

**GFMD Ad Hoc Working Group on the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

**Recommendations to the 2019 High-Level Political Forum**

**15 March 2019**

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**Foreword**

As an intergovernmental body, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) is glad to accept the invitation to provide input to the 2019 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), highlighting its contribution to the 2030 Agenda in general, and particularly for migration-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and targets.

The GFMD was created upon the proposal of UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in September 2006 at the UN General Assembly High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD). Since its inception, the GFMD has helped shape the global debate on migration and development by offering a space to discuss the multi-dimensional aspects, opportunities and challenges related to migration and its inter-linkages with development. [[1]](#footnote-1) Its unique membership of states, civil society and the private sector allowed to discuss sensitive and sometimes controversial issues, and to explore synergies and joint solutions through partnerships. In the process, it has contributed to deepening the understanding of the complex relationship between migration and sustainable development.

After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 the GFMD has specifically created an ad hoc Working Group on the 2030 Agenda comprising 12 member states in order to allow for an in-depth analyses of migration related SDGs and targets.[[2]](#footnote-2) Based on the request by the President of the ECOSOC, the group in exchange with GFMD stakeholders has prepared two reports to the High Level Political Forum in 2017 and 2018 that have been submitted by Co-Chairs Germany and Morocco. The reports were presented to the wider UN-community in two side events during the HLPF.

The working group, under the current co-chairmanship of Bangladesh and Germany in the framework of the GFMD chairmanship of Ecuador, has prepared the present input. References include summit meetings, workshops, sessions of the Platform for Partnership (PfP) and Common Space discussions. As such, this document reflects the diversity of discussions held in the GFMD context. It does not, however, intend to constitute a consensus view of GFMD participating states or anticipate their national positions. The GFMD Steering Group and the GFMD Friends of the Forum have given advice on these recommendations and welcomed its submission to the HLPF.

The present report provides an overview of discussions and best practices within GFMD on:

* the theme of the HLPF 2019 "Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality";
* Goal 17, Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, which is reviewed every year;
* and the set of goals to be reviewed in depth in 2019, namely:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SDG on review 2019** | **Link to Migration** |
| **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | **4.b** By 2020, substantially **expand globally the number of** **scholarships** available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries |
| **Goal 8**: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | **8.8.** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including **migrant workers**, in particular **women migrants**, and those in precarious employment |
| **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries | **10.7** **Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies**  **10.c** By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the **transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors** with costs higher than 5 per cent |
| **Goal 13**: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts | **13.b** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities |
| **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels | **16.2** End abuse, exploitation, **trafficking** and all forms of violence against and torture of children  **16.9** By 2030, provide **legal identity** for all, including birth registration |

# (a) The identification of progress, gaps, areas requiring urgent attention, risks and challenges in achieving the SDGs; and, or in relation to the theme within the area under the purview of your intergovernmental body

This section reflects on each Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) in focus of the 2019 HLPF based on the categorisation established for the GFMD’s input to the HLPF from 2017 and 2018 (see table 1). This table is further elaborated on in the first part of section a). Based on the categories, each focus SDG is analysed from a migration and development perspective. We then establish a link between the focus SDG and migration and, when feasible, explore on progress, gaps, risks and challenges in achieving the SDG in line with recent GFMD discussions.

The majority of SDGs under review in HLPF 2019 show **explicit as well as implicit links to migration.** This report classifies links of the targets to migration into the following broadly defined and non-exhaustive categories, bearing in mind that some sub-goals are linked to several of these categories:

1. **Explicit** migration-related targets;
2. Targets that can and should address the sp**ecific vulnerability and protection gaps** specific to all groups of migrants;
3. Targets that **could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants to development**;
4. Targets that address drivers of migration especially employment or employment creation;
5. Targets that aim **to develop adaptation strategies** in order to reduce the consequences caused by climate change.

**Table 1** shows this year’s HLPF focus goals link to migration. All goals disclose explicit references to migration with the exception of SDG 13 (climate action). However, SDG 13 has an implicit link to migration as it addresses the particular vulnerability and protection gaps that are specific to migrants. This also applies for the SDGs 4, 8, 10 and 16. SDGs 4, 8 and 17 point to the development potentials of migrants. SDGs 8, 10 and 17 relate to employment creation, thus **addressing the drivers of migration**. As this year’s focus SDGs include goal 13 on climate action, the report will not go into detail on the in 2018 added category and the link between climate-induced migration and other SDGs.

## Table 1: Links between Migration and the 2030 Agenda[[3]](#footnote-3)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **EXPLICIT** | **VULNERABILITY / PROTECTION** | **POTENTIAL** | **EMPLOYMENT CREATION** | **CLIMATE** |
| **1. No poverty** |  | **X** | **X** |  | **X** |
| **2. No hunger** |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |
| **3. Good Health** | **X** | **X** | **X** |  |  |
| **4. Quality education** | **X** | **X** | **X** |  |  |
| **5. Gender**  **equality** | **X** | **X** | **X** |  |  |
| **6. Clean water and sanitation** |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **7. Renewable energy** |  | **X** |  | **X** | **X** |
| **8. Good jobs and economic growth** | **X** | **X** | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| **9. Innovation and infrastructure** |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |
| **10. Reduced**  **inequalities** | **X** | **X** |  | **X** |  |
| **11. Sustainable cities and communities** |  | **X** |  |  | **X** |
| **12. Responsible consumption** |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |
| **13. Climate action** |  | **X** |  |  | **X** |
| **14. Life below water** |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |
| **15. Life on land** |  | **X** |  |  | **X** |
| **16. Peace and**  **justice** | **X** | **X** |  |  |  |
| **17. Partnerships for the goals** | **X** |  | **X** | **X** |  |

## SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

At the Thematic Workshop in Morocco in June 2018, GFMD member states emphasised the importance of access to education for children and youth.[[4]](#footnote-4) Many of today’s **international migrants are children** and this trend is set to continue. Educating migrant children, including migrants in an irregular situation, in schools and early childhood programs is considered key in order to achieve progress regarding SDG 4. Education also plays an important role when it comes to social cohesion in host communities. Integration of children’s in school is crucial for the **social integration** of the whole family.

Discussions in Rabat showed that in many transit and destination countries, young migrants and their families often **lack access to inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities** (targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.6). Excluding migrants from education puts the overall realisation of SDG 4 at risk. In addition, in comparison to their host-country peers, it is often more **difficult for school-aged migrant children to achieve good results** at school. This is often due to language barriers and socio-economic factors such as employment and educational background of their parents.[[5]](#footnote-5)

The **lack of mutually recognized skills, qualifications and competences of migrant children leads to a limited access to tertiary education** (target 4.3). At the Thematic Workshop in Morocco one of the youth delegates noted: “I understand that changing a system is difficult, but changes are necessary to include foreign youths to continue their studies and be useful for the society in the future.”[[6]](#footnote-6) GFMD participants therefore called on the one hand for education systems to be more inclusive for children with multiple cultural/linguistic/religious identities and recognise the diverse background as valuable, and one the other hand for the recognition of achievements and school/university degrees of young migrants across borders.[[7]](#footnote-7)

**Improved education can lead to increased migration** since expectations from jobs become higher and migrants are able to find better jobs abroad. Investments in scholarships available to students in developing countries can yield benefits through remittances and knowledge transfers (target 4.b). Quality education for migrant children as well as for adults can later in life lead to **more productivity and higher incomes,** which might have a positive effect on the likelihood of sending remittances to their country of origin. Migration flows, however, can **add pressure on education systems** and require adequate planning and responses in host communities.

Better education also interacts with other SDGs and is linked to **better health, improved livelihoods and enhanced political participation**. Inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable quality education particularly for international migrants is therefore an important strategic priority for long-term sustainable development.

## SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

In May 2018, the GFMD in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) convened the Thematic Workshop on Labour Migration and Skills in Geneva. Member states confirmed that as different migration patterns exist in different parts of the world, “there should not be a one-size-fits-all solution to address labour-related issues in migration”.[[8]](#footnote-8) The GFMD contributes to achieving SDG 8 by facilitating exchange between governments on best practices, most recently in a thematic session on decent work, labour rights and fair recruitment of migrant workers at the GFMD Summit 2018 in Marrakesh.[[9]](#footnote-9)

Discussants pointed out that precarious or exploitative forms of employment and **difficulties in finding decent work disproportionally affect migrants.** They frequently end up in **jobs with precarious working conditions** (target 8.8).Protecting labour rights and promoting safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrants,is a key prerequisite in achieving SDG 8. Higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation also lead to **more employment, which reduces migratory pressure** (targets 8.1, 8.6, 8.9, 8.10, 8.a und 8.b). Making progress regarding all four **pillars of the ILO Decent Work** **Agenda** (employment creation, social protection, rights at work and social dialogue) was considered an important step to apply the **great potential that international labour migration holds for sustainable development**.

While on the global level, the **number of unemployed people has been falling in recent years**, the **number of people in vulnerable or precarious forms of work looks set to rise globally**.[[10]](#footnote-10) Labour migrants are disproportionately represented in this latter category and face challenges in the pursuit of decent work. Especially **low skilled migrants seeking better job opportunities often end up working in jobs with precarious working conditions in the informal economy**. The same applies for **irregular migrants.** They additionally face the **danger of human trafficking** and migrating children are often vulnerable to end up in situations of **forced child labour**. Women migrate as much as men, yet their skills and contributions are often not adequately recognized. **Female migrants are at greater risk of exploitation**, abuse and violence. The concept of decent work refers to work that provides a fair income, security in the workplace, good prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organise and participate in the decisions that affect their lives, and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.[[11]](#footnote-11) **Assuring social protection** for all workers, **protecting labour rights** and **promoting safe and secure working environments** are indispensable regarding the achievement of decent work and economic growth. Given that **international labour migrants shoulder a disproportionate share of precarious forms of work**, action in host countries is needed in order to achieve Goal 8.

Labour migration under decent working conditions has **positive effects on the origin countries, the migrants themselves and the destination countries.** Migrationaffects the country of origin’s economy positively as **remittances form a substantial element of the economy, new ideas and knowledge are remitted** andindividuals invest in their own human capital prior to the act of migration. **In destination countries, high skilled migrants contribute to innovation and increase productivity** by conducting research and development, creating new products and improving existing ones. In addition, **migrants and the diaspora can contribute to entrepreneurship and innovation**. High-skilled migration can **create new jobs** for local communities through enterprise and business start-up. At the lower-skilled end of the labour market, **migrants often fill labour shortages** and accept jobs the local population does not want to do. Noticing these facts, at the Thematic Workshop in May 2018 in Geneva, the German GFMD Co-Chair stressed the need to meet the growing skills demand. He stated “countries have to invest not only in up-skilling and re-skilling of native workers, but in the acquisition of skilled workers from abroad.” This requires, primarily, the recognition of foreign qualifications to ensure demand-oriented migration whilst increasing access to equal opportunities and global social mobility.[[12]](#footnote-12)

It is crucial to promote the **access to decent work for migrants with a special focus on the protection** of migrants in vulnerable situations to assure development through migration. At the GFMD Thematic Workshop on Labour Migration and Skills, Mr. Moussa Oumarou, ILO Deputy Director-General for Field Operations and Partnerships, underscored the need to “**strengthen coherence between employment policies, labour market needs assessments, and migration policies that are grounded in international labour standards** to balance the challenges of addressing labour market needs and protecting individuals’ rights.”[[13]](#footnote-13)

## SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

**Target 10.7 is the guiding objective for global cooperation in the field of Migration and Development** and provides the basis for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and thus has been in the focus of GFMD-discussions over the last years.

Inequality in overall wealth is still substantial. Wealth per capita in high-income OECD countries is still 52 times greater than in low-income countries.[[14]](#footnote-14) M**igrants are particularly often affected by inequality**. In many host and transit countries, migrants experience exclusion from society and suffer from discrimination when it comes to education, work, housing or access to health services (targets 10.2, 10.3, 10.4). At the GFMD Thematic Workshop on Migration for Development in Morocco in April 2018, participants discussed the **need to protect migrants from inequity and exclusion by providing them with access to essential services, without seeing them as just victims**. In general, participants agreed, migrants want the opportunity to be productive and contribute both economically and socially to their host countries. Thus, GFMD discussions r**ecognized migrants as important agents of development**.[[15]](#footnote-15)

When organised in a safe, orderly, regular and responsible way, migration can improve the personal situation of an individual migrant in terms of income opportunities or access to education and health services. It also **contributes positively to sustainable development and poverty reduction** both in countries of origin and destination. Migrants frequently constitute a link between countries of origin and countries of destination and make valuable economic, political, social and cultural contributions to both sending and receiving societies. Many migrants send money to family members and friends (***remittances****)*, which contributes to alleviate poverty and foster economic development. However, as emphasized in the context of GFMD’s Round Table Session on remittances in Morocco in 2018, transnational migrants' engagement extends beyond remittances, and includes, among others, trade, investment, philanthropy and skills transfer.[[16]](#footnote-16)

**Remittances remains the most visible act of migrants’ contribution to the development of their home countries**.[[17]](#footnote-17) In many developing countries, remittances represent one of the largest sources of cash inflows. The amount of officially recorded remittances to developing countries is more than three times as large as official development assistance (ODA) worldwide. Remittances provide direct and immediate benefits to the people who receive them. They **can be a way out of poverty for recipients, increase and diversify household income, provide an insurance against risks, have positive impacts on education and health levels of the recipients and promote the creation of businesses**. For the recipient countries, formally transferred remittances can provide an important source of foreign exchange, boost the capacity of the financial sector, help to attract subsequent investment, enhance international credit ratings and provide some leverage for sovereign loans.

Remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries have reached a record level of 477 billion US$ in 2017.[[18]](#footnote-18) Additionally, it is estimated that there are large informal and thus unreported remittances flows due to difficulties for migrants and their families in accessing the formal banking system, as well as high costs of formal transfer services. Remittances are private money, and should by no means be considered a substitute for ODA. **Governments of countries of origin can, however, offer incentives to migrants if they want to raise investments for infrastructure projects or foster private sector activities.** The global average cost for sending remittances has remained broadly at 6.9 per cent at the end of 2018, with the highest average cost (about 9 per cent) in Sub-Sahara Africa.[[19]](#footnote-19) Target 10.c aims to reduce transfer costs to less than 3 per cent by 2030 with no corridor charging more than 5 per cent.

## SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The GFMD recognises climate change as one of the main drivers of migration whether people are moving for sudden (e.g. disasters) or slow (e.g. drought, sea level rise) onset events.[[20]](#footnote-20) GFMD discussion during the Thematic Workshop Migration for Development in Morocco identified three main challenges when looking at the impact of climate change on human mobility. First, there is very little data about people who move within their own country for climatic reasons. Secondly, there are many frameworks related to climate change, migration and development, but they need to be more coherent. Finally, many national-level policies tend to ignore the good practices occurring at the sub-national level.[[21]](#footnote-21)

**Migration can be** **an adaptation activity** to climate change but can also **add pressure on social services in host communities**. M**igrants are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change**. Especially irregular migrants often move to high environmental risk areas. New arrivals might lack the knowledge how to deal with unfamiliar impacts of climate change and often lack the support network when weather extremes strike. In many cases, the relationship between climate-induced displacement and vulnerability to climate change is circular. In the case of displacement, individuals and families who have to leave their home due to climate extremes, e.g. a flood, and return to their home area are often more vulnerable to the next event because of their shrunk resources.

The GFMD panel in the Thematic Workshop on Migration and Development in Morocco in 2018 identified that people often only move if they are not sufficiently resilient to withstand the impact of climatic changes.[[22]](#footnote-22) To **strengthen resilience and the capacity to make a climate risk informed decision** as well as to **improve early warning and awareness** could help to reduce climate/disaster-related displacement as well as support individuals and families who take the decision to migrate from their homes (13.1, 13.3 and 13.b). It is therefore necessary to include migration into strategies and national plans on combatting climate change (13.2) and recognise migration as an adaptation strategy. The Thematic Workshop also called for national-level policies to recognise the good practices that occur at the sub-national level with regard to migration and climate change.

Climate change will remain a driver of migration and displacement. At the same time, **migration has the potential to contribute to achieving SDG 13**, i.e. when remittances are invested in adaption measures. Not to consider migration in the fight against climate change poses a risk to meeting SDG 13.

## SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

In their conclusions and recommendation of the GFMD Summit 2017 in Berlin, the GFMD Co-Chairs Germany and Morocco stated that they are determined to prioritise the needs of the international regular migrants in search of new economic, educational, and social opportunities and **ensure protection of the rights of migrants in vulnerable situations**, especially women and children. They stressed that one of GFMDs priorities in 2017/2018 was to pursue a **shared global responsibility to create opportunities for safe, regular and orderly migration in order to discourage irregular migration.**[[23]](#footnote-23)

Peaceful societies, justice and strong institutions and migration are strongly inter-related, especially when it comes to **promoting regular migration and to ending all forms of human trafficking (SDG 16.2).** Important steps in achieving peaceful and inclusive societies are the establishment and implementation of measures for the **integration of migrants and non-discrimination** towards them, the **equal treatment under law and policies** for migrants and refugees and the **support of freedom of association**, migrant organising community organisations and institutions. Ensuring migrants have **access to appropriate and secure legal status** is necessary in order to achieve SDG 16. In addition, if granted, permanent residency and/or citizenship can help foster integration. If access is denied, it can lead to tensions between migrants and host communities, further marginalise migrants, and hinder progress towards SDG 16.7.

Solid progress in terms of detecting victims of **trafficking in persons**, as reflected by the increasing number of detected victims, has been made over the last decade. Still, i**rregular and children migrants are at greater risk of human trafficking** (SDG 16.2). Migration of children for domestic employment shows conditions comparable to child labour, in some cases features associated with trafficking. When considering the target of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the **interrelatedness between all SDGs** becomes more evident. Especially the issues human trafficking, forced labour and regular pathways for human mobility are also covered by other SDGs (e.g. SDG 8 and 10 among others). It is therefore **inevitable to strive for simultaneous progress towards all objectives.**

Many **migrants lack legal identity and adequate documentation,** yet suchlegal documents of identity are key to all forms of regular migration (target 16.9). Irregular migrants are **especially vulnerable towards unlawful treatment** (target 16.3). Unaccompanied minors are often **subject to arbitrary processing, detention and expulsion** detrimental to child rights and welfare. In addition, irregular migrants are prevented from being full members of society and **limited in their access to social protection as well as equal legal treatment**.

GFMD discussions showed that a **sustained constructive dialogue** on children on the move, regular pathways for human mobility, women’s agency and protection, ethical recruitment, decent jobs and labour mobility, return and reintegration, non-criminalization and alternatives to detention, firewalls and **access to justice, participation and mobilization, and drivers of forced displacement** holds potential for the achievement of SDG 16.[[24]](#footnote-24)

Furthermore, migrant families in vulnerable situations are **especially prone to be victims of violence** (target 16.1) yet xenophobic and racist violence are serious threats in numerous countries. **Forms of bribery and corruption are immanent to many situations in the process of (especially irregular) migration** (target 16.5). **Migrants are often at a disadvantage when trying to access accurate, timely, accessible and transparent information** (e.g. due to gender, social and language barriers) (target 16.10). Numerous additional barriers prevent long-term migrants from accessing permanent residency and/or citizenship, including political feasibility, racial, religious and gender bars and high costs. These barriers should be removed, or made more flexible.

## SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda has ushered in a new era of international development cooperation, including migration. The interdependence of the 17 SDGs and the agenda’s universal development paradigm put the onus for progress – including to realize the SDGs migration-related targets – on policy choices across sectors in all countries, developed and developing alike. The promise to “leave no one behind” requires commitment to measuring progress, going beyond national averages to see where exactly targets are met and for whom. Such knowledge can enable the legal and political empowerment of marginalized groups – including migrants – and help tailor interventions to local realities.

The endorsement of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration 8GCM) in 19 December 2019 by the General Assembly requires new thinking of how migration related SDGs and the GCM are interlinked. [[25]](#footnote-25) The GCM acknowledges that migration and development are closely interlinked, it links the Agenda 2030 with the GCM, and it recognizes **the role of GFMD in advancing the international dialogue on migration and development**. The GFMD is listed among the fora that could support the implementation, follow-up and review of the GCM. It will now have to define its role vis-à-vis the GCM. Specifically, the outcome document of the GCM invites the Global Forum:

* to provide platforms to exchange experiences on the implementation of the Global Compact, share good practices on policies and cooperation, promote innovative approaches, and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships around specific policy issues (para 47);
* to provide a space for annual informal exchange on the implementation of the Global Compact, and report the findings, best practices and innovative approaches to the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) (para 51).[[26]](#footnote-26)
* It further acknowledges the GFMD Platform for Partnerships (PfP) as a source of good practices on migration and development that could inform the global knowledge platform of the capacity-building mechanism that is to be established in the UN to support the implementation of the GCM (para 43c).

Under the Moroccan Chairmanship, the GFMD was reviewed positively and recommendations on its future role with a view to the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and the GCM were developed. These will be further discussed under the Chairmanship of Ecuador.

# (b) Valuable successful experiences and lessons learned on empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality

This section examines how interventions in the migration arena in GFMD member states can contribute to achieving the SDGs featured in this year’s HLPF. It considers how migration may have contributed to and/or interacted with sustainable development outcomes relevant to various targets under these SDGs. For each SDG it showcases best-practices.[[27]](#footnote-27) Furthermore, the Annex outlines more practices from the [GFMD Policy and Practice Database](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd).[[28]](#footnote-28) The following criteria were selected to identify the most valuable projects:

* sufficient availability of data and information on the project; particularly on implementation, outputs and outcomes.
* strong link between migration and the project's contributions towards the chosen goal/target, i.e. how migration initiatives contribute directly or indirectly to realizing the SDG in focus.
* The project should be on-going, or has ended recently.

## SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

### Mwalimu Nyerere African Union Scholarship Scheme

To insure similar quality of education for all African students, to boost the high-level African human resource in development field as well as to support intra-African academic mobility, the [Mwalimu Nyerere African Union Scholarship Scheme](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1862) (MNAUSS) was launched in 2007. Funded by the African Union (AU) and the European Development Fund, it covers a range of initiatives to boost mobility for students and staff in higher education, promoting research and capacity building and acting to stem the numbers of qualified graduates leaving for jobs outside the continent. The scheme covers the areas of research and study most likely to help address Africa’s development challenges, focusing on science, technology and innovation. To ensure consistent quality, institutions have to submit key information and assess questionnaires. If the institutions complete the process successfully, they are entitled to a number of students’ grants.

Every year, the programme supports around 250 (mainly postgraduate) students as they are engaging in exchange programmes between universities in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, and in twinning partnerships with Europe and elsewhere. To build capacity, exchanges of university faculty members for approved teaching programmes and research is supported, as well as staff development. These activities are planned and prepared jointly between universities. The supported students sign a binding agreement to work in any African country for at least the same duration of scholarship period after graduation.

A key feature of the programme is its inclusiveness and sensitivity to vulnerable groups. The 2018 Call for Scholarship Applications for Masters and PhD Programmes in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) for example was only open to young (under 35) African female students to encourage their participation. Similarly, in 2016, the Commission of the African Union was offering a Special Call Only for Applicants with Physical Disabilities to study in African Universities, which have appropriate facilities and good services for the disabled students.

Thus by improving education outcomes for African students, the project contributes to target 4.b on scholarships and targets 4.3, 4.4., 4.5.[[29]](#footnote-29)

### India Skills

[IndiaSkills](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1855) is a joint venture between [Manipal Education](http://www.manipalglobal.com/) from India and [City and Guilds](https://www.cityandguilds.com/) from the UK. The project’s aim is to produce 500 centres and one million learners in five years in order to redefine the way education and training is delivered in India. It will enable students to obtain internationally-recognised skills-based qualifications in a wide range of industries, beginning with retail, hospitality, banking and English language training.

Manipal Education is one of India’s largest education service providers. Its activities are implemented in schools and universities, and include industry-relevant skills training. By delivering these services, it fills a key gap in the vocational education sector in India. City and Guilds is a global leader in skills training and certification. It offers over 600 qualifications across 30 sectors with a strong focus on quality and commitment in the sphere of learning.

These two companies together established [Manipal City & Guilds](http://www.manipalcityandguilds.com/index.aspx) (MCG) in 2009, which promotes its training services through the website [www.indiaskills.com](http://www.indiaskills.com). Through this platform, learners are provided with cutting-edge, industry-relevant certifications and job assistance. They can access multiple levels of qualifications (entry, supervisory and managerial). The project has a positive double effect: on the one hand, it gives learners a better start in their career and on the other hand, it provides the partner companies with qualified human resources. For the industry as a whole, this translates into a job-ready work force with ‘first day first hour’ productivity. This project thus contributes to alleviating India’s shortfall of skilled work force in service and operations and to equipping workers with the necessary skills in order to be employable.

By providing access to quality education services at all levels and qualifications that are internationally recognised, this project contributes to targets 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4.[[30]](#footnote-30)

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| **Further examples of practices relevant to SDG 4**   * To create alliances between the **Philippines and Bahrain’s** recognised healthcare and educational institutions to produce sustainable international education, training and professional / technical development programmes, the two countries signed a [Memorandum of Understanding](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2251), which includes the exchange of Human Resources for Health, Scholarships Program and Academic Cooperation on Human Resources for Health. * The [**Swedish** Language Training for Professionals](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1685) (SFX) improves the opportunities of migrants in **Sweden** to enter the labour market and to work in professions that fit their educational background. The teaching focusses on the development of the professional language. * In January 2019, **Egypt** and the IOM launched an initiative to upgrade the Vocational Training Center in Beheira Governorate, as part of a broader initiative to enhance vocational training in Egypt, with a view to promoting the employability of youth at risk and providing them with alternatives to irregular migration. |

## Breastfeeding: A Key to Sustainable Development UNICEF and WHO ...SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

### 2.1 SDG 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

(Linked to SDG 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children)

#### Work in Freedom Programme: Collaborative Action Programme to Prevent Trafficking of Women and Girls in South Asia and the Middle East

The [Work in Freedom Programme: Collaborative Action Programme to Prevent Trafficking of Women and Girls in South Asia and the Middle East (2013-2018)](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/97) funded by ILO and DFID was implemented in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Jordan, Lebanon and the United Arab Emirates. There are many causes and risk factors for forced labour and trafficking. Women and girls, who suffer discrimination and social exclusion due to their sex, caste, race or religion, are particularly vulnerable. The goal of the Work in Freedom Programme was to empower people and thus tackle the root causes rather than the symptoms of forced labour and human trafficking to bring about transformational change. It also aimed to promote fair recruitment and safe migration, as well as labour protection and decent work.

The programme has set up a series of interventions engaging migrants, civil groups, businesses and regulators in a collaborative effort to begin addressing the multiple facets of forced labour in source and destination areas of migrant domestic and garment workers. Interventions include: 1) Law and policy initiatives; 2) Assessments and piloting of recruitment practices; 3) Worker empowerment interventions; 4) Employer advocacy; 5) Community work in countries of origin; and 6) Research. There was a clear focus on vulnerable groups: the project reached 370.000 women with support services in local communities and 109,000 women in joining a trade union or worker collectives. In addition, the project worked with governments and provided technical guidance to improve laws and policies (including on fair recruitment, domestic work and trafficking).

A key feature of the programme was the acknowledgement that the pure existence of anti-trafficking laws or policies is not a reliable indicator that a country is committed to preventing human trafficking. Instead, it is fundamental to invest time in understanding why people migrate and tailor interventions accordingly to facilitate safe and regular ways of migration. In addition, the program focussed on fostering partnerships with key actors in the region, and identified and built on established good practice.

In 2017, the ILO with DFID published a [comprehensive set of lessons learned](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/projectdocumentation/wcms_217626.pdf) for future programming in this area. These lessons learned are a key output, as other actors and stakeholders can make use of them in future programming. In addition to being context-specific and deliberately tackling exclusion, vulnerabilities and facilitating migrants’ access to justice and rights (also during recruitment processes), it is important to promote participatory and collective approaches and ensure a fair and equal representation of migrant workers. However, migration information campaigns cannot replace peace building and responsible development policies – rather, there should be complementarities between different development programmes.

#### International Recruitment Integrity System

The [International Recruitment Integrity System](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2347) (IRIS) is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), as well as the Governments of Australia, Canada and Sweden, and through private sector donations. IRIS is a social compliance scheme that is designed to promote ethical international recruitment, where exploitation of migrant workers often begins with workers being charged predatory fees or being misled about the job on offer. Its goal is to transform the international recruitment industry to make it fair for workers, recruiters and employers. It does this by promoting the [employer pays principle](http://www.ihrb.org/employerpays/the-employer-pays-principle), promoting greater transparency within international recruitment, and promoting the rights of migrant workers. IRIS will serve as a due diligence tool for businesses, governments and workers.

In practical terms, IRIS works by defining and setting a benchmark for ethical recruitment (the [IRIS Standard](http://iris.iom.int/iris-standard)), and through establishing a voluntary certification scheme for ethical labour recruiters, and a compliance and monitoring mechanism. IRIS complements IOM’s broader efforts to promote ethical recruitment and safe and legal labour migration, as well as combat forced labour and modern day slavery. IRIS is closely linked to [IOM’s Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking (CREST) framework](http://crest.iom.int/). In particular, the tools developed by IRIS will be used to support capacity building efforts, such as training for recruiters, suppliers and employers, and labour supply chain mapping. The IRIS Certification System was first tested in Philippines and Nepal in 2018 and will be rolled out gradually through pilot projects, for instance in two Canadian provinces (Alberta and Saskatchewan).

The project takes a management systems approach to ensure ethical recruitment, transparency, and due diligence are prioritized throughout the recruitment process. The prevailing recruitment business model is based on the exploitation of workers. As such, IRIS fosters partnerships across sectors aimed at achieving industry-wide change. IRIS is being developed through multi-stakeholder consultations led by the International Organization for Migration and a coalition of [partners](http://iris.oim.info/our-partners) committed to the ethical recruitment and protection of migrant workers.

Although still relatively new, the project fills the current gap of a standard definition of ethical recruitment as well as inconsistencies and gaps in how international recruitment is regulated. The project thus responds to enquiries by companies asking IOM to identify ‘ethical’ labour recruiters. Considering IRIS’ goal to transform the international recruitment industry, partnerships with a variety of public and private sector actors on national and international level are key.

#### Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking

The [Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT)](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10363) is a high-level policy dialogue in the Greater-Mekong Subregion (Governments of Cambodia, China, Lao, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam with UNDP’s UN-ACT[[31]](#footnote-31) project serving as Secretariat). It was established in 2004 in order to combine efforts to prevent trafficking, protect victims as well as their repatriation and reintegration, and prosecute the responsible criminals. It thus aims to provide a forum for developing trust and confidence between the countries as well as an effective system for the development and implementation of joint activities. The Memorandum of Understanding signed within COMMIT on a framework for concrete action is the world’s first comprehensive regional trafficking agreement.

The current thematic focus of COMMIT lies on combatting human trafficking, migrant smuggling and forced labour. It deals with a range of trafficking-related issues, including criminal justice, repatriation, victim support, channels for safe and legal migration and exploitative labour practices.

On November 29, 2017, COMMIT Senior Officials finalised a preamble supporting ILO’s General Principles and Operational Guidelines on Fair Recruitment. It highlights the importance of supporting all workers, including migrant workers, and identifies the responsibilities of governments, enterprises and public employment services to protect them. They thus contribute to strengthening national legal frameworks and provide a reference for the development of bilateral agreements on human trafficking. In addition, they strengthen general migration governance between the COMMIT countries.

COMMIT was particularly successful due to its strong foundation and limited focus to one issue, its emphasis on both top-down and bottom-up approaches, its cooperation with different partners (for instance for technical assistance) and its guaranteed sustainability as activities are now part of government mechanisms.

### 2.2 SDG 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

#### Orientation Programme for migrant workers in Dubai: Tawjeeh Centres

With the so-called ‘[SAEED Tawjeeh’ Centres](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10316) the Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has instituted a public-private partnership programme to scale up and standardise post-arrival orientation programmes to migrants and their employers. The programme’s objective is to raise awareness of Human Resources Management and Orientation Services to both employees and business owners in UAE on the labor law. The SAEED Tawjeeh Centres are training institutions that are operated by private businesses under license from the Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation. They were founded in 2008 and provide newly arrived migrant workers with a one-day training course that educates them on their labour rights, including standard contract terms, information on how to access dispute resolution, as well as information regarding cultural practices and norms in the United Arab Emirates. Employers are required to demonstrate that migrants have attended a Tawjeeh course prior to the issuance of a work permit.

SAEED Tawjeeh Centres act as a guidance department by revealing relevant data to both ends of the contractual agreement. Services of the SAEED Tawjeeh Centres include: 1) Providing guidance to employees and business owners. 2) Distribution and delivery of materials and brochures creating awareness on the rights and processes related to Human Recourses Management for business owners and Employees. 3) Services for the delivery of work permits and labour contracts.

#### Enhancing the Reintegration Programme for Overseas Filipino Workers

The Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) and the National Reintegration Centre for Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) have engaged in partnership with the IOM for the project "[Enhancing the Reintegration Program for Overseas Filipino Workers](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5869)" (ERPO). This project’s initial intention was to come up with an inclusive national policy framework and masterplan for reintegration. It thus aimed to contribute to the efforts of the Government of the Philippines to reinforce the socio-economic reintegration programme.

OWWA’s Reintegration Programme aims to help returning overseas Filipino workers and their families by facilitating different livelihood opportunities and other income-generating activities. Also known as OWWA Loan or OFW Loan in the Philippines, this program is a loan facility and an enterprise development intervention of OWWA in partnership with Land Bank of the Philippines and Development Bank of the Philippines. It aims to support enterprise development among migrant workers and their families as an alternative to overseas employment.

In order to achieve this objective, the project’s main activities were the more than one year’s ongoing consultations and workshops attended by a variety of actors, including government, private sector, civil society and local communities. They identified the issues and problems reintegration programs face during implementation and highlighted successful reintegration strategies. These workshops were a key success factor, as finding and creating synergies between a variety of actors can be beneficial for the implementation of reintegration measures. In addition, the project launched the application “[MIGAPP](https://www.iom.int/migapp)” or Migration Application, developed by IOM and the Reintegration Advocacy Informercial, whose core message was to emphasise the individual decision-process of a migrant when leaving the Philippines.

One of the key outputs of the project was the development of an [operational framework of reintegration](https://www.cfo.gov.ph/other-programs-initiatives/building-a-coordinated-reintegration-framework-for-overseas-filipinos.html). This framework points to the identification and differentiation of the type of OFW returnees, forced or planned returnees, and differentiated between welfare and reintegration programmes, thus recognising the different needs returnees have in comparison to the local population.

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| **Further examples of practices relevant to SDG 8**   * To provide better services and protection for **Indonesian** migrant workers, [citizen service](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5868) units were established in 24 Indonesian Missions in countries with a significant number of Indonesian workers. These units provide integrated services that cover consular services, legal assistance, education and trainings, shelters and health * The **global** [Integrated Programme on Fair Recruitment](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2363) aims to establish fair recruitment corridors and thus prevent exploitation of migrant workers, provide migrant workers with access to reliable information and services and disseminate global and national knowledge about recruitment. Target countries for pilot projects include **Tunisia**, **Jordan**, **Nepal** and the **Philippines**. * In 2016, **Egypt** launched a ten-year national strategy on combating illegal migration under the auspices of the National Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration. The Strategy, which is implemented through biennal action plans, has prevented illegal immigration from Egypt’s coasts since 2016, while ensuring the protection of victims, raising awareness and providing viable alternatives to illegal migration. |

## Vienna » Blog Archive SDG 10 - ViennaSDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

### 3.1 Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

#### Better Migration Management

In the Horn of Africa Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda in partnership with the EU (EUTF), Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and IOM initiated the [Better Migration Management](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10940) programme (BMM). It aims to improve migration management in the region, to address the trafficking and smuggling of migrants within and from the Horn of Africa, and assure protection of migrants.

The BMM programme is built on a holistic and regional approach. The implementation is based on four components: (1) Support regional policy harmonisation and cooperation to facilitate better migration management and to strengthen national governments to effectively address trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (2) Strengthen the capacity of all institutions and agencies responsible for migration and border management; (3) Improve the identification, assistance and protection of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants, especially women and children; (4) Awareness-raising with regards to alternative livelihood options, including safe migration and available support.

BMM advocates full ownership by having a strong partnership with the participating countries as well as with established supra-national actors like AU und IGAD. The programme also strengthens national governments in applying a whole-of-government approach to migration management. The programme’s most notable features include its participatory methodology and its ongoing focus on capacity building for local and national authorities. Local authorities are key partners, as their political will as well as their willingness to cooperate are essential in the implementation. Working with a multitude of different international and national partners is a crucial advantage, as each partner brings different strengths and experiences in relation to existing cooperation systems, thematic knowledge and instruments, physical presence in the target countries and access to information. This is especially true when working in thematic areas of migration and even more so human trafficking and smuggling, which are by definition transnational issues.

Since the beginning of its implementation, BMM has reached more than 24,000 persons in the Horn of Africa across its four components. The programme has engaged around 3,100 government and civil society representatives in workshops, trainings, roundtable discussions or other events. Approximately 58 government institutions and 30 civil society actors were supported. In its protection and awareness raising components, BMM has reached over 20,900 vulnerable migrants with assistance services and potential migrants with outreach activities.

#### Memorandum of Understanding on the Recruitment of teachers and other specialists in the education sector from Mauritius by the Republic of Seychelles

Since 2017, a Memorandum of Understanding on the [Recruitment of teachers and other specialists in the education sector from Mauritius by the Republic of Seychelles](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10313) has been established in order to consider the mutual interests and benefits to be accrued by both parties in promoting closer cooperation in education and human resources development.

The main aims of this agreement are to: (1) cooperate in the recruitment and professional development of teachers and other specialists in the education sector; (2) intensify collaboration and ensure effective coordination of cooperation between both countries; and (3) create a mutual operating framework for the parties to cooperate in the recruitment of Mauritian Teachers and other specialists in the education sector in the Seychelles. So far, this agreement has enabled eleven Mauritian teachers to work in the Seychelles as primary and secondary school educators.

### 3.2 Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

#### National Remittances Plans

The Group of Twenty (G20) recognizes the value of remittance flows in achieving strong, sustainable and balanced growth and development by providing an important source of income, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. In September 2014, G20 leaders agreed to a plan to facilitate remittance flows, including: working to reduce the global average cost of transferring remittances to five percent; supporting country-led actions to address the cost, and improve the availability of remittance services, particularly for poor people; and using remittance flows to drive financial inclusion and development. Through this plan, the countries committed to implement the [National Remittances Plans](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd?search_api_views_fulltext=national+remittances+plan&=Search) (NRPs) outlining country-led actions supporting effective remittance flows and reducing remittance transfer costs. The G20 NRPs were finalised under Turkey's Presidency in 2015 along with a monitoring framework, which outlines that the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) will review progress on the NRPs annually and update these plans every two years.

As part of the 2017 update, non-G20 GPFI countries, being a large source of remittance outflows worldwide, were encouraged to participate in the G20 National Remittance Plan process and share information on their national remittance measures to enable cross-border remittance flows. The GPFI welcomes the growing interest in the National Remittance Plan process and looks forward to increasing this engagement in the future. Through the update to G20 National Remittance Plans, G20 members and interested non-G20 countries have committed to implement a wide range of measures to reduce remittance transfer costs and improve the accessibility and transparency of services. These measures are appropriate to each member’s circumstances and the needs of different remittance corridors, and include promoting access to technologically-enabled remittance services; studies into solutions for particular corridors; new legal frameworks and regulatory reforms; improving transparency through initiatives such as remittance price comparison websites; and, enhancing consumer protection arrangements.

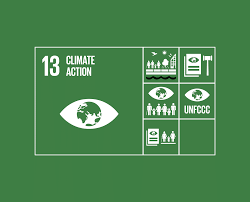
The NRPs are a key instrument in improving remittances corridors and thus benefit migrants. Because each country developed its own Plan, the latter are adapted to the national context and tailored to the needs of the national population and diaspora. By coming together under the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion, cooperation between different countries is facilitated. The two-yearly updates allow governments to facilitate innovative solutions driving cost reduction and improve accessibility and transparency of services, while also facilitating the safety and integrity of transactions. These opportunities can then be seized by the industry.

#### African Institute for Remittances

The [African Institute for Remittances](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1861) (AIR) aims to facilitate cheaper, faster and more secure remittances flows from Europe to Africa. The project is led by the African Union (AU) with support of the World Bank and the European Commission and in cooperation with the African Development Bank and IOM. It is a specialised technical office of the AU Commission established to assist the AU Member States to (a) improve their statistical measurement, compiling and reporting capabilities on remittances data; (b) promote appropriate changes to their legal and regulatory frameworks for remittances, payment and settlement systems as well as use of innovative technology so as to promote greater competition and efficiency, resulting in reductions of transfer costs; and (c) leverage the potential impact of remittances on social and economic development of Member States, as well as promoting financial inclusion.

The projects’ activities include a capacity building programme aiming to improve remittances data measurement, collection, compilation and reporting systems as well as to facilitate in upgrading and designing legal and regulatory frameworks in order to reduce the cost of remittance transfers to and within Africa. It also seeks to identify and promote strategies to strengthen the link between remittances and financial inclusion. AIR also encourages innovation by collaborating with the private sector to develop more innovative products, including the use of technology.

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| **Further examples of practices relevant to SDG 10 (Targets 10.7 and 10.c)**   * The independent, not-for-profit organization ['Permits Foundation'](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10927) campaigns to improve work permit regulations in **countries around the world** to make it easier for partners of expatriate staff to work in their country of temporary residence. According to the Permits Foundation, allowing the partners of highly skilled employees associated with international business, investment and development to work creates a 'triple win' for host countries, employers and migrant families. * The [Global Interagency Programme: Joint Migration and Development Initiative](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2633) (JMDI) focuses on the local dimensions of migrants’ contribution to development and aims to maximise the potential of migration for local development. To achieve this, the JMDI provides technical and financial support to up-scale existing locally-led migration and development initiatives across 15 projects in eight target countries: **Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal and Tunisia**. * The [Pakistan Remittance Initiative](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2676) (PRI) was launched in 2009 by the State Bank of **Pakistan**, the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and the Ministry of Finance for the purpose of (a) facilitating and supporting a faster, cheaper, convenient and more efficient flow of remittances, and (b) to create investment opportunities in Pakistan for overseas Pakistanis. The PRI has encouraged the financial sector to provide greater commitment to remittance services. * [Remittance price comparison websites](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2675) can increase market transparency and encourage greater competition. An example is [SendMoneyPacific](https://www.sendmoneypacific.org/), a government backed initiative that aims to provide accurate and helpful information on sending money overseas to **South Pacific island nations from Australia, New Zealand or the US**. Among others, the website provides information on international money transfer costs, exchange rates, transfer times, protection of funds and when / where exchanges can be made. |



## SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

### Migration EU eXpertise (MIEUX)

West Africa is a priority for the EU-Africa cooperation on migration, due to its long history of population mobility and the transformation of the natural environments of its populations under the combined effect of climate change and other processes of environmental degradation. Since 2009, MIEUX has implemented 27 actions in West Africa, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte D’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauretania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo as well as ECOWAS.

The EU-funded and ICMPD-implemented [MIEUX](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2616) initiative was launched in 2009. MIEUX stands for Migration EU eXpertise and is a peer-to-peer experts’ facility, which supports partner countries and regional organisations to better manage migration and mobility through the provision of rapid, tailor-made assistance upon request. Since 2009, more than 100 countries across the world have benefited from MIEUX capacity building activities delivered by almost 400 migration experts.

The second phase of MIEUX had a specific focus on the environment and climate change and thus the overall objective of the action was to contribute to the development of a regional dialogue and consultation on migration, climate change and the environment. Activities for this action included two regional consultations in West Africa. In addition, a series of national workshops in Benin, Togo or Guinea-Bissau aimed to enhance knowledge capacities and cooperation, both at the national level and among West African countries. The topic was the potential migration can play in establishing adaptation measures in countries adversely impacts by the effects of sudden and slow onset climate change.

A specific [example](https://www.mieux-initiative.eu/en/news-events/news/95-spotlight-on-west-africa-mali-and-benin) for a MIEUX action in relation to climate change followed a joint request of the Ministry of Environment (Benin), the Secretary of State (Guinea-Bissau) and the Ministry of Planning, Development and Land Use (Togo) in 2014. MIEUX has been supporting the three institutions in developing a regional dialogue and consultation on migration, climate change, and environmental issues. A main activity were capacity-building information sessions on migration, climate change and environment organised in Guinea-Bissau as well as the “Restitution and capitalisation workshop” in Cotonou (Benin).

By building the capacity of governments in questions related to climate change and migration, MIEUX II contributed to many targets under Goal 13.[[32]](#footnote-32)

### Climate Change and Human Mobility: the case of Jamaica

Jamaica has adopted different [policies and mechanisms](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10918) in order to prepare for climatic changes including global warming, less rainfall, more intense storms, as well as extreme periods of rainfall and periods of drought. The Government formulated a [Climate Change Policy Framework](https://unctad.org/meetings/en/Presentation/OKhan_MEGJC_JAMWorkshop_p04_en.pdf) as well as a [Plan of Action on International Migration and Development](https://japarliament.gov.jm/index.php/publications/white-papers/1796-jamaica-national-policy-and-plan-of-action-on-international-migration-and-development). Both of these documents are intended to support Jamaica’s advancement towards achieving developed country status by 2030. The Government of Jamaica has also adopted the [Disaster Risk Management Act](https://japarliament.gov.jm/attachments/341_The%20Disater%20and%20Preparedness%20and%20Emergency%20Management%20Act,%202015%20No.1.pdf), 2015, which addresses disaster risk management nationally and locally.

The Draft National Policy and Plan of Action on International Migration and Development seeks to integrate the issue of climate change or protection issues for people displaced in the context of climate change. It recognises that the provision of mechanisms to safeguard migrants’ rights must be based on humanitarian principles and human rights laws. Consequently, dialogue has commenced with regard to Jamaica’s adoption of a [Migration Crisis Operational Framework](https://www.iom.int/mcof) (MCOF), which is based on the understanding that States bear the primary responsibility to protect and assist crisis-affected persons residing on their territory in a manner consistent with international humanitarian and human rights law.

The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) is the Government agency responsible for providing disaster management functions in Jamaica. ODPEM works with international organisations, all relevant ministries, departments and agencies as well as civil society bodies across Jamaica to adequately and proactively coordinate and implement Jamaica’s Disaster Management Framework using a tiered approach: national, parish and community levels.

Given the identified vulnerabilities of the Latin America and Caribbean Region, regional authorities met in Costa Rica from 17-18 February 2016, under the auspices of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC)[[33]](#footnote-33) Initiative, to discuss and draw on each other’s experiences and examine the various types of responsibility afforded to migrants in countries of destination and transit caught in crisis. This regional consultation workshop focused on the three phases of migration due to crisis (pre-crisis, emergency and post-crisis).

The Government of Jamaica’s efforts to prepare the country to climatic change and its link to migration thus contributes to following targets under Goal 13.[[34]](#footnote-34)

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| **Further examples of practices relevant to SDG 13**   * Because climate change has always been a push factor for internal displacement and cross-border migration, the **Eritrean** government continues its efforts to reduce Eritrean migration by working towards bringing a solution to water scarcity in the country. The Government’s policy focuses on water and soil conservation in the framework of a [Sustainable Integrated Growth](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10915) that involves all socio-economic sectors. Activities included, for instance, the building of dams and reservoirs throughout the country. * In the **Horn of Africa**, the IGAD Secretariat, with support from Switzerland and the Platform on Disaster Displacement has embarked on a multi-year project (2018-2021) on Improved Migration Governance for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration which includes activities to (i) Strengthen national and regional migration governance capacities; (ii) enhanced cooperation on South-to-South mobility, and (iii) Increased preparedness in preventing and responding to disaster and climate related displacement. |

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## SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

### Human Mobility Law Ecuador

In February 2016, the Ecuadorian National Assembly unanimously passed a very progressive national law on [human mobility](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5979). The law outlines several rights for migrants and refugees, a key one being the right to hold identity cards and exercising all rights of Ecuadorians – particularly access to high-level universal health and education as well as access to justice. In addition, the new law represents a major step in the protection of refugees and asylum seekers and updates the framework for the regularisation of the status of immigrants, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons and victims of trafficking and human smuggling, as well as their families. The law also established important principles, such as equal treatment before the law, not returning people to countries where their life or basic rights could be threatened (“non-refoulement”) and the non-criminalisation of irregular migration. Another important addition is the *pro persona principle* in the context of human mobility, which stipulates that the law shall be carried out and interpreted to be most beneficial to the individual in the context of human mobility.

In line with Target 16.9, providing legal identity for all, including birth registration, the law establishes an exceptional mechanism for naturalisation so that people who are recognised as being stateless can acquire Ecuadorian citizenship after having been in the country for at least two years. Ecuador is the first country in South America to establish these types of procedures. Statelessness results in individuals having difficulties accessing basic rights (education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement). The different measures to end statelessness (granting of resident status, issuance of travel and identity documents, and naturalisation mechanisms) thus contribute to protecting the rights of a particularly vulnerable group and to eliminating statelessness in the region.

Ecuador’s new human mobility law thus contributes to several targets of Goal 16.[[35]](#footnote-35)

### Building Stability Framework

The [Building Stability Framework](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5976) provides evidence-based guidance about how UK aid can support building stability to meet the commitments the UK set out in the [2015 Strategic Defense and Security Review](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/555607/2015_Strategic_Defence_and_Security_Review.pdf) and the [UK Aid Strategy](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-aid-tackling-global-challenges-in-the-national-interest). The UK has committed to spend at least half of the Department for International Development’s (DFID) budget in fragile states and regions in every year. The highest development returns may lie in the long-term foundations for a future free of violence, rather than in those immediate gains which remain critically vulnerable to being destroyed by conflict.

The Building Stability Framework describes how aid can best help communities, states and regions to make the long transition from fragility to stability. It is primarily intended to inform DFID’s business planning and programming but should also be helpful to other departments as part of the UK’s broader efforts to support global peace and security. It is built around give blocks that drive long-term stability: (1) fair power structures; (2) inclusive economic development; (3) conflict resolution mechanisms; (4) effective and legitimate institutions; and (5) a supportive regional environment.

Having a framework that guides DFID’s work aiming to improve stability in fragile states helps to confront the challenges of irregular migration at all levels, including addressing root causes locally, supporting host countries cope with the pressures of displacement, and improving global responses to protect the vulnerable. In addition to looking at how instability can cause migratory and refugee flows, it also considers the fact that migratory and refugee flows can in turn also generate instability and trigger conflict as they increase competition over resources and economic opportunities. However, when migration is organised in a safe, orderly and regular way, this effect can be minimised.

The Building Stability Framework offers comprehensive and coherent guidelines for UK’s development work. It thus contributes to several targets under Goal 16.[[36]](#footnote-36)

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| **Further examples of practices relevant to SDG 16**   * By building the [capacity of government institutions and civil society organisations to provide essential services](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10915), while promoting peaceful coexistence between migrants and the local communities, this project improves the human security of migrants in transit through southern **Mexico.** * The project [Nascer Cidadão](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5852) allows every newborn in **Portugal** to be automatically and immediately registered in the hospitals and public maternities. This helps to detect any kind of vulnerabilities and special needs of certain communities, parents and their children. |

## PartnershipsSDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

### The Global Mayoral Forum

The [Mayoral Forum](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2628) on Human Mobility, Migration and Development (“Mayoral Forum”) is the annual City-led dialogue on migration and development, supported by local, regional and international partners. Launched at the UN General Assembly’s Second High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (HLD) in 2013, it provides an incubating space where local leaders can share practical and inventive solutions for governing migration, protecting rights and promoting inclusive urban economic growth. The Forum is supported by the UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI), UNITAR, IOM and the World Bank, with financial contributions from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the KNOMAD-World Bank, and its hosting cities.

The Mayoral Forum offers an opportunity to explore how good practices can be replicated in other cities, and to identify the resources required for implementation. What is more, the Mayoral Forum acts as a bridge, opening access for cities and regional governments to policy circles where they can inform, and be informed by, national and international policy-making. In doing so, it fosters local adaptation and implementation of common principles, based on international standards.

Since the Mayoral Forum’s launch in 2013 there have been five meetings. Last year’s Mayoral Forum took place during the “UN Migration Week” in Marrakesh, Morocco on 8 December 2018 and was entitled “City Leadership in Implementing the UN Global Compacts”. It focused on three policy themes: addressing special needs and reducing vulnerabilities; providing access to basic services; and empowering migrants, refugees and societies to realise full inclusion and social cohesion, including through employment and skills mobility. For each of these themes, cities identified what they are doing, what they further commit to do and what support they need in the areas of tools and partnerships. The Mayoral Forum closed with the signing of the Mayors’ Declaration, which outlines cities’ and other local and regional authorities’ commitments in relation to their efforts to contribute to the achievement of both the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR).

By providing a space for local and regional authorities to exchange ideas and best practices, the forum thus contributes to various targets under Goal 17[[37]](#footnote-37)

### Guidance Note on Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks

The [Guidance Note on Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5822) was developed in 2017 by the Global Migration Group (GMG). It is the result of a consultative process involving GMG agencies and working groups, the UN DOCO, and civil society organisations. It is meant to introduce programmatic links between sustainable development, migration and displacement for United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and government partners. To this end, the guidance note draws on lessons learned from previous activities and the UNDP-IOM Global Joint Programme to Mainstream Migration into National Development Strategies.

The first three chapters of the guidance note explain key notions, principles, processes, levels of intervention and the analytical framework for integrating migration into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process. The six thematic chapters explore the interactions of migration with specific development priorities and seek to extract lessons from existing programming experiences.

The Guidance Note is a key resource in the process of the Common Country Assessment and UNDAF to better harmonise the support provided to countries by the UN System at large. This document thus is a tool for providing the contextual and situational evidence required in the process of evidence-based programme planning. The [guidance note](http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/system/files/GMG_Integrating_Migration_and_Displacement_into_UNDAFs_Guidance_Note_2017.pdf) itself points out that it “should not be considered as a flexible framework that can be tailored to national realities and its use should be governed by criteria of feasibility, availability of information and capacities; and should be tailored to national priorities and the process of political dialogue”. In line with target 17.18, the guidance note points to the importance of disaggregated and extensive data collection as well as presents key data and information sources that can and should be used.

By establishing a common framework establishing programmatic links between sustainable development, migration and displacement, the guidance note thus contributes to various targets under Goal 17.

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| **Further examples of practices relevant to SDG 17**   * The [Business-City Partnership Project](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2392) in **the Netherlands** (Pilot in Rotterdam) is a key platform with the goal to form partnerships between the private sector and cities in order to address migration challenges specific to the city in question. The project contributed to the creation of [M-Capital](http://placingtalent.com/), a social venture founded as a subsidiary of The Hague Process, and its [Migrant Training and Placement Programme](http://thp.merit.unu.edu/migrant-training-placement-programme/). * … |

# (c) Emerging issues likely to affect inclusiveness and equality at various levels

# (d) Assessment of the situation regarding the principle of “ensuring that no one is left behind” at the global, regional and national levels

In order to meet this year’s theme of the HLPF, it is necessary to consider the **interrelatedness of the concepts inclusiveness and equality with the principle of “ensuring that no one is left behind” from a migration and development perspective.**

The following chapters (c and d) point out emerging issues that might affect inclusiveness and equality.

**Well-managed migration can reduce inequality between countries and provide an opportunity for societies to become equal, diverse and inclusive.**[[38]](#footnote-38) It can lead to more tolerance and mutual understanding and can be a powerful engine towards social cohesion. In many cases, migrants are exposed to different economic, political, social and cultural values and models that may contribute to enriching countries of origin and destination, promoting individual empowerment and reducing inequalities.

When assessing the principle of “ensuring that no one is left behind”, the GFMD considers the following to be emerging issues:

Lack of integration opportunities

The GFMD emphasises that in order to benefit from the positive effects migration can have on societies, host communities should **provide migrants with opportunities to integrate on a social, economic, cultural and political level.** A lack of integration can lead to exclusion and marginalisation. In these cases, migration can also lead to social tension in host communities. The GFMD Round Table Discussion in Marrakesh 2018 pointed out that various forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance towards migrants can put inclusion of migrants and social cohesion at risk.[[39]](#footnote-39) Host governments have to make sure that migrants are not excluded from accessing basic social services including education (SDG 4), social protection (SDG 8), and health and justice (SDG 16). This holds especially true **for migrants who are vulnerable situations.[[40]](#footnote-40)**

Lack of economic opportunities

For many migrations, **migration is a livelihood strategy** to escape poverty and improve economic conditions, as well as overall conditions of livelihood. Migration takes place mostly intra-regionally, is temporary, and is closely related to demographic developments, such as ageing, population growth and an increasing youth bulge in some regions. GFMD discussions asserted that migration and development mutually reinforce each other, noting that both a lack of development as well as increased development drive migration. Therefore, a holistic approach is required to account for the multi-dimensional nature of migration and in order to make it a vehicle for sustainable economic growth.

Vulnerability to Climate change and natural disasters

**GFMD discussions emphasized, that there are complex interrelations of environmental factors and other drivers of migration. Particularly slow-onset climate change tends to exacerbate socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Different factors such as** changes in sea level, drought, water scarcity, etc. also **play an important role in individual decisions to migrate**. **Migration can be** seen as **an adaptation activity** to climate change but can also **add pressure on social services in host communities**. M**igrants are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change**. Therefore,

Additional pressure on resources through growing numbers of returning migrants

A **growing number of returnees** in countries of origin and the additional pressure they put on resources is another emerging issues. When return takes place in high numbers, returning migrants also risk **putting a strain** on the community of return and their social network. Tensions can develop between local populations who persevered through poverty, conflict or crisis and returning migrants who had left in search of better living and economic conditions[[41]](#footnote-41). The GFMD is particularly interested in ensuring that the positive impact returnees can have on the development of their country of origin is fostered. Often returnees bring in knowledge and experiences from other countries. The GFMD Roundtable discussion on “**Fostering the development impact of returning migrants**” in Berlin 2017[[42]](#footnote-42) concluded that return has to be managed in a **safe, humane and dignified manner** and the country of origin and of destination need to **closely collaborate** at all stages. This can include bilateral agreements as necessary frameworks and dialogue as the centerpiece of all partnerships. There is also a need to build understanding between countries of origin and destination as well as to ensure return is prepared and accompanied at all stages. Beyond partnerships between governments, **partnerships with the civil society, international organisations and the private sector** are key.

# (e) Areas where political guidance by the high-level political forum is required

A key issue in the achievement of the SDGs when focusing on migrants is the **need to cooperate on a global, regional and national level**. This includes partnerships between and within the private sector, civil society and governments. Due to its mandate, the **GFMD is a key catalyst** when building and leveraging multi-stakeholder partnerships. It is the main international forum bringing together member states and other actors to discuss links between migration and development. The **GFMD facilitates partnerships through different activities tailored to different actors.** Hence, the GFMD Business Mechanisms allows for a strong engagement of the private sector, while the annual Civil Society Days focus on bringing together civil society actors to discuss and make recommendations to the GFMD. In order to foster cooperation on lower policy levels, the annual Mayoral Forum on Mobility, Migration and Development promotes dialogues and enables consultations on innovative approaches to urban governance on migration. To bring all these different actors together, the GFMD organises Common Space discussions and thus gives place to brainstorming on specified topics. Finally, the less formal Migration Laboratory launched by the German and Moroccan GFMD Co-Chairs in 2017-2018 convenes different actors and provides spaces for exchange.

In addition, the GFMD would like to invite the HLPF to pronounce itself not only on the explicit SDG targets with reference to migration, but also to **elaborate on the detrimental effects to the realisation of the Agenda 2030 if migrants are systematically excluded.** “Leaving behind” migrants not only leads to the exclusion of a key vulnerable group, but also misses out on the large development potential these people could bring to their countries of destination and of origin.

# (f) Policy recommendations on ways to accelerate progress in empowering people, ensuring inclusiveness and equality, and achieving SDGs[[43]](#footnote-43)

* Ensuring migrant children and their families have **equal access to quality education** and lifelong learning opportunities (SDG 4)
* Paying particular attention to **migrant workers’ labour conditions, including migrants access to social protection floors** (SGD 8)
* Ensuring **equal treatment of migrants and supporting the positive effect of migration on the development** of countries of destination as well as origin (SDG 10)
* Paying particular attention to the needs of persons moving – amongst other reasons – in order to **adapt to the impacts of climate change** (SDG 13)
* Ensuring migrants’ **access to an appropriate and secure legal status, to justice and participation**. (SDG 16)

# Annex:

The Annex compiles relevant projects from the [GFMD Platform for Partnerships (PfP)](http://www.gfmd.org/pfp) database[[44]](#footnote-44) supporting Goals 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17.

| **SDG** | **Name and Link** | **Date** | **Country / Region** | **Aim** | **Key Partners** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4.b | [MOA between the Philippines and the Kingdom of Bahrain on Health Services Cooperation](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2251) | Since 2007 | Philippines, Bahrain | The MOA between the Philippines and Bahrain aims to create alliances between the Philippines and Bahrain's recognized healthcare and educational institutions to produce sustainable international education, training and professional/technical development programs. The agreement includes the Exchange of Human Resources for Health, Scholarships Program and Academic Cooperation on Human Resources for Health and among others. With a view of developing mechanisms for sustainability of the development of human resources for health, the PHL and Bahrain, through the MOA, have agreed also to work towards the forging of mutual recognition agreement on academic, professional and skills qualifications for the health services sector. | Bahrain |
| 4.b | [Scholarships from the Institute for Mexicans Abroad (IME - Becas Program)](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/453) | Current | Mexico, United States | The IME-Becas program aims to elevate the educational level of the Mexican population or the Mexican Diaspora residing in the USA, by assigning resources to non-profit organizations. This program falls under the Mexico-United States Cooperation Initiative on Education that has established programs in the US to facilitate access to education for Mexican migrants and increase their potential to adapt locally. |  |
| 4.b | [Senescyt Scholarships to study in Ecuador and abroad](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2300) | Current | Ecuador | The Ecuadorian government recognizes the importance of quality education that is accessible for all, as well as the importance of human capital in the development of a country. As established in article 26 of the Ecuadorian Constitution, education is a fundamental right that must be given and guaranteed by the national government. Article 183 of the Organic Law on Higher Education therefore establishes the obligation of the Secretariat of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (SENESCYT) “to design, manage, and implement policies of scholarships for the promotion of higher education by the Ecuadorian government”. Accordingly, the SENESCYT has established a series of scholarship programs for nationals for studying in local institutes of higher education as well as in leading universities around the word. The scholarships include the recipient’s tuition fees, living expenses as well as housing and flight expenses. | Secretariat of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (SENESCYT) |
| 4.b | [Swedish Language Training for Professionals (SFX)](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1685) | Current | Sweden | This language training programme improves the possibilities of migrants to enter the labour market and to work in profession that fit their educational background. In many parts of Sweden, language courses, or so called SFX educations – “Swedish for professionals” are organised at municipality level aiming at migrants with different professional backgrounds. The teaching of the Swedish language focuses on the development of the professional language. The training also provides the opportunity to learn how the job market is functioning and how one´s own profession is exercised in Sweden. If possible, internships are included in the programme and add-on trainings in college or high school may be provided. The overall aim of SFX is to shorten the time to get a job or to build up one’s own company. Examples of SFX training are Swedish for bus drivers, business owners, craftsmen, engineers, truck drivers, medical professionals, staff and IT specialists, and others. The SFX-courses are free of charge for participants and paid by the home municipality. Due to a recent report from Stockholm municipality 48% of those that participated in SFX are working in their profession, 19% in another area and 13% are studying at university or in adult. | Municipalities in Sweden |
| 4.b | [The Pan-African University's Nyerere Program](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1862) | Since 2006 | Africa, Europe | This project aims to contribute to high-level African human resource development and retention and supporting intra-African academic mobility. It covers a range of initiatives to boost mobility for students and staff in higher education, promoting research and capacity building and acting to stem the numbers of qualified graduates leaving for jobs outside the continent. | African Union, European Union (EU) |
| 4.b | [Barbados Scholarship](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/54) | Current | Barbados | Barbados offers certain scholarships that require students to return to the country and work in their field for a period of time. |  |
| 4.b & 8.8 | [IndiaSkills](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1855) | Current | India, United Kingdom | IndiaSkills is a joint venture between Manipal Education from India and City and Guilds from the UK to produce 500 centres and 1 million learners in 5 years with the aim of redefining the way education and training is delivered in India. It will enable students to obtain internationally-recognized skills-based qualifications in a wide range of industries, beginning with retail, hospitality, banking and English language training. | Manipal Education (India) and City & Guilds (UK) |
| 4.b & 8.8 & 16.9 | [Swiss Cantonal Integration Programs (PIC)](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5034) | Since 2014 | Switzerland | Successful integration in Switzerland is the result of considerable work: migrants, the economy and civil society as well as the Confederation, cantons and municipalities are making great efforts in this direction. Integration is largely the matter of daily life, within the framework of well-established processes: at school and in vocational training or in the workplace and in hospitals, for example. But there are cases when migrants do not have access to this tried and tested processes and places that promote integration. This is where the specific integration programs of the Confederation, the cantons and the communes comes in. Since the beginning of 2014, these specific measures have been grouped into a comprehensive package called cantonal integration programs (PICs). A milestone for integration: for the first time, the cantons are all pursuing the same strategic objective. The cantonal integration programs are based on three pillars: information and advice, training and work, as well as mutual understanding and social integration. The three pillars encompass a total of eight areas of support: Arrival: first information, counsel, and protection against discrimination. Living: language and education, early childhood, and employability. Meet the people: intercultural translation and procurement thereof as well as community life. |  |
| 4.b | [Global Platform for Syrian Students (non-profit multi-stakeholders organisation)](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5835) | Since 2013 | Portugal | The platform aims to enable Syrian students to resume their university studies in Portugal under an emergency scholarship program. The Global Platform is an international endeavour to provide emergency scholarships to Syrian students and enable them to acquire professional qualifications. Furthermore, it also aims at forging collective political will and to mobilise concerted action aimed at promoting Higher Education in Emergencies at large and to place it high on the international agenda. | Council of Europe, League of Arab States, IOM, Institute of International Education (IIE).  Funded by Protugal |
| 4.b | [Honduras 2020 Scholarship Programme](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10346) | Current | Honduras | The Government of Honduras has created the programme Honduras 2020 Scholarship Programme linking young temporary migrants to the country's growth in order to promote temporary migration as a contribution to the sustainable development. Consular representations of Honduras carry out various outreach activities with migrants and diaspora communities to promote Honduras' cultural tradition abroad. |  |
| 8.7 & 10.7 & 16.2 | [Better Migration Management](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10940) | 2016-2019 | Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Egypt, Tunisia | The program aims to improve migration management in the region, and in particular to address the trafficking and smuggling of migrants within and from the Horn of Africa. The priority is to strengthen the rights of migrants and protect them better from violence, abuse and exploitation. The aim is to make migration in the region easier and safer.  The program’s activities are being implemented on four levels: 1.Harmonization of diverse migration policies in the various countries; 2.Strengthening of institutions that combat human trafficking; 3.Protection and support for migrants; and 4.Information and advice for migrants. | Commissioned by: EU, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) |
| 8.7 & 10.7 & 16.2 | [COMMIT (Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking) – Regional Cooperation](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10363) | 2017 | Cambodia, China, Lao, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam | On 29 November 2017, COMMIT (an inter-governmental body of the Governments of Cambodia, China, Lao, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam, with UNDP’s UN-ACT project serving as Secretariat), at the 12th COMMIT Senior Officials Meeting, finalized a preamble to support ILO’s General Principles and Operational Guidelines on Fair Recruitment.  The Senior Officials Meeting highlighted that the Principles and Guidelines aim to support all workers, including migrant workers, and identifies the responsibilities of governments, enterprises and public employment services to protect them. The Principles and Guidelines contribute towards the strengthening of national legal frameworks, and the COMMIT Governments underscored that they can be used as a reference for the development of bilateral agreements on human trafficking, which includes the exploitation of migrant workers. The implementation of the Principles and Guidelines will strengthen migration governance between the COMMIT countries to protect migrant workers and provide them with the services they need. |  |
| 8.7 & 16.2 | [Collaborative Action Programme to Prevent Trafficking of Women and Girls in South Asia](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/97) | 2013-2018 | Bangladesh, India, Lebanon, Nepal, UAE | A five-year, technical cooperation programme with a targeted approach for the trafficking of women and girls from South Asia. The objective is to reach 100,000 women and girls in major South Asian countries and major destination countries of South Asian workers for an overall reduction of incidences. The program works to empower and better protect women migrant workers and girls; reduce the demand of cheap and exploitable labour by creating positive incentives for companies, recruitment agencies and employers; and to create a robust evidence base for more effective anti-trafficking interventions. Key stakeholders include private sector actors, international organizations and above all, the collective voice of women workers. |  |
| 8.7 & 16.2 | [EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (Khartoum Process)](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5682) | 2014 - 2019 | Africa | Khartoum Process has a specific role to establish a continuous dialogue for enhanced cooperation on migration and mobility as well as to foster the regional collaboration between the countries of origin, transit and destination situated along the migration route between the Horn of Africa and Europe (with specific regard to combating the phenomena of human trafficking and smuggling). Specific objectives: •provide a framework for consultation and coordination •contribute to meeting the challenges posed by trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants •encourage opportunities for partnership, shared responsibility and cooperation | Funded by the EU and implemented by ICMPD through a support project |
| 8.7 & 16.2 | [Facts, not false promises](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5797) | Since 2015 | Germany | With the website www.rumoursaboutgermany.info, the Federal Foreign Office is continuing its information campaign of the same name, which it has been conducting abroad since the autumn of 2015. The new site, which is available in English, French and Arabic, gives a compact overview of all relevant information for migrants and refugees and provides the facts. It is thus meant to debunk common rumours that are being spread online by human traffickers. |  |
| 8.8 | [Citizen Service Units](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5868) | Current | Indonesia | To provide better services and protection for Indonesian migrant workers, citizen service units are established in 24 Indonesian Missions in countries with significant number of Indonesian workers. Such unit provide integrated services that covers consular services, legal assistance, education and trainings, shelters and health services. |  |
| 8.8 | [Develop standardized contracts to ensure payment of minimum wages and prevent contract substitution](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2651) | 2015 | Jordan | A unified, standardised contract for all migrant workers in Jordan’s garment sector was developed in 2015 and agreed upon by two apparel employer associations and Jordan’s garment union. The contract is helping to end the practice of contract substitution. Also, the contract will give migrant workers a clearer understanding of their working conditions and offers a certain amount of salary irrespective of nationality. |  |
| 8.8 | [Integrated Programme on fair Recruitment (FAIR)](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2363) | 2015-2018 | Africa, Asia | This global project seeks to contribute to the promotion of fair recruitment practices globally and across specific migration corridors in North Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. Target countries for pilot projects include Tunisia, Jordan, Nepal and the Philippines. This integrated project has been developed jointly by the ILO’s Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (FUNDAMENTALS/SAP-FL) and the Labour Migration Branch (MIGRANT). The long-term goal of the FAIR project is the reduction of deceptive and coercive practices during the recruitment process and violations of fundamental principles and rights at work, as well as other human and labour rights, brought about through increased safe migration options, effective regulation of public and private employment agencies, and unscrupulous actors being held accountable for violations.  The project has the following three objectives:  1. Establishing fair recruitment corridors to prevent exploitation of migrant workers  2. Providing migrant workers with access to reliable information and services  3. Disseminate global and national knowledge about recruitment and engagement with the media | Implemented by ILO, supported by the SDC  ITUC and affiliates, the International Organization for Employers (IOE) and affiliates, including the International Confederation of Private Employment Agencies (CIETT), Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA), Tufts University and the International Training Centre of the ILO, UNODC, OHCHR, IOM, and other local development actors. |
| 8.8 | [Integrated Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS)](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2347) | Current | Switzerland | IRIS is a social compliance scheme that is designed to promote ethical international recruitment. It works by defining and setting a benchmark for ethical recruitment (the IRIS Standard), and through establishing a voluntary certification scheme for ethical labour recruiters, and a compliance and monitoring mechanism. IRIS is a due diligence tool for businesses, governments and workers. IRIS takes a management systems approach to ensure ethical recruitment, transparency, and due diligence are prioritised throughout the recruitment process. The prevailing recruitment business model is based on the exploitation of workers. As such, IRIS fosters partnerships across sectors aimed at achieving industry-wide change. IRIS is being developed through multi-stakeholder consultations led by the International Organization for Migration and a coalition of partners committed to the ethical recruitment and protection of migrant workers.    IRIS aims to bring transformative change to the recruitment industry by: • Identifying and supporting ethical labour recruiters  • Promoting the Employer Pays Principle (the employer, not the worker, pays for recruitment) • Improving due diligence by companies, governments and workers • Increasing transparency in recruitment processes and labour supply chains | Implementation lead: IOM  Supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| 8.8 | [Israel-Bulgaria employment agreement](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2381) | Since 2011 | Israel, Bulgaria | The framework agreement settles issues which concern the regulation of the temporary employment of citizens of the two countries, in specific economic sectors to be agreed upon in each of the respective countries. The number of the people employed under the agreement depends on the available job vacancies within a yearly set quota. |  |
| 8.8 | [ProRecognition – Professional & Vocational Qualifications for Germany](https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/en/prorecognition.php) | Since 2015 | Egypt, China-Shanghai, India, Iran, Italy, Morocco, Poland and Vietnam | The "ProRecognition" project, launched by the Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHK) in autumn 2015 with funding from the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), has established recognition consulting services at eight AHK locations. As part of the project, special consulting offices were set up at German Chambers of Commerce Abroad (AHK) in Egypt, China-Shanghai, India, Iran, Italy, Morocco, Poland and Vietnam. At these offices, those interested in the recognition process and wishing to work in Germany can obtain advice and information with regards to their specific personal situation. A recognition of qualifications is necessary to be granted a visa or the Blue Card to gain entry to the German labour market. Assistance with the recognition procedure and subsequent evaluations are also available if necessary. | The German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).  Funded by Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHK) |
| 8.8 | [Safe Labour Migration Programme](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5830) | 2013-2020 | Sri Lanka | Currently in its third phase, the ILO Safe Labour Migration Programme (LMPSL) in Sri Lanka contributes to promote safe and regular migration through improved policies and legal frameworks related to labour migration and better service provision to migrant workers and their families.  The experiences of the planned interventions will feed and substantiate national, regional and global policy dialogue on Migration and Development. The goal of the project is to improve the protection and well-being of low-skilled labour migrants and their families in particular and thereby help to promote decent work. In order to achieve this goal, the project places the migrants’ rights at the centre of its efforts. Embedded in a rights-based approach, LMPSL aims to enable migrant families to claim their rights and access services. At the same time, it supports duty-bearers (government, private sector and civil society stakeholders) to provide improved services to the migrant community. | ILO / Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment  Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) |
| 8.8 | [The Non Citizen Employment Act and Regulation No1 of 2015](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5867) | Since 2015 | Tanzania | With regards to Refugees access to labor market, Tanzania has enacted an Act called “The Non Citizen Employment Act and Regulation No1 of 2015”. there is a provision for the Director of Refugee Services Department, to issue a "Work Permit" and on Gratis!, to any qualified refugee who secure employment in Tanzania. Currently regulations to this Act are being completed to be able to guide its operation. |  |
| 8.8 | [Promoting CSR and due diligence of the Dutch private sector operating abroad](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2288) | Current | Netherlands | The Government of the Netherlands aims to promote Corporate Social Responsibility in Dutch business sectors, including ethical recruitment and labour standards. In light of this objective, the Government recently published the CSR Sector Risk Assessment in collaboration with sectorial organizations, NGOs, trade unions, scientists and ministries. The assessment provides an analysis of the risks in the international value chains of 13 business sectors. It specifically identifies risks related to the exploitation of migrant workers and unethical recruitment practices in the sectors of construction, electronics and agriculture, while risks related to labour abuses were identified in all of the thirteen sectors selected for the study. The assessment was only a first step facilitated by the Government of The Netherlands in promoting the due diligence process of Dutch businesses and a starting point for a dialogue with the sectors involved. |  |
| 8.8 & 10.7 | [Ethiopia’s Overseas Employment Proclamation](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5681) | 2016 | Ethiopia | The Employment Proclamation 2016 states that employment generation is based on creating job opportunities at home. Following series of consultations with stakeholders, pertinent bodies and citizenry, members of the House of Peoples' Representatives had unanimously passed new Overseas Employment Proclamation No. 909 /2015. The proclamation contains a number of articles that will safeguard the fundamental rights and dignity of workers under any circumstances. For example, any Foreign Employment Agency needs to have one million birr capital in order to operate such business in this country. Completing grade eight or successfully passing a two-year technical and vocational training course is a minimum educational qualification for overseas contract workers |  |
| 8.8 & 10.7 | [European Qualifications Passport](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5905) | Current | Greece, Italy, Norway, United Kingdom | The European Qualifications Passport being piloted in Greece by various European agencies for the recognition and comparison of international qualifications and skills is another example to emulate. The “passports” confirm the qualifications and skills of migrants based on interviews and credential evaluations so that they can readily enter the labour market. | Council of Europe, UNHCR, Greece |
| 8.8 & 13.2 | [7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020)](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2378) | 2016-2020 | Bangladesh | The 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2021) aims to empower people by creating employment and skill development opportunities, supplying credit for SME development and many other ways for people to be more productive. Along with growth, the 7th Plan will emphasize social protection, urban transition and a sustainable development pathway resilient to disaster and climate change. |  |
| 8.8 & 17.3 | [Digital Tunisia 2018](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5077) | 2012-2018 | Tunisia | Tunisia has set up and created a Ministry of Development of Information Technologies in 2012 as well developed a five year national digital strategy up to 2018 to allow for better connectivity both within community and internationally with partners abroad and especially with Tunisian diaspora. |  |
| 10.7 | [Bilateral partnership on migration between Switzerland and Nigeria](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5678) | Since 2010 | Nigeria, Switzerland | Switzerland and Nigeria have had a successful migration partnership framework for more than 5 years. It includes return migration management as part of the framework.  In 2011, Switzerland and Nigeria concluded a migration partnership, which is a centrepiece of their relations. Together the two States have undertaken to promote the positive aspects of migration and to fight its negative sides. For its part, Nigeria has accepted a readmission agreement, in which it agrees to take back Nigerian nationals who have entered Switzerland illegally. Technical cooperation between a wide range of authorities is expected to simplify this process.  In reciprocation, Switzerland supports returning Nigerians with return aid and vocational education and training projects. Through information campaigns Switzerland seeks to raise awareness among local Nigerians and to persuade them to remain in their country and not to travel illegally to Switzerland. |  |
| 10.7 | [Concept of the State Migration Policy through to 2025](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2487) | 2012-2025 | Russia | Russian activities in the field of migration management are grounded on the concept of the state migration policy up to 2025, approved by the President of the Russian Federation in 2012. The Concept is a set of opinions and ideas as regards the content, principles and main areas of activity with regard to migration. The main directions for Russia’s state migration policy are: helping Russian citizens living abroad to resettle in Russia and facilitating the return of emigrants, as well as promoting the immigration of qualified specialists and other foreign workers needed on the Russian labour market; creating conditions for immigration to Russia by entrepreneurs and investors; and simplifying entry and residence in the Russian Federation for foreign citizens doing business in Russia. |  |
| 10.7 | [Moldova-EU Mobility Partnership](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5672) | Since 2008 | Republic of Moldova | The mobility partnerships are the most complete framework for bilateral cooperation between the EU and its partners, based on mutual offers of commitments and project initiatives covering mobility, migration and asylum issues, within the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM). Helping citizens to move around Europe in a secure environment is a key component of the Eastern Partnership, which promotes the mobility of the citizens of the EU Eastern partner countries through visa facilitation agreements, and provides rules for managing the return of irregular migrants through readmission agreements. | EU |
| 10.7 | [New National Strategy on Combating Illegal Migration](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5063) | 2016-2026 | Egypt | Egypt launched a new national strategy on combating illegal migration under the auspices of the National Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration (NCCPIM). The Strategy, which includes an action plan for the next two years, will ensure the protection of vulnerable migrants in Egypt and will provide viable alternatives to illegal migration. |  |
| 10.7 | [Plan of Action for the Implementation of the National Comprehensive Migration Policy](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2170) | National Integral Policy on Migration (2013-2023) | Costa Rica | The Costa Rican government has shifted its focus from enforcement to integration. Passage of the General Law on Migration and Foreigners in 2010 and subsequent executive decrees in 2011-13 have constituted the most recent steps toward creating a comprehensive policy framework and an action plan on immigration. The law is noteworthy for its integration language, compulsory schooling and for allowing certain unauthorized immigrants to regularize their status, including those with Costa Rican-citizen or permanent-resident children. |  |
| 10.7 | [Recruitment of teachers and other specialists in the education sector from Mauritius by the Republic of Seychelles](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10313) | 2017-2022 | Mauritius, Seychelles | A bilateral cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Seychelles and the Government of the Republic of Mauritius has been signed considering the mutual interest and benefits to be accrued to both parties in promoting closer cooperation in education and human resources development. |  |
| 10.7 | [Making work permits available to the partners of expatriate staff](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10927) | Since 2001 | Global | The independent, not-for-profit organization 'Permits Foundation' campaigns to improve work permit regulations in countries around the world to make it easier for partners of expatriate staff to work in their country of temporary residence. According to the Permits Foundation, allowing the partners of highly skilled employees associated with international business, investment and development to work creates a 'triple win' for host countries, employers and migrant families. | Permits Foundation |
| 10.7 & 10.c & 13.b | [National Migration Policy](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5675) | Since 2016 | Ghana | Ghana formally launched a comprehensive National Policy on Migration and an implementation plan in Accra on 5 April 2016 with support from IOM.  The comprehensive policy will guide the management of the country’s internal, intra-regional and international migration flows. Its aim is to promote the benefits and minimize the costs of internal and international migration through legal means with the rights and security of migrants well respected in order to ensure socio-economic development in Ghana. | IOM |
| 10.7 & 13.3 & 17.18 | [The Hugo Observatory on Environment, Migration and Politics](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5699) | 2016 | Global | The Hugo Observatory, located at the department of Geography at the University of Liège, is the world’s first research structure specifically dedicated to the study of environmental migration. Its objectives are:   * Develop empirical and theoretical research related to mobility dynamics in the context of environmental degradation * Inform public debate * Federating research forces on climate change and migration * International Association on the Study of Environmental Migration (Platform) * Consultative Mission FAO, World Bank, etc. | The Hugo Observatory |
| 10.7 & 13.3 & 17.3 | [Cross-cutting Intervention Framework on Internal and International Migration](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1681) | Since 2010 | France | The French Development Agency intends to promote a specific approach of migration, both internal and international. Its goal is to avoid developing specific migration projects and instead to mainstream migration issues into other development sectors: private sector development; education and employment; health; environment and climate change; urban development; rural development and food security.  In order to do so, a mainstreaming strategy has been developed and approved by the French government in 2010 “Cadre d’intervention transversal migrations internes et internationales”. Through awareness raising activities (studies on specific migration-other development sector linkages, trainings, internal events), migration issues have become more integrated into AFD operations.  Until now, issues related to diaspora, remittances, investment have been easier to integrate. More sensitization work should be done on internal migration and urbanization, migration and labour markets. One lesson learnt has been the need to gather specific evidence (at sector or country level) to convince non-migration experts on the advantages to foster migration/development sectors linkages. |  |
| 10.7 & 13.b & 17.18 | [Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2704) | Since 2014 | Global | The Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, a government-led effort co-chaired by the United States and the Philippines, aims to improve the protection of migrants when the countries in which they live, work, study, transit, or travel experience a conflict or natural disaster.  Through a broad and inclusive consultative process, launched in 2014, the MICIC Initiative developed Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster. The Guidelines apply to situations in which migrants are present in a country experiencing a conflict or natural disaster. They provide concrete and practical guidance to stakeholders at the local, national, regional, and international levels on how to prepare for and respond to crises in ways that protect and empower migrants, leverage their capacities, and help migrants and communities recover from crises. The Guidelines address the full cycle of crises — crisis preparedness, emergency response, and post-crisis action. An online repository of practices complements the Guidelines comprising a selection of existing practices of States, international organizations, private sector actors, and civil society. The repository can assist stakeholders to exchange knowledge and expertise. | Governments of the USA, the Philippines, Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, and Ethiopia, IOM, EU, UNHCR, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration, ICMPD, Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University |
| 10.7 & 16.2 | [Bosnia and Herzegovina's Strategy in the area of migrations and asylum and Action Plan for the period 2016-2020](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5529) | 2016-2020 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | With the objective of defining comprehensive, sustainable and European standards-based policies in the area of migrations and asylum, the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina is continually developing, implementing and monitoring the implementation of strategic documents in this area. The primary goal of such efforts is to use obvious successes and results in work of the competent institutions in the area of migrations and asylum as the real potential in future planning of their activities in this area, so that the positive trends in management of migrations and asylum could be put into function of the Euro-Atlantic integrations of our state. | Governments of Switzerland and Lichtenstein |
| 10.7 & 16.2 | [National Policy on International Migration; Plan of Action in support of the rehabilitation and reintegration of forced returnees/involuntary returned migrants](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/9335) | Since 2015 | Jamaica | Migrants, forced or voluntary contribute the vibrancy, growth and quality of life a city can offer. Jamaica’s long-term development plan, Vision 2030 Jamaica– National Development Plan recognises that in an environment characterised by high levels of crime and violence and inequitable dispensation of justice, citizens and migrants are alienated and less productive than they might be, and are more likely to engage in destructive behaviour. This fuels a vicious cycle that militates against achievement of positive social, economic and cultural outcomes. Policy alignment and strategic actions specific to migration being facilitated by the Government of Jamaica, establishes the importance of cities that are safe, respects the rights of all, operates with a sense of shared values and offers justice and fair play in the eyes of its citizens and migrants. The vision statement of making “Jamaica, the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business” is the starting point. |  |
| 10.7 & 16.2 | [Supporting the strengthening of Government institutions and civil society capacities to improve the protection of vulnerable migrants in transit](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2327) | 2013-2015 | Mexico | The primary goal of the project is to improve the human security of migrants in transit through southern Mexico. This is to be achieved by building the capacity of government institutions and civil society organizations to provide essential services, while promoting peaceful coexistence between migrants and the local communities. To this end, the project is centred around three objectives: (i) strengthening the capacities of federal and state government institutions to enhance the effectiveness of their assistance to migrants in transit; (ii) improving the capacities of civil society organizations, specifically shelters, to provide improved assistance to migrants in transit, especially vulnerable migrants and potential refugees; and (iii) promoting and strengthening protection networks for migrants in host communities. | UN Trust Fund for Human Security, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNODC |
| 10.7 & 16.2 & 16.3 | [The Nansen Initiative](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2076) | Since 2012 | Norway, Switzerland | The initiative aims to address the need for normative and institutional measures to protect those affected. An inter-state process is required in order to close these gaps. At the UNHCR Ministerial Meeting held in Geneva in December 2011, Norway and Switzerland pledged to cooperate with interested countries to formulate solutions to protect persons displaced externally due to natural disasters. This pledge was welcomed by various other States and provides the basis for the Nansen Initiative. The initiative of Norway and Switzerland aims to formulate a protection agenda to serve as the basis for concrete activities in the fields of prevention, protection and assistance during cross-border displacement, return and other permanent solutions for the period following a natural disaster. | UNHCR, IOM, Member states of the steering group (Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Germany, Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines) and of the Group of Friends chaired by the EU and Morocco |
| 10.7 & 17.18 | [Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5818) | 2016-2018 | Global | In a series of eight briefings, ODI, with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), explains the relationship between migration and critical development issues that are central to the SDGs. The briefings provide a set of recommendations for governments and policymakers tasked with delivering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. | ODI, SDC |
| 10.7 & 17.18 | [National Policy on Migration](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2325) | Adopted in 2015 | Nigeria | The Government of Nigeria has formally adopted a National Policy on Migration and its Implementation Plan in 2015, with support from IOM and the European Union (EU). The policy and its implementation plan provide an appropriate legal framework for monitoring and regulating internal and international migration, and proper collection and dissemination of migration data. The policy also addresses issues related to diaspora mobilization, border management, decent treatment of migrants, internally displaced persons, asylum seekers and the role of civil society in migration management, in order to ensure a more efficient management of migration in Nigeria. | Government of Nigeria, with IOM and the EU |
| 10.7 & 17.3 & 17.8 & 17.18 | [Case Study #18: Ensuring vertical policy coherence in migration management for development through strategic coordination mechanisms](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5188) | Current | Philippines | This case study looks at how to foster vertical coherence in migration management for development from the local to the national levels through the establishment of a regional committee on migration and development (CMD). A CMD can serve to link up local, regional and national actors working in migration management and build synergies and collaboration between and among the various projects, activities and services provided. |  |
| 10.7 & 17.8 | [National Action Plan and National Referral Mechanism of Zambia](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5676) | Current | Zambia | Zambia has developed the Facilitator’s Manual, Participant’s Handbook, Guidelines and the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to facilitate capacity building of first line officials to spearhead the implementation of the national action plans for migration related SDGs.  Zambia has come up with a national action plan on addressing mixed and irregular migration. In addition, in order to improve monitoring mechanisms through better data collection and analysis, the department of Immigration, Zambia Correctional Service, Zambia Police, Department of Social Welfare and various departments with Data Management Systems have been encouraged to generate data on migration in mixed and irregular flows. | IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF |
| 10.c | [Annual Conferences for Diaspora](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10351) | Current | Lebanon | The Government of Lebanon holds annual conferences for diaspora focused on investment opportunities and incentives in the country. At the same time, the government of Lebanon holds conferences abroad targeting the Lebanese diaspora on various topics, to provide and talk about investment opportunities in Lebanon. The most recent one was held in France and focused on Energy. |  |
| 10.c | [Case Study #7:Financial literacy training as a key factor in harnessing the development potential of remittances](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5186) | 2017 | Nepal | This case study focuses on the importance of providing financial literacy training when carrying out efforts to harness the development potential of remittances. While the provision of financial products and mechanisms to facilitate the economic inclusion of families receiving remittances is essential, when accompanied with financial literacy training, it can boost productivity and even enhance the development impact for the whole community. | JMDI |
| 10.c | [Evaluation of mechanisms implemented since 2011 on how to reduce remittance costs](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10367) | 2015 | Mali | The Ministry of Malians Abroad has asked the EU ACP Action for Migration, implemented by the International Organization for Migration - IOM, to review the mechanisms that have been put in place since 2011 regarding remittance and migration. | ACP-EU, IOM |
| 10.c | [National Remittances Plans](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd?search_api_views_fulltext=national+remittances+plan&=Search) | Current | Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Guatemala. Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States | In 2014, G20 Leaders agreed to the G20 Plan to Facilitate Remittance Flows through which they committed to implement the National Remittance Plans (NRPs) outlining country-led actions supporting effective remittance flows and reducing remittance transfer costs. ​The G20 NRPs were finalized under Turkey's Presidency in 2015 along with a monitoring framework, which outlines that the GPFI will review progress on the NRPs annually and update these plans every two years. In 2017, the GPFI carried out the first review of G20 National Remittance Plans (NRPs). Through this process, G20 countries outlined actions towards improving the environment for remittances. |  |
| 10.c | [Remittance cost-comparison websites](https://preview.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2675) | Current | Global | Remittance price comparison websites can increase market transparency and encourage greater competition. Examples include SendMoneyAsia and SendMoneyPacific | ILO |
| 10.c | [Remittances in ACP Countries: Key Challenges and Ways Forward](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5816) | 2017 | Global | IOM, through the ACP EU Migration Action, an initiative launched by the ACP Secretariat and funded by the European Union (EU), issued a publication on the main challenges that ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries face today in relation to remittances. The publication provides nine possible ways forward to tackle these difficulties. | ACP-EU |
| 10.c | [Send Money and Invest in Kenya: A Guide for Diaspora Remittances and Investments](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10365) | Since 2017 | Kenya | The Government of Kenya and IOM released in 2017 a guide for diaspora remittances and investments in the country.  Among other things, the guidelines provide a background on the size, diversity and location of the Kenyan diaspora. They touch on the important role the diaspora plays in Kenya’s national development and the Government’s policy towards harnessing their developmental potential. The document provides pointers on what to think about when choosing/using a remittance service provider (RSP), identifies a broad cross section of RSPs serving the Kenyan market, and it outlines tools migrants can use to compare RSPs so migrants can make cost effective decisions when sending money home, providing tips on how to open a bank account in Kenya while abroad and make payments (e.g. pay utility bills). It also outlines a cross section of commercial banks in Kenya that provide services to the diaspora and focuses on diaspora investment which is broadly defined to include commercial investment (where a profit is expected) and diaspora philanthropy. | African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States-EU; IOM |
| 10.c | [Supporting the Central Bank of Somalia’s regulation of mobile money to strengthen and safeguard remittances](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10362) | 2015 | Somalia | This report provides recommendations to the Central Bank of Somalia to strengthen the proposed regulation of mobile money in the country. These recommendations are provided with the purposes of strengthening and safeguarding international remittances. There are other areas of this regulation that are currently being evaluated and supported by other organizations such as the World Bank. Also, the regulation of the mobile money market in Somalia is closely linked with the regulation of the communications sector that is currently being developed. The discussion mainly focuses on the case of South and Central Somalia. The case of Somaliland, where the remittances and mobile money markets are more integrated, is used as a case study in the report. The report provides recommendations in four areas: currency, customer identification, transaction limits and integration with other initiatives. | African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States-EU; IOM |
| 10.c | [TawiPay](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2647) | Since 2015 | Switzerland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia | TawiPay (www.tawipay.com) is a pilot project that started in 2015. Its main goal is to increase transparency in the remittance channels. SECO is currently financing the establishment of the two channels Switzerland – Serbia and Switzerland – Bosnia. The project’s objective is to enable migrants/diaspora communities to reduce the cost of sending money to their home countries. At best, the project will expand on to further outbound remittances corridors from Switzerland, become financially independent/self-sustaining and will thereby increasingly contribute to financial inclusion. | Tawipay (Global Impact Finance SA) |
| 10.c | [Babyloan Mali](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10930) | Since 2008 | Mali | Through the crowdfunding platform 'Babyloan Mali', established by IFAD, Malians living in Europe can invest in microenterprises or agro-business opportunities in the rural areas of Mali. Babyloan identifies good business plans for the development of microentreprises, and matches them with diaspora members and organizations in France keen to invest in their home country, through the intermediation of Malian microfinance institutions. Private interactive web-based investment platforms such as this provide individual investors with means to direct their resources towards institutional private equity funds, projects, public-private partnerships and sovereign debt programs (e.g. diaspora bonds) that were not available to individual investors. |  |
| 10.c & 17.3 | [The African Postal Financial Services initiative](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2355) | 2014-2017 | Senegal, Benin, Ghana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Madagascar | To enhance competition in the African remittance market by promoting and enabling post offices in Africa to offer remittances and financial services | IFAD and the European Commission, with the World Bank, Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Savings Banks Institute and UNCDF |
| 10.c & 17.3 | [Diaspora Engagement Hub in the Republic of Moldova](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2644) | Since 2016 | Republic of Moldova | To support Moldovan citizens abroad in implementing their ideas and engaging the human and professional capital of their diaspora towards national and local socio-economic development | Moldovan Diaspora Relations Bureau (BRD) with IOM and SDC |
| 10.c & 17.3 | [African Institute for Remittances](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1861) | Operational since 2015 | Africa, Europe | This project aims to facilitate cheaper, faster, and more secure remittance flows from Europe to Africa. The core objectives of the African Institute for Remittances project are to: (a) Facilitate the process leading to the creation of the Institute, and; (b) Build the capacity of the Member States of the African Union, remittance senders and recipients and other stakeholders to develop and implement concrete strategies and operational instruments to use remittances as development tools for poverty reduction. This project is led by African Union with the support of the World Bank and the European Commission, and in cooperation with the African Development Bank and the International Organisation for Migration. | World Bank, EU, African Development Bank, IOM |
| 13.1 | [MIEUX Action: West Africa II](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2616) | Current | Africa | The overall objective of the action is to contribute to the development of a regional dialogue and consultation on migration, climate change and the environment. The action will achieve this by organising two regional consultations in West Africa as well as a series of national workshops in Benin, Togo and Guinea-Bissau to enhance the knowledge, capacities and cooperation, both at the national level and among West African countries, on the potential migration can play in establishing adaptation measures in countries adversely impacted by the effects of sudden and slow onset climate change. Special focus is paid to the Nansen Initiative’s Protection Agenda and recommendations on protecting, preventing and managing forced displacement. | Ministry of Planning and Development, Togo Secretary of State, Guinea-Bissau Ministry of Environment, Benin.  Funded by EU, Iplemented by ICMPD |
| 13.1 | [Platform on Disaster Displacement](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2705) | Since 2016 | Global | Established in 2016 by Germany (Chair) and Bangladesh (Vice-Chair), the Platform on Disaster Displacement aims at following up on the work started by the Nansen Initiative and to implement the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, endorsed by 109 governmental delegations during a Global Consultation in October 2015.   The Protection Agenda offers States a toolbox to better prevent and prepare for displacement before a disaster strikes, as well as to better respond to situations when people are forced to find refuge, either within their own country or across an international border. The Protection Agenda emphasises the need for inclusive and sustainable development as an integral part of efforts to reduce and manage disaster displacement risks, before, during and following disasters. Under the leadership of member states, the multi-stakeholder Platform on Disaster Displacement is built on three pillars: a Steering Group, an Advisory Committee, and a Coordination Unit. | Governments of Germany and Bangladesh |
| 13.1 & 13.b | [Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP)](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/9338) | January 2014 - March 2017 | Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam | The project aimed to contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental and change. More specifically, it aimed to formulate policy options on how migration, including displacement and planned relocation, can benefit adaptation strategies to environmental and climate change. It involved research (desk reviews, household surveys and qualitative interviews), capacity-building and dialogue and knowledge sharing activities. | IOM  Funded by EU |
| 13.2 | [Sustainable Integrated Growth as a solution to Migration](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10915) | Current | Eritrea | Climate change has always been one among several push factors for internal displacement and cross-border migration in Eritrea and in the other countries in the East and Horn of Arica region. The Eritrean Government tries to face such a situation -and continues its efforts to reduce Eritrean migration- by working towards bringing a drastic solution to water scarcity problems in the country. The Government’s policy focuses on water and soil conservation in the framework of a Sustainable Integrated Growth that involves all socio-economic sectors. Numerous dams and reservoirs have been -and are being- built throughout the country: Gerset, Fanco, Gahtelay, Kerkebet are some of the most important ones. The large amount of water collected is to be utilized for important agro-industrial projects that are expected to highly contribute in the country’s economic development, and thus help reduce migration from Eritrea. Several hectares of land -already distributed to volunteers- have started to produce cereals and fruits. |  |
| 13.2 & 13.b | [Climate Change and Human Mobility: the case of Jamaica](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10918) | Current | Jamaica | The Government of Jamaica, in consultation with key stakeholders, has formulated the Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica. The policy framework creates mechanisms to facilitate the development, coordination and implementation of policies, sectoral plans, programmes, strategies and legislation to address the impact of climate change. The Government of Jamaica has also created a Draft National Policy and Plan of Action on International Migration and Development. Both the Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica and the Draft National Policy and Plan of Action on International Migration and Development are intended to support Jamaica’s advancement towards achieving developed country status by 2030 as is articulated in the country’s first long-term national development plan – the goals of the Vision 2030 Jamaica. The Government of Jamaica has also adopted the Disaster Risk Management Act, 2015 which addresses disaster risk management nationally and locally. |  |
| 13.2 & 17.14 & 17.18 | [Guidance Note on Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5822) | 2016 | Global | The Guidance Note on Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) of the GMG in collaboration with the UN Development Operations Coordination Office (UN DOCO,) introduces UNCTs and government partners to the various programmatic links between sustainable development, migration and displacement. It spells out key programming options and relevant suggestions on policy coherence regarding the inter-linkages between human mobility, and Economic Development, Social Development, Agriculture and Rural Development, Climate Change and the Environment, Good Governance and Rule of Law, as well as Peace and Security. | Global Migration Group  Funded by UNDP |
| 13.2 & 17.18 | [Assessing the evidence: environment, climate change and migration in Bangladesh](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/165) | Publication in 2010 | Bangladesh | The new law, unanimously passed by the National Assembly represents a major step in the protection of refugees and asylum seekers and updates the framework for the regularization of the status of immigrants, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons and victims of trafficking and human smuggling, as well as their families. The law also establishes important principles, such as equal treatment before the law, not returning people to countries where their life or basic rights could be threatened (“refoulement”) and the non-criminalisation of irregular migration. | IOM |
| 13.2 & 17.18 | [Challenges, Issues and Policies: Migration, Environment and Climate Change in Madagascar](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10914) | Publication in 2018 | Madagascar | This country assessment discusses the environment-migration nexus in Madagascar. It analyses the political, legal and operational frameworks of migration, environment, and climate change, mapping national vulnerability and providing in-depth case studies of two field sites. The final section of the report outlines a series of recommendations for future action based upon the evidence and results collected. | IOM (Publisher); Consortium MAGMA (Author) |
| 13.b | [Climate Change of Sri Lanka and Human Mobility Challenges](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10923) | Current | Sri Lanka | Sri Lanka is one of the South Asian countries which is negatively affected by the climate change. This includes natural disasters such as flood, earth slips, cyclones and droughts etc. These unexpected and unforeseen disasters not only dislocate the people from their dwellings but also make a significant negative impact on their livelihood. The continuous experiences of these tragic situations due to the climate change compels the affected people to migrate locally and overseas for their safety and economics benefits. This situation has resulted in a very high level of population density in the urban areas especially in the Western Province of Sri Lanka. |  |
| 13.b | [Effect of climate change on human mobility in Ghana](https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/10916) | Current | Ghana | As a stop-gap measure to contain the rising sea levels, the Ghana Government has begun constructing sea defence structures along coastal communities. The most recent project is the Keta Sea defence project which has helped to slow down the rate of erosion along the Keta coast estimated to be eroding at some four metres per annum. The Prampram beach in the Greater Accra region of Ghana has been at the receiving end of the effect of climate change due to the breakwaters of the Terna Harbour. Communities along these coastal areas have had to re-settle on higher grounds. |  |
| 16.2 | [Routes of Integration - Access to Justice](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2204) | Since 2012 | Costa Rica | Rutas de Integración (Routes of Integration) is a support program for migrant and refugee population in Costa Rica to have better access to the information of public institution services. It aims to facilitate the full integration of migrants into Costa Rican society and to strengthen the rule of law, including public services. |  |
| 16.4 | [Building Stability Framework](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5976) | 2016 | United Kingdom | This framework has been developed to help DFID take the right decisions to have the greatest impact on stability. The UK has committed to spend at least half of DFID’s budget in fragile states and regions in every year of this Parliament. The highest development returns may lie in the long-term foundations for a future free of violence, rather than in those immediate gains which remain critically vulnerable to being destroyed by conflict. One of the five blocks includes "effective and legitimate institutions, both state and non-state, that build trust with those they govern, and which grow in effectiveness over time". |  |
| 16.9 | [To be born a citizen](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5852) | Since 2017 | Portugal | The project Nascer Cidadão (To be born a citizen) allows every new born to be automatically and immediately registered in the hospitals and public maternities. This prevents parents from being forced into bureaucracy and helps to detect any kind of vulnerabilities and special needs of certain communities, parents and their children |  |
| 16.9 | [Human Mobility Law](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/5979) | Since 2016 | Ecuador | Ecuador's Human Mobility Law is a very progressive national law on human mobility. It guarantees that migrants can have identity cards etc.; and exercise all rights of Ecuadorians particularly access to high-level universal health and education, as well as access to justice. The new law, unanimously passed by the National Assembly represents a major step in the protection of refugees and asylum seekers and updates the framework for the regularization of the status of immigrants, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons and victims of trafficking and human smuggling, as well as their families. The law also establishes important principles, such as equal treatment before the law, not returning people to countries where their life or basic rights could be threatened (“refoulement”) and the non-criminalization of irregular migration. |  |
| 17.18 | [The Global Migration Data Portal](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/6027) | 2017 | Global | To serve as a unique access point to timely, comprehensive migration statistics and reliable information about migration data globally | IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) |
| 17.3 | [Assessing the Economic Contribution of Labour Migratino in Developing Countries as Countries of Destination (ECLM)](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/9329) | 2014-2018 | Argentina, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Rwanda, South Africa, Thailand | To arrive at a reliable and evidence-based understanding of how immigration affects the economies of a number of low- and middle-income countries | OECD, ILO |
| 17.3 | [Identification of Togolese Diaspora Workers and Support to Project Investment of Migrants in Togo](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/9332) | Since 2012 | Togo | To support the Togolese government in its efforts to mobilize Togolese diaspora for the development of Togo | Action Movement for Social Renewal (MARS) |
| 17.3 | [Migration Tools - Options for Sustainability (MITOS)](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1865) | 2012 | Germany | To help leverage the potential of migration for private sector development and provide options for sustainable economic development, in particular promotion of trade, innovation, start-ups and investments | GIZ on behalf of German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| 17.3 | [Private Sector Participation in Labour Migration Management](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/52) | 2012-2015 | Nepal | To establish public-private-partnerships to provide skills training and financial literacy programs for returning migrants in Nepal | Nepalese Ministry of Labour and Employment with IOM |

1. For an overview of its activities see: GFMD Thematic Recollection (2007 to 2017) <https://www.gfmd.org/en-gfmd-thematic-recollection-2007-2017-contribution-gcm>. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. In 2016, in light of the discussions on the Migration Compact, the group’s terms of references were amended to allow for thematic input of the GFMD to the stock taking conference in Puerto Vallarta. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Blue: Goals in focus of the 2017 and 2018 HLPF; Orange: Goals in focus of the 2019 HLPF. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Final Report on the Thematic Session Children and Youth on the Move: Implementing Sustainable Solutions (2018). Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Nicolai, S., Wales, J., Aiazzi, E. (2017). Education, migration and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Final Report on the Thematic Session Children and Youth on the Move: Implementing Sustainable Solutions (2018). Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Final Report on the Thematic Workshop on Labour Migration and Skills (2018): Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing>. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. GFMD Summit Digest: Eleventh GFMD Summit Meeting (2018): Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing>. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Mallet, R. (2018): Decent work, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. ILO, 2018, ‘Decent work’. [www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang--en/index.htm) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Final Report on the Thematic Workshop on Labour Migration and Skills (2018): Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing>. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Lange, Glenn-Marie, Quentin Wodon, and Kevin Carey, eds. 2018. The Changing Wealth of Nations 2018: Building a Sustainable Future. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29001/9781464810466.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Final Report on the Thematic Workshop Migration for Development: a roadmap to achieving the SDGs (2018). Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Background Paper for the Round Table Session: Beyond remittances: leveraging the development impact and promoting the transnational engagement of diaspora and migrants (2018). <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. World Bank, December 2018, Migration and Development Brief 30 – Recent Developments and Outlooks. Washington DC. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. World Bank, December 2018, Migration and Development Brief 30 – Recent Developments and Outlooks. Washington DC. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Final Report on the Thematic Workshop Migration for Development: a roadmap to achieving the SDGs (2018). Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Wilkinson, E., Schipper, L., Simonet, C., Kubik, Z., 2016, Climate change, migration and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI). [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Final Report on the Thematic Workshop Migration for Development: a roadmap to achieving the SDGs (2018) <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing>. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. GFMD Summit 2017 Berlin. Co-Chairs conclusions ““Towards a Global Social Contract on Migration and Development” (2017): Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing>. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. GFMD Summit 2017 Berlin. Co-Chairs conclusions ““Towards a Global Social Contract on Migration and Development” (2017): Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing>. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. See A/RES/73/195: Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, <https://undocs.org/A/RES/73/195> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. The modalities of the IMRF are currently being discussed in N.Y. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. We thank member states of the Working Group for the submission of projects. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. The featured projects were selected from the GFMD Policy and Practice Database – a repository of over 1,000 migration and development-related policies and practices that have been shared in the framework of GFMD Roundtable discussions, workshops and other activities – on the basis of their relevance to the SDGs in focus under HLPF 2019. The list is not meant to be exhaustive, but merely illustrative. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

    4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

    4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

    4.b By 2030, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes

    4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

    4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. [UN-ACT](http://un-act.org/) is the United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Person. Established in 2014, UN-ACT aims to ensure a coordinated approach to more strategically and effectively combat trafficking in persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-region and beyond. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

    13.2 Integrated climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

    13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. The [Migrants in Countries in Crisis](https://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2704) (MICIC) Initiative aims to improve the protection of migrants when their countries of origin experience a conflict or natural disaster. MICIC produced guidelines towards this and provides ongoing guidance to stakeholders from migrant host and home countries by offering a repository of practices and several capacity building tools, including many for local-level actors. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

    13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

    13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

    16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

    16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related deaths everywhere

    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 at all levels

    16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

    17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

    17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. The World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen 1995) defines an inclusive society as a “society for all in which every individual, each with rights and responsibilities, has an active role to play”. See: <https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/egms/docs/2009/Ghana/inclusive-society.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. GFMD Summit Digest - Eleventh GFMD Summit Meeting “[Honoring International Commitments to Unlock the Potential of All Migrants for Development](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=2ahUKEwiSyvClxb3gAhWNyKYKHd8RBlIQFjABegQICRAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fgfmd.org%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fse_10_-_oecd_european_commission_ilo.pdf&usg=AOvVaw39jZaLY122grCgSYBHipqy)”, 5-7 December, Marrakesh, Morocco, p. 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. including women at risk, children, especially those who are unaccompanied or separated from their families, members of ethnic and religious minorities, victims of violence, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons who are discriminated against on any basis, indigenous peoples, victims of human trafficking, and victims of exploitation and abuse in the context of the smuggling of migrants. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Background Paper to Roundtable Session 2.2: Fostering the development impact of returning migrants, GFMD, 2017. Available here: <https://gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_2017-2018_rt_session_2.2_background_paper.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. GFMD Co-Chairs Conclusions 2017-2018, “Towards a Global Social Contract on Migration and Development”. Available here: <https://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/2017-06-30_co-chairs_conclusions_of_the_10th_gfmd_summit_0.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. To be further developed after the Meetings of the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. These feature projects were selected from the GFMD Policy and Practice Database – a repository of over 1,000 migration and development-related policies and practices that have been shared in the framework of GFMD Roundtable discussions, workshops and other activities – on the basis of their relevance to the SDGs in focus under HLPF 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)