

UNITED NATIONS SUMMIT FOR  
REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

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50  
YEARS

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ADVANCING DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES TO  
**MIGRATION AND  
DISPLACEMENT**

UNDP POSITION PAPER FOR THE 2016  
UN SUMMIT FOR REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

United Nations Development Programme



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United Nations Development Programme  
One United Nations Plaza  
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UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in nearly 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

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# OUTLINE

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<b>1.0 Migration and displacement— not a short term crisis but a longer term trend</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.0 2016 UN Summit and New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.0 UNDP’s UN Summit and post-UN Summit key recommendations</b>	<b>7</b>
I. Recommendation for <u>both</u> the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	7
II. Recommendations specific to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework	8
III. Recommendations specific to the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	12
<b>4.0 UNDP’s specific commitments to addressing large movements of refugees and migrants</b>	<b>12</b>

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## 1.0 Migration and displacement— not a short term crisis but a longer term trend

Around the world, people are on the move, looking for safer and better environments in which to live, find work and prosper. Migration plays a critical role in economic growth and development by meeting labour market shortages at all skill levels. In 2015, there were 244 million international migrants globally.<sup>1</sup> Demographic trends, including a growing youth population, combined with limited jobs and livelihood opportunities and inadequate investment in human capital are also expected to increase migration levels. By 2030, for instance, the target date for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the number of youth is projected to have grown by 7 per cent, to nearly 1.3 billion.<sup>2</sup> By 2050 an estimated 35 per cent of global youth will be African.

Worldwide remittance flows are estimated to have exceeded US\$ 601 billion in 2015. Of this, it is estimated that more than US\$441 billion were sent by migrants back to their families living in developing countries, nearly three times the amount of official development assistance (ODA).<sup>3</sup> Yet, as of the third quarter of 2015, the average cost of sending back remittances worldwide remained close to 8 per cent—far above the 3 per cent target set in the SDGs.<sup>4</sup>

The world is currently witnessing a mounting displacement crisis. Forced displacement affects over 65 million people worldwide (compared to 59.5 million just 12 months earlier), of whom 21.3 million are refugees, 40.8 million are internally displaced and more than 3 million are asylum seekers.<sup>5</sup> Women are disproportionately impacted by forced displacement. Specific challenges relate, for instance, to the disintegration of families, child care, social anomalies, unprotected employment and work in informal sectors. The rate at which people are fleeing war and persecution has soared from 6 per minute in 2005 to 24 per minute in 2015.<sup>6</sup>

In the last two decades, not only the amount, but also the duration of displacement has increased significantly. More than 80 per cent of refugee crises last for ten years or more; two in five last 20 years or more. The persistence of crises in countries with internal displacement is also alarming.<sup>7</sup> As a result, the migration and displacement crisis is increasingly straining national and local government capacities to provide

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations (2015). *International Migration Report 2015*, UNDESA, Population Division. Available from: [www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2015\\_Highlights.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2015_Highlights.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/YouthPOP.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank Group, 2016. *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016*. Available from: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1199807908806/4549025-1450455807487/Factbookpart1.pdf> The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be significantly higher.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. The cost of remittances is the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa and in the Pacific Islands.

<sup>5</sup> UNHCR (2016). *Global Trends Forced Displacement in 2015*. Available from: [www.unhcr.org/576408cd7.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/576408cd7.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Crawford, N. and others, 2015. *Protracted displacement: uncertain paths to self-reliance in exile*. ODI, Humanitarian Policy Group. Available from: <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications...files/9855.pdf>.

adequate protection, access to basic services and an environment conducive to jobs and livelihood opportunities. Infrastructure and systems have also been stretched to their limits and beyond.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development fully recognizes migration and displacement as core development considerations. It has introduced a range of specific SDG targets on migration<sup>8</sup> and pledges to “leave no one behind”, including refugees, displaced persons and host communities.

Since migration and displacement are key priorities for UNDP’s sustainable development agenda, this paper outlines UNDP’s position on key commitments made in the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*. It further outlines recommendations for the forthcoming *Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework* and the *Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*, and it presents UNDP’s Summit and post-Summit corporate commitments on migration and displacement.

## 2.0 2016 UN Summit and New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

The 19 September 2016 UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants presents an historic opportunity for the international community to reaffirm its commitments to address large movements of refugees and migrants, and identify collective responses. The Summit will reflect on the understanding that the root causes of displacement and drivers of migration must be addressed and that respect for relevant existing normative frameworks must be reaffirmed and supported. Particularly, the Summit provides an opportunity to work towards a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, to be adopted in 2018.

UNDP acknowledges the efforts of Member States who have consulted widely and reached consensus on the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* for the 19 September UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants. UNDP particularly welcomes the fact that the Declaration addresses the critical development dimensions of migration and displacement. In particular, UNDP supports the following key commitments made by Member States:

- As highlighted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognition of the positive contributions of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development, and the commitment to “leave no one behind” by addressing the specific needs of migrants, refugees and other displaced persons;

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<sup>8</sup> The SDGs urge all states and development partners to protect migrant workers’ labor 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), produce high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated among others by race, ethnicity, and migratory status (Target 17.18), and eliminate all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation and trafficking of women (Target 5.2) and children (Target 16.2).

- Commitment to address the root causes of large movements of refugees and migrants, including through achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular those on early crisis prevention, peacebuilding, mediation and sustainable development;
- Reaffirmation of the commitments made under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to address the situations of refugees and migrants;
- Accession to, and implementation of, relevant international instruments on preventing and combatting trafficking in persons, including smuggling of migrants;
- To take measures that make humanitarian financing more flexible and predictable, with diminished earmarking and increased multi-year funding;
- Commitment to respect international law and international human rights in addressing migration and displacement;
- Condemnation of acts of racism, xenophobia, racial discrimination and related intolerance against refugees and migrants;
- Ensuring that responses to migration and displacement mainstream gender perspectives, promote gender equality and empowerment of women, as well as protect the human rights of women and girls;
- Facilitating the development (and implementation) of a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular migration, and a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework by 2018.

UNDP is committed to work with and support Member States in achieving the above commitments and translating the agreements into policy and programmable interventions. Although UNDP respects the Summit's focus on refugees and migrants, UNDP will continue to advocate strongly for sustained attention and support to internal displacement, in line with our commitment under the 2030 Agenda "to leave no one behind", also bearing in mind the risk that internally displaced persons (IDPs) could become refugees or forced migrants in the future.

UNDP is committed to continue to strengthen its partnerships to respond to issues migration and displacement, in particular with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Bank. Particular, UNDP will seek to advance partnerships with respect to a new approach to strategic planning through joint development-humanitarian assessments, analysis, and multi-year planning and programming for collective outcomes. This will include strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration and national and local government capacity building to improve and harmonize the data and evidence base on the development impact of migration and forced displacement, to

inform policies and programmes in countries affected by forced displacement and large movements of migrants.<sup>9</sup>

### 3.0 UNDP's Summit and post-Summit key recommendations

UNDP advocates for concrete follow up to the 19 September UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants. The *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* has two Annexes. Annex I on refugees: the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF); and Annex II on migrants: the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The CRRF and Global Compact will be developed over the next few years and adopted in 2018. This section presents UNDP's key Summit and post-Summit recommendations for the international community to respond to, manage and prevent<sup>10</sup> large movements of migrants and refugees. These recommendations are shared for consideration during the development of both the CRRF and Global Compact in the next two years.

#### I. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ***BOTH*** THE COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK AND THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

##### *Advance a joint evidence base on the development impact of large movements of migrants and refugees*

Regular migration can be a force for positive globalization and economic growth. Although understanding the social and economic value of migration for both countries of destination and countries of origin has been a challenging issue, comparable data is increasingly available.<sup>11</sup> Some areas of the migration agenda are, however, still particularly constrained by the lack of substantial research, including irregular migration and mixed migration flows as well as, for instance, cost benefit analyses of migration vs people staying in their home countries.

At the same time, there is a critical demand for more coherent data on forced displacement across humanitarian and development partners, including reliable information about the development impact of large movements of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), asylum seekers, and forced migrants—including the socioeconomic impact on host communities. Importantly, there is a need for additional research and data on irregular and mixed migration flows. A common understanding of the context and the risks of large movements can provide a better basis for joint humanitarian and development efforts, with the appropriate linkages to peacebuilding efforts. Joint analyses that include humanitarian, development and peacebuilding dimensions remain the exception rather than the rule.

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<sup>9</sup> UNDP is currently a lead agency on multiple joint global and regional initiatives relating to migration and displacement. These include, amongst others, the Regional Refugee Response Plan (3RP); the Durable Solutions initiative, the Joint UNDP-IOM Global Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies; the Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMD); the Global Migration Group (GMG); the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI); and the Solutions Alliance.

<sup>10</sup> Prevention focuses on addressing the factors that trigger large movements of migrants, refugees and IDPs, so that people are not forced to flee. "Prevention" does not mean preventing people from moving as such.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.knomad.org/>; OECD <http://www.oecd.org/migration/migration-development/>.

### **UNDP's recommendations**

*- Invest in shared, strategic analysis, from identifying pre-crisis risks and baselines, to in-crisis and immediate post-crisis analyses, taking into account the evolving needs and institutional dynamics. These analyses should be localized wherever possible. We should improve mechanisms to share analyses between international actors;*

*- Strengthen national and local government capacities through multi-stakeholder collaboration to build a joint evidence base on the social and economic impact of forced displacement and migration, as a basis for well-informed policies and programming. This will require investment in intensive, technical advice and training support for local and national actors to lead assessment and analyses;*

*In particular, UNDP recommends measures to strengthen capacities in terms of assessments and analysis in the following areas: i) Root causes of forced displacement and drivers of forced migration; ii) Economic impact of migration on countries of destination; iii) Role of diaspora and remittances on economic recovery and sustainable development; v) Social impacts of migration and displacement; vi) Role of migrants, refugees and IDPs in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets; vii) Livelihood and workforce development; viii) Additional research and data on irregular and mixed migration flows.*

### ***Build capacity to mainstream migration and displacement into national and local development plans***

In order to find sustainable solutions to protracted displacement and to enhance the positive development impact of regular migration, it is essential for host governments to mainstream migration and displacement considerations into their national and local development plans. Guidance has recently been made available to support this process, as embodied in the *Guidance note: Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs)*<sup>12</sup>.

In terms of displacement, partners are encouraged to build on existing experience through UNDP's and UNHCR's joint support to governments on national strategy development for Durable Solutions, in line with the October 2011 Secretary General's Decision on Durable Solutions. Partners should also build on existing experiences from, for instance, the United Nations Actions for Cooperation Against Trafficking in persons (UN-ACT), which supports governments with national strategy development on human trafficking, noting the close link between migration and human trafficking.

### **UNDP's recommendations**

*- Facilitate international cooperation, knowledge-sharing and learning on mainstreaming migration and displacement into national and local level development plans. This may include broad implementation of the "Guidance note: Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs)"<sup>13</sup>;*

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<sup>12</sup> Guidance note: Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), prepared by the Global Migration Group (GMG), Working Group on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning, forthcoming 2016.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.



*- Empower local and regional authorities as first responders to the challenges and opportunities of migration and displacement and support them to ensure their response fosters inclusive local development.*

## **II. RECOMMENDATIONS SPECIFIC TO THE COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (CRRF)**

### *Invest in a comprehensive approach to analyzing and addressing the root causes and drivers of displacement and forced migration*

Root causes and key drivers of displacement and forced migration include insufficient development gains, protracted conflicts, violent extremism, discrimination and lack of good governance, weak rule of law, human rights abuses, lack of accountability, systematic exclusion and marginalization, climate change, weak natural resources management and environmental degradation (including for instance land degradation and water scarcity). The UN Secretary General's Report *In Safety and Dignity: Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants* urges "investments in sustainable development and conflict-prevention, not only because it is the right thing to do, but also because it is more cost-effective than mobilizing a response to large movements."<sup>14</sup>

#### **UNDP's recommendations:**

- Strengthen the capacities of governments at the national and local level to analyse root causes of displacement, promote inclusive political processes and responsive institutions to ensure equal access to public services and livelihoods opportunities, as a basis for effective and targeted programming;*
- Strengthen government capacities with respect to conflict prevention, including targeted investments in prevention of violent extremism;*
- Support national and local governments in climate change adaptation, disaster preparedness and environmental degradation (including for instance land degradation and water scarcity). This should include support to strengthening community resilience to cope with and recover from future shocks, reducing the need for involuntary displacement;*
- Invest in targeted sustainable development interventions in areas that are vulnerable to displacement to create a more conducive environment for people to stay. This is (?) an environment that enables jobs and livelihood opportunities in rural areas (e.g. through value chain development in competitive sectors such as agriculture), equitable access to basic services, enhanced security and access to justice.*

### *Place resilience-based development at the front and centre of host community support*

Countries of destination and host communities in particular provide a global public good by hosting refugees, irregular or forced migrants and/or IDPs, and are the first to absorb the shock of any major influx of displaced persons, often demonstrating extraordinary generosity. Increasingly, displaced persons are residing outside of camps, without access to humanitarian support and most of them are relying on the informal economy.

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<sup>14</sup> United Nations Secretary General's Report *In Safety and Dignity: Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants*, May 2016.

Experience in responding to large-scale movements of refugees, IDPs and forced migration shows the need to combine short-term responses to displacement impacts with medium to long-term development interventions. A resilience-based development approach does this by bringing together humanitarian and development interventions in crisis and post-crisis situations, supporting host communities and displaced persons to better cope with and recover from displacement impacts, and to protect development gains. A resilience-based development approach will help ensure that affected communities not only recover from crises, but also improve their prospects for the longer term development needed to move towards lasting peace and prosperity.

#### **UNDP's recommendations**

*- Support municipalities to plan for high numbers of displaced persons to arrive in their communities, and ensure access to basic services through participatory local governance systems. For instance, municipal capacities may not be sufficient to collect the increased volumes of municipal waste. If so, there is a need to strengthen local authorities' capacities for waste removal and recycling, where possible through cash-for-work initiatives and the promotion of related small businesses;*

*- Jobs and livelihoods opportunities- Real or perceived competition over access to livelihoods opportunities may create tensions between host community members and displaced persons. There is a need to support economically and environmentally sustainable livelihoods opportunities for both host community members and the displaced, including cash-for-work, vocational training, and small and medium enterprise development. Host community support should also include natural resource management, noting the additional strain that a large influx of refugees may have on already limited resources in communities, such as water and land;*

*- Protection and access to justice- There is a need for support for a wide range of rule of law institutions and actors who contribute to strengthening the protection of different groups, including displaced persons. Areas of support include working with justice institutions to promote access to legal aid services, facilitate legal documentation, advocate for the right to work, housing, access to banking and basic services, working on cross border management and enhancing community security by focusing on the reduction of violence, and the control and management of small arms;*

*- Social cohesion and community participation- There is a need for improved dialogue and facilitation of conflict mitigation between host communities and displaced persons. Social cohesion is further supported through participatory local development planning for basic service delivery and promoting community projects that involve joint work between host community members and displaced persons.*

*Create an enabling environment to support the voluntary return and reintegration of displaced people where possible*

Voluntary return should be supported by contributing to a safe and enabling environment wherever possible.

#### **UNDP's recommendations**

*- Support for local authorities to bring together different elements of the community and equitably deliver basic services through participatory governance systems that aim to deliver waste/debris management, rehabilitation of socioeconomic community infrastructure, mine action and stabilization;*

*- Support for the socioeconomic reintegration of returnees through the creation of jobs and sustainable livelihoods opportunities, including cash-for-work, development of small and medium enterprises, vocational and business skills training and value chain development. Economic activities should also be used as an entry point for supporting social cohesion through community dialogue and conflict mitigation.*

#### *Build partnerships and continue to strengthen humanitarian-development cooperation*

Recent high level discussions have re-confirmed the importance of, and the need for, advancing partnerships and joint approaches in order to address and respond to large movements of refugees, IDPs and migrants.<sup>15</sup>

#### **UNDP's recommendations**

*- Commit to joint development-humanitarian assessments, analysis, multi-year planning and programming for collective outcomes;*

*- Work towards a new way of using flexible additional and multi-year financing; and*

*- Strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration and national and local government capacity-building to coordinate and bring together the different partners around a harmonized evidence base on forced displacement, in order to inform policies and programmes in countries affected by forced displacement.*

#### *Forge collaboration with Multinational Development Banks (MDBs) to complement necessary development assistance*

Building on their competitive strengths, and in line with their mandates, MDBs can mobilize, allocate, and deploy assistance across countries and regions, and provide advocacy and financing for development interventions to support countries affected by displacement.

#### **UNDP's recommendations**

*- Promote close collaboration with the Joint MDBs Coordination Group, established by the Africa Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Recovery and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Islamic Development Bank Group (IDBG) and the World Bank Group, to identify joint country engagement opportunities and response plans (and to ensure a seat for the UN at the table);*

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<sup>15</sup> This includes commitments made at recent conferences, including the London Conference on the Syria Crisis (February 2016), the Solutions Alliance Roundtable (February 2016) and the World Humanitarian Summit (May 2016); as well as in various documents including the Secretary General's Report *In Safety and Dignity: Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants* (May 2016), and the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*.

- *Strengthen collaboration (i.e. joint assessments, planning, outcomes) in areas such as infrastructure reconstruction, job creation, education, regional cooperation, trade facilitation, entrepreneurship, and microfinance/access to finance; and*
- *Mobilize and coordinate effective use of financial resources, and work through and empower local institutions, mobilize private sector resources and increase their impact on both host and origin communities as well as refugees and IDPs.*

### **III. RECOMMENDATIONS SPECIFIC TO THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION**

#### *Channel diaspora savings, remittances and investments into sustainable local development*

The Secretary General's Report *In Safety and Dignity: Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants*, clearly recognizes the potential positive development impact of migration, including for countries of origin, if managed well.

#### **UNDP's recommendations**

- *Strengthen institutional and regulatory diaspora investment frameworks to attract and facilitate diaspora investments into sustainable economic development, as well as appropriate post-investment services;*
- *Support government counterparts in devising specific marketing and communication strategies to target potential diaspora investors more accurately;*
- *Support initiatives that channel remittances, diaspora savings and investments into local economic development, to create sustainable revenue for migrants and their families;*
- *Support pro-poor and migrant-specific financial products and services, as well as technology-enhanced remittance transfer services, in areas underserved by financial institutions.*
- Support organized systems of services to facilitate integration of returning migrants into the labour market and business networks, to contribute to local development.<sup>16</sup>

## **4.0 UNDP's specific commitments to addressing large movements of refugees and migrants**

<sup>16</sup> Migrants often bring potentially valuable set of resources: human and financial capital, know-how and know-who, but meanwhile they have lost the local networks, trust and knowledge on how institutions (also financial) work, some of them have acquired skills abroad including through informal education which needs/should be locally recognized.

UNDP is committed to work with and support Member States in achieving the commitments announced in the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*, and translating the agreements at global, regional and country level into policies, strategies and programmable interventions. In particular, UNDP advocates for:

1. Addressing root causes and drivers of displacement and of migration. This includes capacity building to better analyse root causes, with our partners. UNDP also advocates for Agenda 2030 as the main framework for addressing the key root causes and drivers;
2. Advancing a joint evidence base and data collection on the development impact of large displacement movements (refugees and IDPs) and migrants (especially irregular and forced migrants);
3. The importance of overall development approaches to addressing large movements, including resilience-based development and host community support;
4. Mainstreaming of migration and displacement into national and local development planning;
5. Strengthening collaboration between humanitarian and development partners, including joint assessments, multi-year planning, programming for collective outcomes and *additional* multi-year financing. Importantly, financing for migration and displacement should not replace current development assistance;
6. The importance of sustained support to the needs of internationally displaced persons (IDPs);
7. The importance to protect and uphold human rights principles, for all, regardless of migratory status.

Overall UNDP will work collectively with other partners, including humanitarian and development actors, governments, urban planners, civil society, IFIs, the private sector and populations themselves towards a new approach to displacement and migration that reduces vulnerability, improves resilience and supports national and local solutions (migrants, refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and host communities).

**UNDP stands ready to implement all commitments listed below within the next five years, as part of the above main areas of work on migration and displacement and its broader support to the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development.**

**Mainstreaming migration and displacement into national development plans and SDG implementation** (*Also applies to Section II of the New York Declaration- ‘commitments that apply to both refugees and migrants’*)

UNDP will:

- I. Work closely with member states to ensure that migration and displacement issues are clearly included in the localization of SDGs in the countries and/or regions where UNDP is supporting Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development;
- II. Strengthen advocacy for and support to governments and United Nations Country Teams on the integration of migrants, IDPs, refugees and the needs of host communities into national development plans, strategies and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) in all countries where UNDP is actively engaged in addressing migration and displacement. Specifically, this will include building the capacity of United Nations Country Teams, national and local government counterparts in at least 30 countries for mainstreaming migration and

displacement in the UNDAFs for example, through the use of the *Guidance Note on integrating Migration and Displacement into National Development Planning*<sup>17</sup>, and other training tools.

**Analyzing and addressing root causes and drivers of displacement and forced migration** (Also applies to Section IV of the NY Declaration—commitments that apply to refugees)

UNDP will:

- III. Support at least 30 programme countries in effectively **analysing** and **addressing** the **drivers** and the **root causes** of migration and forced displacement, including violent conflicts, climate change and environmental degradation, poverty and lack of good governance.
- IV. Build capacity of the UN system to increase the number and strengthen the skills-base of experts on conflict prevention and resolution to better support national and local administrations as well as international and regional organizations to analyse and address root causes of displacement and drivers of forced migration. UNDP will advocate for early action to prevent potential crises from deteriorating into violent conflict by supporting 30 programme countries to collect, analyse, share and act on early warning information.

**Humanitarian-development cooperation in preparing for, analysing and addressing large movements of displaced persons** (Also applies to Section IV of the NY Declaration- commitments that apply to refugees)<sup>18</sup>

UNDP will:

- V. Advocate, with partners, for the four main shifts needed and to facilitate the necessary interagency coordination to transcend the humanitarian-development divide in addressing protracted displacement, including:
  - a. A new approach to strategic planning through joint development-humanitarian assessments, analysis, and multi-year planning and programming for collective outcomes. In particular, this will include strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration and national and local government capacity building to improve and harmonize the data and evidence base on the development impact of migration and forced displacement, to inform policies and programmes in countries affected by forced displacement and large movements of migrants.
  - b. Localized solutions, including collaboration with local governments/authorities, civil society and the private sector to implement solutions that work and ensure that “displacement” is included in local-level plans, programmes and budgets;
  - c. A new approach to flexible additional and multi-year financing; and

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<sup>17</sup> Guidance note: Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), prepared by the Global Migration Group (GMG), Working Group on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning, forthcoming 2016.

<sup>18</sup> Commitments below are from WHS—approved by UNDP.

d. Strengthened policy and legal frameworks to protect and foster inclusion of refugees, IDPs and migrants.

**Scaling up the response to large movements by strengthening the resilience of host communities and displaced** *(Also applies to Section IV of the NY Declaration- commitments that apply to refugees)*<sup>19</sup>

UNDP will:

- VI. Double its investment in strengthening national and local systems and capacities for undertaking resilient recovery, in order to address large movements of refugees and migration. Particularly, UNDP will support resilience-based development for the displaced (IDPs and refugees), migrants and host communities in countries of transit as well as communities to which people return. UNDP will focus on at least 30 countries mostly affected by large movements by 2020 as part of its broader recovery efforts. This includes:
- a. Strengthening core governance functions and service delivery for crisis response and resilient recovery in 30 countries affected by large movements of displaced people (IDPs and refugees) and forced migration due to protracted crisis and/or by a high degree of fragility. UNDP will target 80 sub-national entities, focusing on areas of urban crisis;
  - b. Supporting inclusive and participatory local governance processes through work with civil society organizations, at least 30 percent of which will be women's groups, to lead community-driven prevention, preparedness, recovery, and sustainable development in 30 crisis-prone countries, including those particularly affected by large movements of displaced (IDPs and refugees) and migrants;
  - c. Strengthening local capacities to create jobs and livelihood opportunities, including through innovative partnerships with the private sector, enabling a rapid return to sustainable development and inclusive growth for 30 crisis-prone countries, in particular those affected by large movements of displaced persons (IDPs and refugees) and forced migrants;
  - d. Supporting rule of law institutions and actors who contribute to strengthening the protection of different groups, including displaced persons in at least 30 countries. This includes cross border management, enhancing community security by focusing on violence reduction and small arms control as well as working with justice institutions to promote access to legal aid services, facilitate legal documentation, right to work, housing, access to banking and to basic services;
  - e. Ensuring that women and girl refugees, IDPs and host communities receive between 40 and 60 per cent of the benefits of its employment generation/early recovery programmes in at least 30 countries.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Commitments below are from WHS—approved by UNDP; but now refocused on migration/displacement.

<sup>20</sup> Women, Peace and Security agenda, Indicator 18 of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)