analysis, and **knowledge development** is strengthened. The Programme has been described as one of the best examples of UN cross-pillar work on prevention. In 2017, the Programme deployed 48 Peace and Development Advisors (PDAs) to support UN Resident Coordinators, UN Country Teams and UNDP to work in a conflict sensitive manner in complex political settings.

The Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) remains an important UNDG tool for joint analysis, joined up planning and action. Endorsed in 2016 as a UNDG tool, the CDA allows the UN to remain conflict sensitive, undertake root cause analysis, better understand the drivers of conflict and the capacities for peace. CDAs are also being used in a number of countries to inform the development of conflict sensitive UNDAFs.

Recent and future activities to support the implementation of the migration-related commitments of the 2030 Agenda

Significant strides ensuring that migration is included in the **localization of the SDGs** are being made. UNDP's (on behalf of the UN Development Groups) Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (**MAPS**) missions to key countries such as Djibouti, Jamaica, Tajikistan identified diaspora investment and remittances as part of the acceleration factors to sustainable development within the context of SDG implementation. In other MAPS mission, such as in El Salvador and the Gambia, other migration related issues were pointed out, such as integration of returnees and brain drain. UNDP is strengthening its overall collaboration with UNHCR in 2018 including the inclusion of refugee issues and concerns in future MAPS mission, where this is relevant.

UNDP currently supports more than **30² national governments to address the root causes of migration and displacement** through programmes on conflict prevention, mediation and social cohesion, strengthening good governance and rule of law, poverty reduction and jobs/sustainable livelihoods, and climate change adaptation and environmental management. More than 30 new national and regional project proposals were developed during 2017 in line with UNDP's commitments to the New York Declaration.

UNDP implements the **Joint IOM – UNDP Global Programme on Mainstreaming migration into national development strategies** (soon in its third phase) in Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia. In all the programme countries, UNDP and IOM have supported governments to establish coordination mechanisms for migration and development, and to design and implement policies and strategies that integrate migration and poverty reduction. Some programme countries have started to include migration and development objectives into their national SDG frameworks.

UNDP implements a regional project, **United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons**, in countries of the Greater Mekong Region (GMS: China, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam) and beyond. The project serves as the Secretariat to the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT), an inter-governmental process between the countries in the GMS, where it supports protection, prosecution, prevention and policy related to trafficking. This includes supporting (Trans-)National Referral Mechanisms for trafficking survivors with (re)integration into society, including through jobs and livelihoods support. UN-ACT conducts research which includes migration issues such as analyzing the nexus between asylum and trafficking, and comparing experiences of recruitment and employment among both regular and irregular migrant workers.

UNDP partners with **UNHCR as a response to the Syrian crisis in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey** through the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). UNDP's resilience- based development approach is applied to create jobs and livelihoods opportunities for refugees and their host communities, provide basic social services, capacity building to municipalities, and social cohesion between refugees and host communities.

² **Africa:** Burundi, Cameroun, Chad, Central African Republic (CAR), Eritrea, DRC, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia; **Asia and Pacific:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan; **Arab States:** Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, **Europe and CIS:** Turkey, Serbia, Macedonia, Ukraine. **Latin America and Caribbean:** Colombia, Haiti.

The piloting of the **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)**, as part of the upcoming Global Compact for Refugees (GCR), provides an opportunity for improved coordinated humanitarian and development response to refugee and population movements, in collaboration with national authorities, UNDP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), IOM, NGOs, World Bank and European Union. For example, in Uganda, UNDP plays a critical role in the building of resilience and self-reliance of refugees and host communities (CRRF pillar 3) through the whole-of-UN ReHoPE strategy. For Djibouti in particular, in addition to coordination, the CRRF is allowing to strengthen the data management and monitoring systems, in a country that currently has limited capacity for disaster preparedness and response.

In Central America, **the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)** has approved the first stage of a tri-national project to support the governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in strengthening their capacity to **reintegrate returning migrants**, bolstering protection mechanisms for victims of violence, facilitating political dialogue aiming at more comprehensive approaches to citizen security, and fostering inter-governmental coordination to address transnational crimes, such as: human trafficking, migrant smuggling, migrant disappearances, and arms trafficking, among others. The project, set to start by March 2018, will be implemented by UNDP, IOM, and UNHCR, in close coordination with the governments of the three countries.

In November 2017, UNDP was admitted as an observer entity to **the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM)**, a 23-year-old regional process to coordinate migration related policies made up by the governments of all countries in Central America (Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Belize, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador), plus those of Dominican Republic, Mexico, United States, and Canada. During 2018, the RCM will be focused on the contribution of the SDGs to the governance of migration processes in the region, to which UNDP will contribute its expertise, in close coordination with other UN agencies which are also observer entities: IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, ECLAC, and ILO.

UNDP implements the **Support Afghanistan Livelihoods and Mobility (SALAM) program**. SALAM helps to respond to the unique challenges faced by IDPs and returnees, whose lack of resources and societal connections necessitates both short-term relief and activities to promote long-term self-sufficiency. Interventions are tailored to meet the different needs of unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled Afghans, including varying levels of literacy.

UNDP implements the **Probash e-seba program in Bangladesh**. The program increases access to digital registration for safe migration. By setting up 5,000 one-stop service centers in rural areas, Probash e-seba ensures that prospective migrants can register on their doorsteps. Another part of the program is service delivery and grievance redressal, through technological means, for migrant workers in 10 countries with a large population of Bangladeshi migrant workers.

[Update on other areas of UNDP's commitments to the implementation of the New York Declaration](#)

PRIVATE SECTOR, IFIs ENGAGEMENT

UNDP has engaged the private sector and IFI's at the global level through the **Solutions Alliance**, and collaborates under the CRRF, on public- private dialogues and initiatives in Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda.

UNDP country offices in **Afghanistan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Serbia, Turkey and Uganda** work with the private sector and IFIs, including with the Islamic Development Bank, the KWZ, and the World Bank, to address large arrivals of migrants and refugees. They seek to create business opportunities for migrants and refugees with the support of the private sector or use de-risking of IFI lending for development projects in contexts of migration and displacement.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNDP is liaising with GSMA, the world's main association of the mobile technologies industry, with a view to a partnership aimed at realizing the potential contribution of mobile technologies to the achievement of the SDGs in the region. Considering that remittances from migrants represent between 12% and 18% of total GDP in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, in a first stage, options for fostering an environment more conducive to the expansion of mobile money in these countries are being analysed.

SYSTEM- WIDE COHERENCE

On behalf of the Global Migration Group (GMG), UNDP in cooperation with IOM provides tools and capacity development to comprehensively include migration and displacement into UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). UNDP and IOM recently finalized the **Training Manual on Mainstreaming Migration into UNDAFs**. A complementary online learning platform is forthcoming and training activities with relevant UN Country Teams (UNCTs) will be rolled out in 2018.