

IOM-UNDP GLOBAL JOINT PROGRAMME

Mainstreaming Migration into
National Development Strategies



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
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EDITORIAL

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

GLOBAL NEWS

GLOBAL PROJECT BOARD MEETING 2015

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

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

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

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



Photo: Planning Institute of Jamaica

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

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

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

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

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

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



Photo: Global Forum for Migration and Development

GMG GUIDANCE ON INTEGRATING MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT INTO UNDAFs

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

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

Figure 1: Share of UNDAFs with migration reference by region

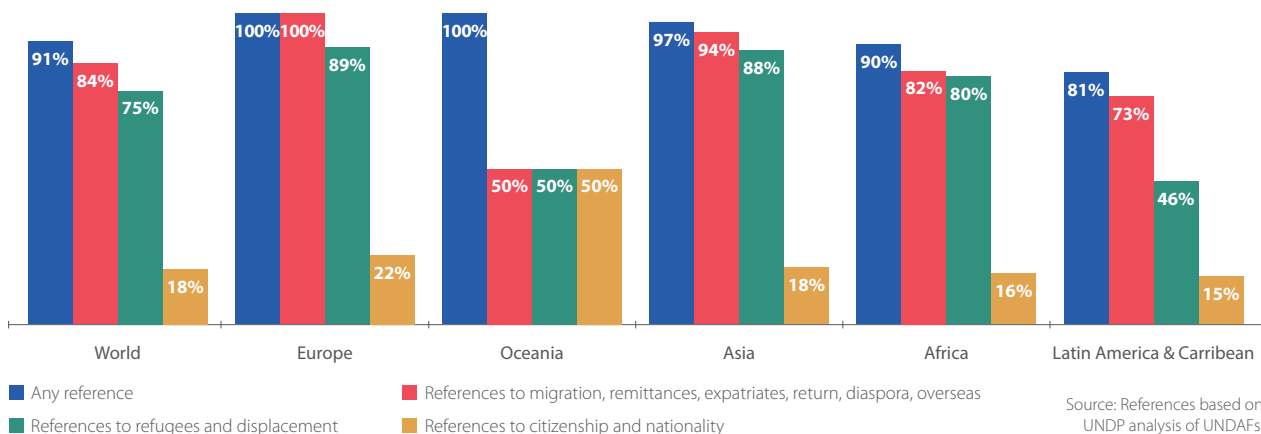
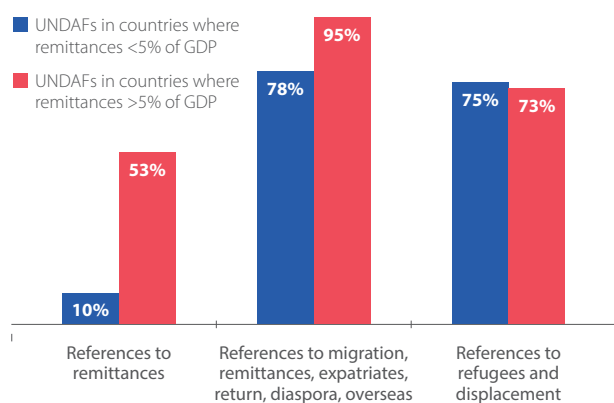


Figure 2 illustrates that countries where the inflow of recorded remittances corresponds a higher share of their GDP are more likely to mention remittances and migration in their UNDAF, while they are slightly less likely to include references on refugees and displacement. Countries that host a significant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

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



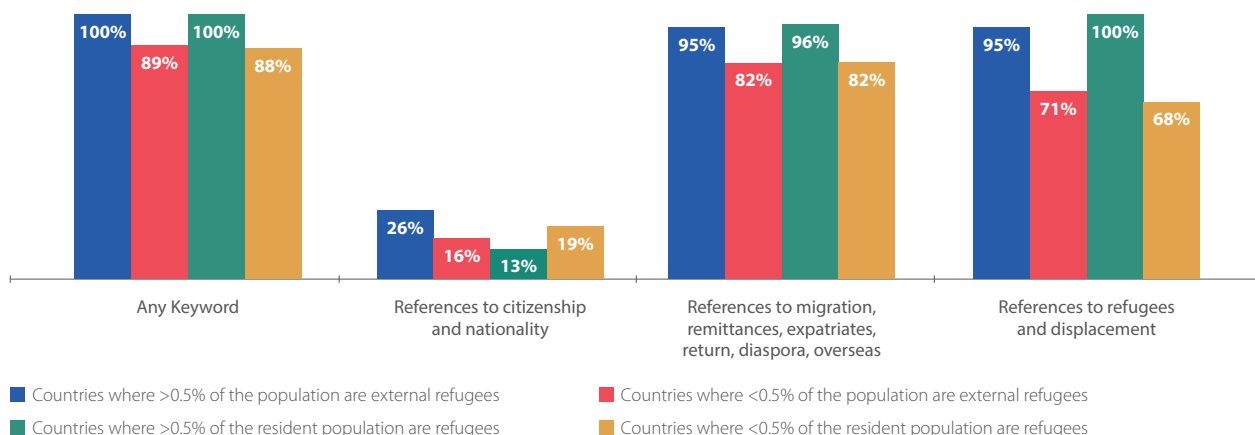
Source: References based on UNDP analysis of UNDAFs; remittance and GDP data from World Bank remittance update April 2015.

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

1 The earliest UNDAFs began in 2009, while the most recent are about to start in 2016.

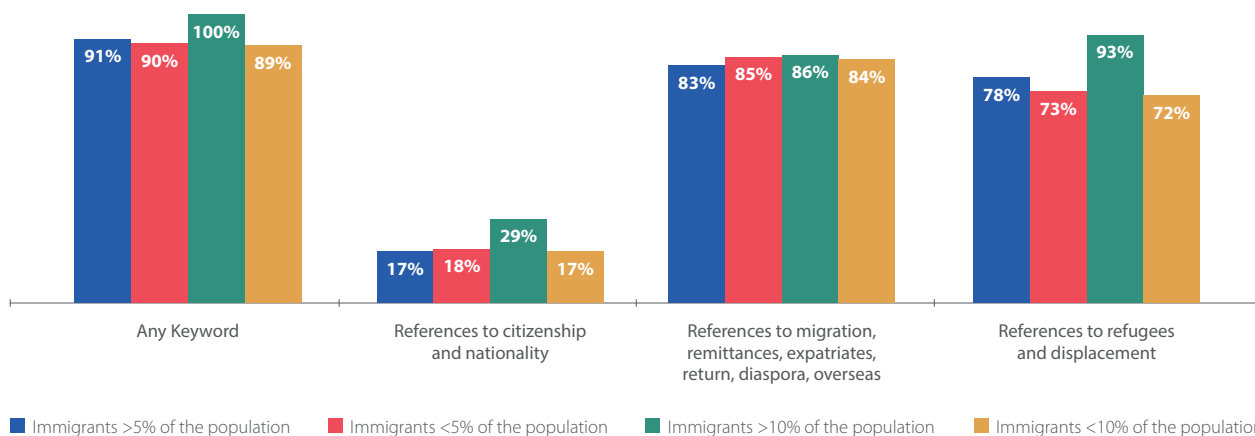
2 16% of the examined UNDAF countries were above the 0.5% population threshold as being a country of origin for refugees and 21% as a country hosting refugees.

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



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

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



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

GUIDANCE TOOL ON INTEGRATING THE MIGRATION-EMPLOYMENT NEXUS IN UNDAFs

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

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

COUNTRY NEWS



National Consultation Preparatory to Global Forum on Migration and Development

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

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





Development of the National Policy on International Migration and Development (approved by Cabinet and tabled in the House of Parliament Green Paper in June 2015)

Since 2011, the “Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies Project”, in Jamaica has been facilitated under the respective projects, IOM’s 1035 Facility and the UNDP Project Title 69518. Also in 2011, the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean process on strengthening the dialogue and cooperation between European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean to establish management models on migration and development policies commenced. Jamaica undertook the process to change the migration and development policy and planning landscape. All three projects complement each other towards the main objective which is to develop the National Policy on International Migration and Development to improve the capacity of all stakeholders to identify, formulate and implement policy and programme objectives for migration and development.

The overall objective of the National Policy is to contribute to socio-economic development by integrating international migration into development strategies. The Policy will forge a common understanding of the migration and development nexus. Several positive impacts have been identified, which underscore the potential of migration to contribute to development. The Policy was formulated under the following broad thematic areas which are aligned to national priorities as articulated in Vision 2030 Jamaica—National Development Plan:

- Governance and Policy Coherence
- Human Rights and Social Protection
- Diaspora and Development
- Labour Mobility and Development
- Remittance and Development
- Public Order, Safety and Security
- Return, Integration and Reintegration of Migrants
- Family, Migration and Development, and
- Data, Research and Information Systems



1000 copies of the Draft National Policy and Diaspora Extracts were printed and disseminated at the 6th Biennial Diaspora Conference in June 2015 to both local and Diaspora members for review and feedback.

Inclusion of migration and development in national medium term monitoring framework aligned to Vision 2030 Jamaica –National Development Plan, May-August 2015

The area of migration and development was integrated in the development of the new Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework 2015-2018 and involved a process of prioritization at both the national and sectoral levels, including: identification, by the Planning Institute of Jamaica, of the main issues and challenges facing Jamaica under each national outcome based on successive planning processes from 2009-2015. During period May to October 2015, there was the selection of the priority national issues and challenges for the medium term by stakeholders at the national and sectoral levels.



Photo: Planning Institute of Jamaica

Mainstreaming of Migration into the UN-Moldova Partnership Framework

- Process and intermediary results

The mid-term review of the UN-Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework 2013-2017 (UNPF) was an opportunity to assess the performance achieved in fulfilling the country's development agenda and to identify the difficulties encountered in achieving some of the objectives and optimal solutions for refocusing the available efforts and resources, thus increasing efficiency and effectiveness of UN agencies' programmatic actions. The current UN-Moldova Partnership Framework (UNPF) and its Action Plan view migration mainly from the perspective of social problems generated by this phenomenon, rather than the benefits it may serve towards development. The SDC-funded and IOM/ UNDP jointly implemented Global Programme "Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies" provided support to the UNPF mid-term review from the migration perspective by:

- Reviewing the UNPF progress, with a special focus on the coherence of its outputs and outcomes;
- Facilitating the review of migration-related indicators by determining whether they could be refined, dropped or replaced with other indicators;
- Identifying any existing overlaps and gaps and examining possible areas for greater synergies in the area of migration;
- Providing relevant recommendations as to the adjustment of the UN planning on migration-related matters;

- Conducting consultations/ meetings with United Nations Country Teams Results Group Chairs, relevant Government and other national partners and stakeholders, and CSOs, as part of the UNPF and its Action Plan mid-term review exercise.

The results of these activities were validated on 16th April 2015 during the joint UNCT-Government workshop organized in 4 thematic sessions. The first two sessions focused on presenting the results of the UNPF mid-term review from a migration perspective through (i) the results of the extended consultative process (the set of identified indicators, consulted, and suggested for discussion and validation); (ii) the degree of gender mainstreaming of current UNPF Results Matrix indicators, as well as in the indicators suggested for validation, including the ones for the future UNPF cycle. The following two sessions discussed the groups of indicators related to the outcomes of UNPF Pillars I, II and III and (i) the problems identified during the process of measuring outcomes' performance based on the pillars-based indicators, (ii) the capacity of measuring the suggested indicators and their validation.

Following the workshop, a set of migration-related and gender-mainstreamed indicators were validated and integrated in the Action Plan Results Matrix of the current UNPF and a set of recommendations were formulated for adjusting the programming activities for the next UNPF cycle to further consider migration aspects.





Governmental officials, civil society and UN agencies representatives trained on “Migration and Development”

In the context of the “Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies” project, UNDP and IOM, in partnership with the Ministry in Charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs have organised, a training on “Migration and Development”.

Representatives of different ministries, civil society organisations and United Nations agencies were gathered together to improve their knowledge and competences on topics such as the link between migration and development, the cooperation and regional frameworks and the sociocultural dimensions of migration.

The training, held from the 3rd to 5th of March 2015 in Rabat, was an excellent opportunity to deepen the understanding of migration and development planning and policies, the management of diaspora investments and the mobilisation of financial resources from migration. Based on IOM's Training Modules on International Migration and Development (M&D), the three days training enabled the participants to better understand how migration affects development, and vice versa, as well as how policy interventions are most likely to improve their positive impacts.

Three-day training at the National School of Administration on “Migration and Development”

Against the same background of the “Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies” Global Project, IOM, in partnership with the Ministry in Charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs, again organised a training on “Migration and Development” at the National School of Administration (Ecole Nationale d'Administration) in Rabat.

Professors and experts of the National School of Administration, together with national institutions, participated in the three-day training in order to broaden their understanding of concepts and subjects related to the field of migration and development (M&D).

The training, held from the 1st to the 3rd December 2015, was an excellent opportunity to learn about the design and implementation of M&D planning and policies, the management of diaspora investments, the sociocultural dimensions of M&D as well as the mobilisation of financial resources from migration. Based on IOM's Training Modules on International Migration and Development, the training provided the participants with theoretical foundations on M&D while encouraging a better understanding of the current discourse and policies regarding the connections between human mobility and development and will have an impact on the creation of a future migration module at the National Administration School of Rabat.



Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies

The program in Serbia encompasses the inter-linked outcomes on migration and development:

1. Strengthen the evidence base through situation and needs assessments;
2. Identify policy priorities;
3. Support greater institutional coherence and capacity through the creation of inclusive coordination mechanisms and targeted training interventions;

In strengthening the evidence base for migration and development policy, the project has so far collected new knowledge on internal and external migration; labour mobility and its effects on demographic situation and labour market; a comprehensive overview of internal and internal migration in the context of migration and development considerations; an overview of efforts invested within academia to research migration and development. These studies are meant to inform and substantiate the process of revision of existing policies in various development sectors, by shedding more light on impact of migration in particular the revision of the employment and minority education strategies. In an effort to promote the operationalization of priorities in development sectors, four pilot initiatives are implemented dealing with the youth and diaspora networking, increasing the role of social protection in migration governance, developing specialized academic curriculum on migration and development, and increasing local policy programming for migration and development.

For achieving sustainable results, the project is equally interested in ensuring institutional coherence and greater coordination among government institutions. In order to set the basis, the project conducted mapping of the strategic framework, which provided recommendations to guide project interventions to mainstream migration into national strategies. Presently, a series of trainings are being developed to introduce migration and development into local policy planning and programming.

Looking from internal perspective, UNCT established migration theme group which contributes to information sharing, coherence in programming and strengthening of the overall UNCT performance by support to mainstreaming migration and development into UN programming. (Related publications can be found [here](#)).

The migration mainstreaming initiative is built upon the assumptions that a long-term vision and engagement from all partners is instrumental for success; national ownership and high-level political buy-in facilitate the inclusion of migration and development considerations; effective coordination across government and broad-based stakeholder consultations are needed to ensure adequate priorities are taken into account; capacity strengthening among all engaged stakeholders is required given that integration of migration considerations is a developmental process.



THE LATEST BUZZ

Expert interview with Mr. Bela Hovy, Chief of the Migration Section, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations



Photo: Evan Schneider/UN

Bela Hovy, chief of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, talked about trends in global migration in 2015 and how the UN's new Sustainable Development Goals address the special needs of migrants.

In 2015, the number of people living outside their country of birth reached 244 million people, up from 173 million in 2000. This number includes almost 20 million refugees, but does not include a further 38 million internally displaced persons -- people forced to flee their homes but remain within their home countries -- said Hovy.

As a subset of the world's migrants, refugees represent a particularly vulnerable group. However, Hovy also emphasized that refugees have very specific rights under international humanitarian law.

In 2015, the largest group came from Syria with 4.2 million refugees; Afghanistan with 2.7 million refugees; and Somalia with over a million refugees, said Hovy.

"The most important right for refugees is to seek asylum and when they are found to be a refugee that they should not be forced to return to a country of origin where they face persecution or where they fear for their lives," he said.

However, refugees are not the only migrants who are at risk of persecution. Human trafficking is another way that migrants are exploited, said Hovy, this is why UN member states have committed to eradicating human trafficking by 2030 in the UN's new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

(The interview was originally published in Xinhuanet.com. Full interview here: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-01/13/c_135003669_2.htm)

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