

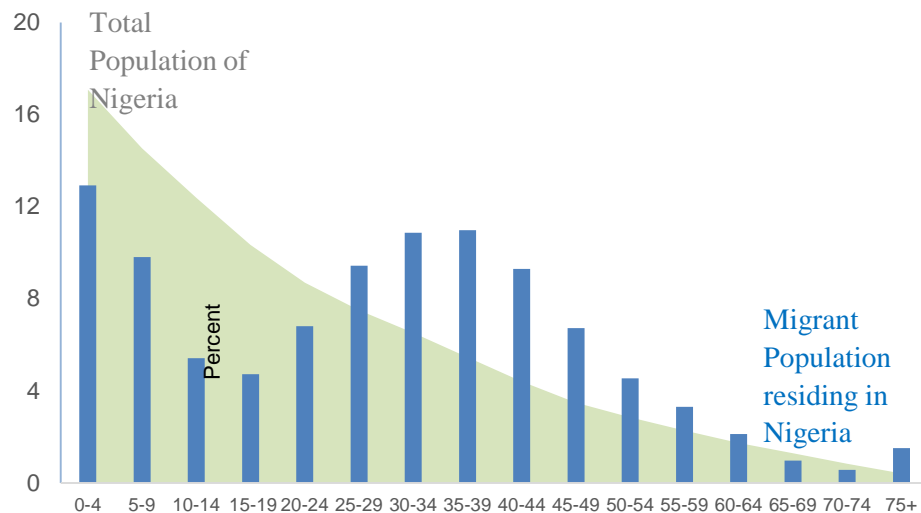
Lessons from the Monitoring of Programmes with a Focus on Sustainable Cities, Human Mobility and International Migration

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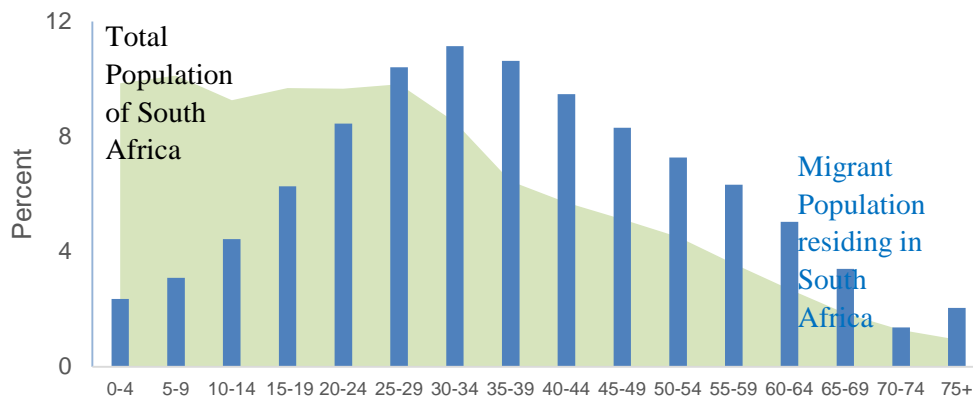
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Migrants Young/Working Age



- 3.3% global population
- Median age: 39 years
- 15% of international migrants < 20 yrs
- 34% in SSA <20 years



- 48% female – and rising

and World Population Prospects, 2015

Cities attract Migrants / Youth



Cities include high numbers of migrants

Cities attract young people - working age

Table: Distribution of migrants by rural/urban Source: (2013) National Population Commission NIGERIA

States	Urban (in %)	Rural (in %)
Abuja (FCT)	85.1	14.9
Abia	48.4	51.6
Adamawa	58.3	41.7
Anambra	98.0	2.0
Bayelsa	62.4	37.6
Cross River	41.5	58.5
Gombe	58.5	41.5
Kaduna	68.4	31.6
Kano	55.1	44.9
Kwara	69.7	30.3
Lagos	97.0	3.0
Oyo	84.0	16.0

Advancing the ICPD



ICPD objectives under-gird programmatic responses to human mobility:

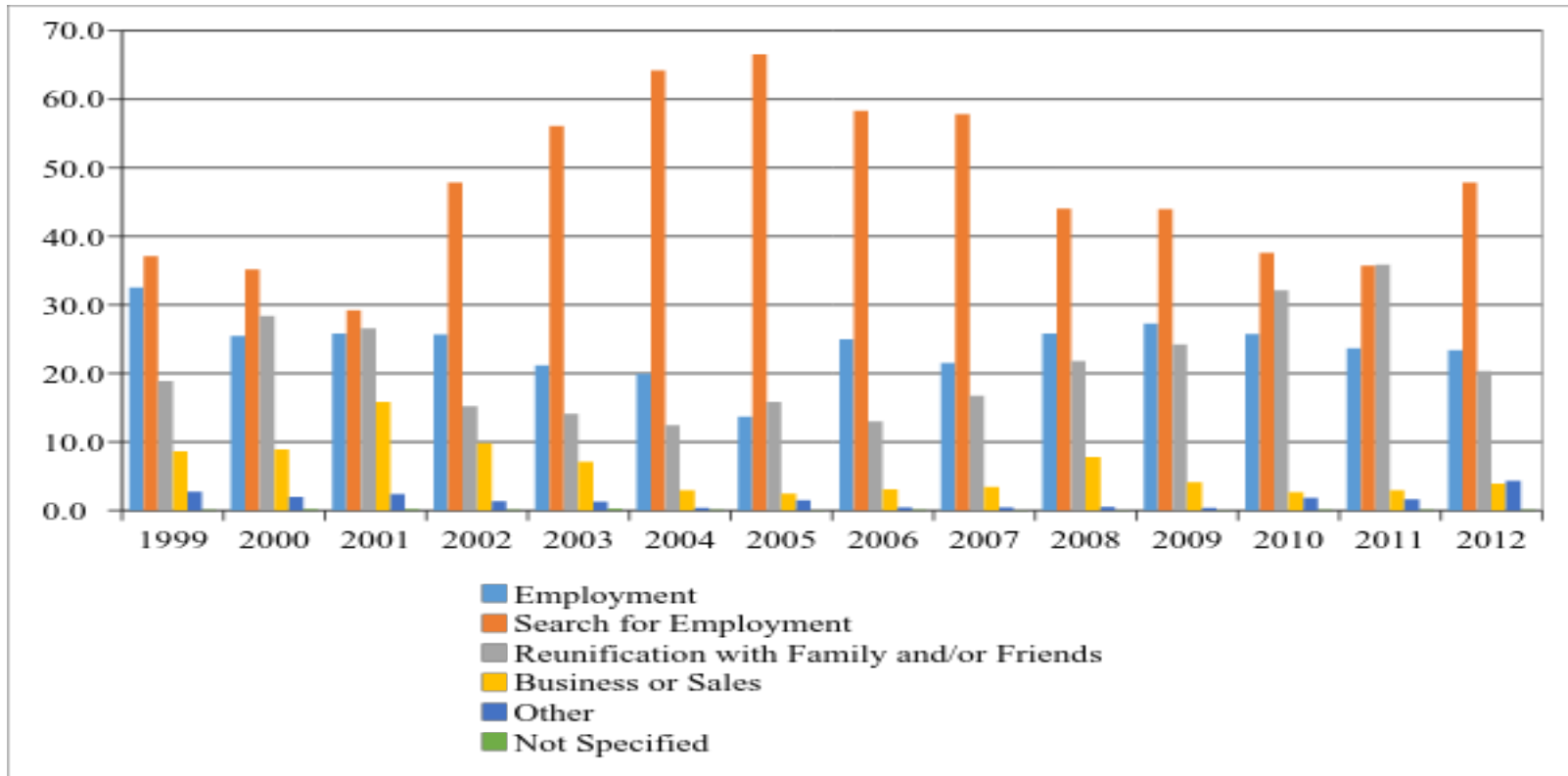
- *Address root causes of migration, reduce pressures leading to refugees*
- *Ensure protection against racism and xenophobia*
- *Improve security and quality of life {in cities}*
- *Provide adequate health education and social services*

Moving to Search for Work



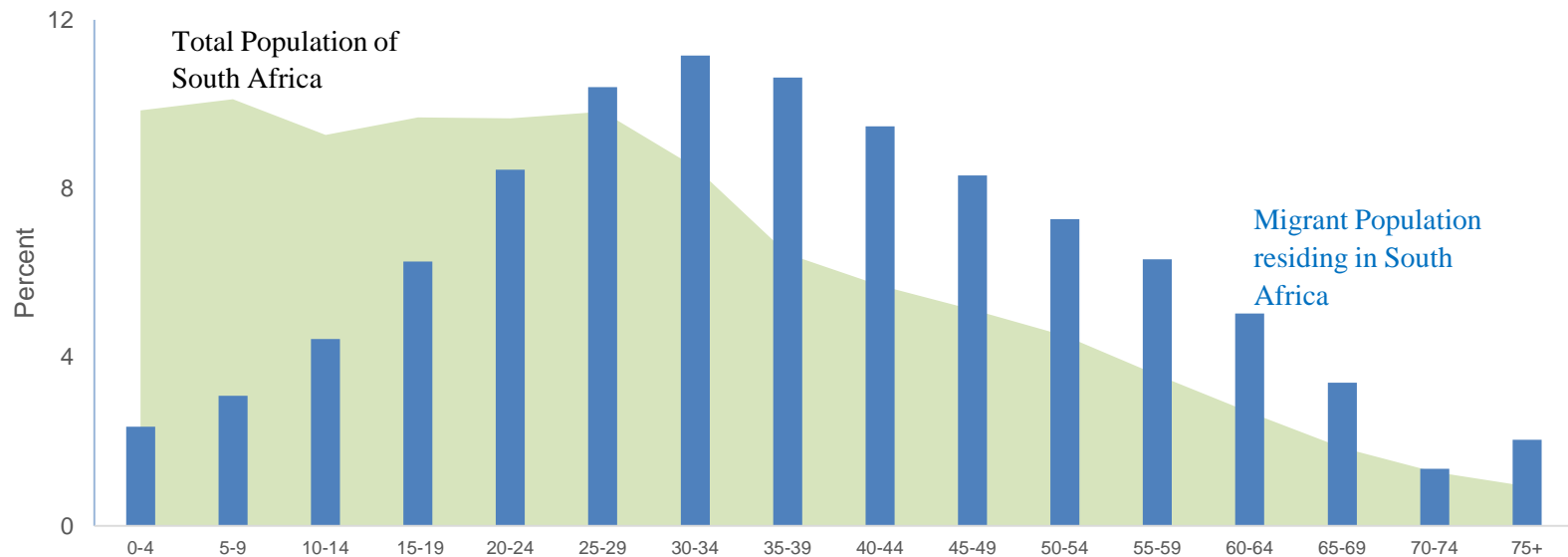
Job seeking is among the primary reasons for both international migration and movement into urban areas across the world.

Source:
Survey
on
Migration (EMIF
Norte)_



Demographic Dividend

- Investments in human capital development to harness a demographic dividend should be informed by trends in youth mobility



World Values Survey (2010-14) – covering 57 countries:

- A median of only 21.5 % would “*not like immigrants as neighbours*”
- While a median of 71.1 % feel “*employees should give priority to natives if jobs are scarce*”

- Rural job growth needed across the LMIC
- Promise of regional training and economic zones from Asia.... Recognized for Africa in new AU efforts on *African Regionalization*
- Many new youth programmes capitalize on the clustering of young people in urban areas...
- Successfully serving both local and migrant youth & promoting integration

Protect Transiting PLUS Local Populations

- UNFPA's humanitarian initiative in Greece offers a new model of integrated programming for mobile PLUS local populations
- Training multiple sectors in SRH, GBV, life skill counselling to better serve *all those in need* – migrants, refugees, local population
- In 2017 - touched >20 refugee/migrant camps *and a host population of 381,7612*

In cities across the world, Mayors and City Councils are addressing urban violence:

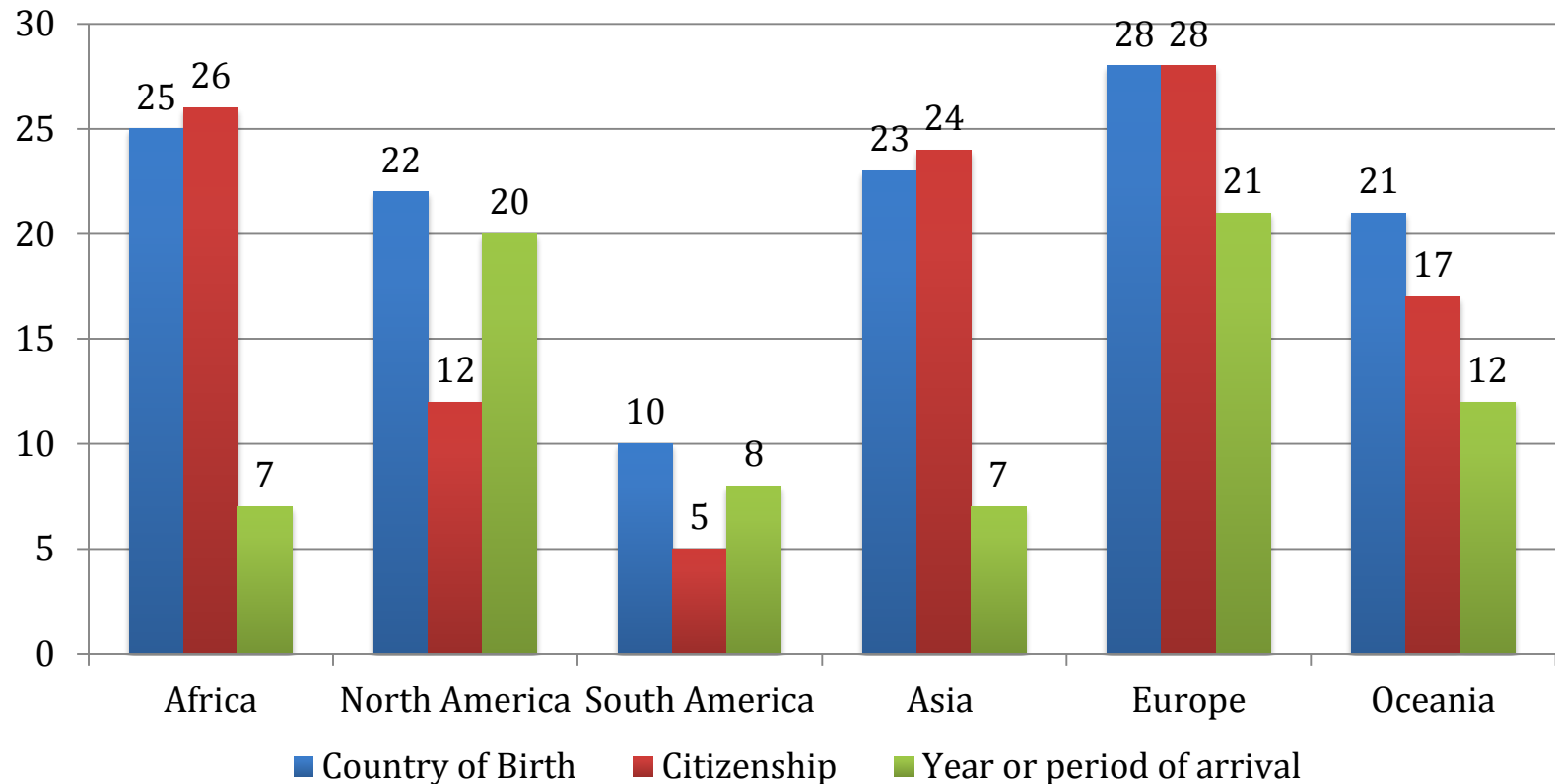
- Cairo - using women's safety audits
- Quito - reducing violence on public transport
- Mexico City - operating “women only” buses

TECHFUGEES – a global network – is improving internet access for refugees in 26 countries

- A recognized challenge when many lack health care...
- Thailand's universal health coverage includes documented and undocumented migrants – and is cost-effective for managing migrant chronic disease;
- Returns on SRH investments are also cost-effective: giving pregnant migrant women prenatal care generated up to 48% savings in Germany & Greece, up to 69% in Sweden

Improve Data

- Include migration questions in ALL population censuses, improve registration, support Big Data on refugees, improve data on slum populations



Summary Lessons



A key lesson from the SGs report on Programming is that interventions for migrants and refugee populations have greater success if they enhance the well-being of *both mobile and local populations*:

- Development for all – DD job creation
- Protecting all persons – enhance urban safety
- Providing recourse and counsel to reduce GBV
- Striving for universal access to services

Thank you