



**GFMD Working Group on
Sustainable Development and
International 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). The GFMD will highlight its contribution to the 2030 Agenda in general, and to migration-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets in particular.

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 in which to discuss the multi-dimensional aspects, opportunities and challenges related to migration and its interlinkages with development.¹ Its unique membership composition of states, local and regional authorities, and actors from civil society and the private sector allowed the GFMD 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 SDGs in 2015, the GFMD specifically created an ad hoc Working Group on the 2030 Agenda comprising 12 member states in order to allow for in-depth analyses of migration related SDGs and targets.² Based on the request by the President of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the group, in exchange with GFMD stakeholders, has prepared two reports for the High-Level Political Forum in 2017 and 2018 that were submitted by co-chairs Germany and Morocco. These reports were presented to the wider UN community in two side events during the HLPF.

The working group, under the co-chairmanship of Bangladesh and Germany, in the framework of the future 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 the GFMD participating states nor 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.

¹ For an overview of its activities see: GFMD Thematic Recollection (2007 to 2017). Available here: <https://www.gfmd.org/en-gfmd-thematic-recollection-2007-2017-contribution-gcm>.

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 at the stock taking conference in Puerto Vallarta.

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

- The theme of the 2019 HLPF: "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;
- The set of goals to be reviewed in depth in 2019, namely:

SDG on review in 2019	Explicit link to Migration
<p>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>
<p>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>	<p>10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p> <p>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</p>
<p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p>

(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 through the lens of the HLPF 2019, based on the categorisation established for the GFMD's input on the 2017 and 2018 HLPF (see Table 1). The information in the table is elaborated on below. Based on the categories, each focus SDG is analysed from both a migration and development perspective. We then establish a link between the focus SDG and migration and, when feasible, further explore the progress, gaps, and risks and challenges associated with achieving the SDG in line with recent GFMD discussions.

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

- 1) Are **explicitly** migration-related;
- 2) Can and should address the **specific vulnerability and protection gaps** specific to all groups of migrants;
- 3) Could **benefit from the potential contributions of migration and migrants to development**;
- 4) Address the drivers of migration, especially employment or employment creation;
- 5) Aim **to develop adaptation strategies** in order to reduce the negative consequences of climate change.

On the following page, **Table 1** illustrates how this year's HLPF focus goals link to migration. All goals contain 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 to SDGs 4, 8, 10, and 16. SDGs 4, 8, and 17 point to the scope for leveraging the development potentials of migrants. SDGs 8, 10, and 17 relate to employment creation, thus addressing drivers and consequences of migration.

In general, migration is relevant to all the SDGs as migration is affected by and affects all different governance areas. Table 1 reflects the fact that there is not a single SDG without a demonstrable link to migration.

Table 1: Links between Migration and the 2030 Agenda³

	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	

³ Blue: Goals in focus of the 2017 and 2018 HLPF; Orange: Goals in focus of the 2019 HLPF.

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

At the Thematic Workshop on Children and Youth on the Move, in Morocco in June 2018, GFMD member states emphasised the importance of access to education for children and youth.⁴ Many of today's **international migrants are children** and this trend is set to continue. Educating migrant children – including migrants in irregular situations – in schools and early childhood programmes is considered key to achieving progress regarding SDG 4. Education also plays an important role when it comes to social cohesion in host communities. Enrolment and retention of children 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, and 4.6). 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 frequently due to language barriers and socio-economic factors such as the employment situation, and educational background of their parents.⁵ In order to meet SDG 4, not only children but also adults need to have access to education and lifelong learning opportunities. Excluding migrants from educational opportunities puts the overall realisation of SDG 4 at risk.

Not recognising the **skills, qualifications and competences of migrant youth and adults results in limited access to tertiary education** (target 4.3) and skilled jobs. 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 GFMD participants therefore called for education systems to be more inclusive for people with multiple cultural/linguistic/religious identities and recognise diverse backgrounds as valuable, while concurrently recognising the achievements and school/university degrees of migrants across borders.⁷

Improved education can lead to increased migration as more highly-educated people tend to have higher employment expectations and are often able to find better jobs abroad. Investments in scholarships available to students in developing countries can yield benefits through remittances and knowledge transfer (target 4.b). Quality education and training for migrant children and adults can lead to **more productivity and higher incomes** (later in life), which might have a positive effect on the likelihood of sending remittances to their country of origin.

⁴ Final Report on the Thematic Session on Children and Youth on the Move: Implementing Sustainable Solutions (2018). Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing>.

⁵ Nicolai, S., Wales, J., Aiazzi, E. (2017): Education, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI).

⁶ Final Report on the Thematic Session on Children and Youth on the Move: Implementing Sustainable Solutions (2018). Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing>.

⁷ Ibid.

Migration flows, however, can **add pressure on education systems** and require adequate planning and responses in host communities. The ability to embrace life-long learning is an important attribute for the state, especially when considering the future of work and an increasing mobile workforce. Cognitive skills, such as complex problem-solving and critical thinking, and socio-emotional skills, such as teamwork, resilience, self-confidence, negotiation and self-expression, are highly valuable, as these skills cannot be imitated by technology. Reskilling and upskilling are also becoming increasingly important in tackling the skills gap as more businesses embrace advancements in artificial intelligence, technology and innovation. The young migrant generation will have to be trained with the skills needed for tomorrow's jobs.

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.

2. 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 Organisation (ILO) convened member states for 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 The GFMD contributes to achieving SDG 8 by facilitating exchange between governments on best practices. This was seen 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

Discussants pointed out that precarious or exploitative forms of employment and difficulties in finding decent work disproportionately 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 for 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 and 8.b). Making progress across all four pillars of the ILO Decent Work Agenda (employment creation, social protection, rights at work and social dialogue) was considered an important step in recognizing the great potential that international labour migration holds for sustainable development.

⁸ Final Report on the Thematic Workshop on Labour Migration and Skills (2018). Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing>.

⁹ GFMD Summit Digest: Eleventh GFMD Summit Meeting (2018). Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing>.

While on the global level, unemployment rates have fallen in recent years, the **number of people in vulnerable or precarious forms of work looks set to rise globally**.¹⁰ Labour migrants are disproportionately represented in this latter category. This especially touches low-skilled migrants seeking better job opportunities, and irregular migrants who often end up in precarious working conditions in the informal economy.

Women migrate as much as men, yet their skills and contributions are often not adequately recognised. Female migrants are at much greater risk of exploitation, abuse and violence, at times leading to political and social tension. Migrating and migrant children are often vulnerable to being forced into child labour. To assure development through migration, it is **crucial to promote access to decent work for migrants with a special focus on the protection of those in vulnerable situations**. 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.”¹¹

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; social dialogue and 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.¹² **Promoting social protection** for all workers, **protecting labour rights** and **assuring safe and secure working environments** are indispensable for the achievement of Goal 8. These objectives and conditions should also be applicable for migrant workers.

Labour migration can have positive effects on the countries of origin, the migrants themselves and the countries of destination. Migration positively affects the country of origin’s economy as **remittances form a substantial element of the economy**. In addition to the monetary aspect, **new ideas and knowledge are remitted** and individuals invest in their own human capital prior to the act of migration. In countries of destination, **high-skilled migrants contribute to innovation and increase productivity** by conducting research and development, creating new products and improving existing ones. What’s more, **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 critical labour shortages** and accept jobs the local population does not want to do.

¹⁰ Mallett, R., (2018): Decent work, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI).

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² ILO (2018): Decent work. Available here: www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang--en/index.htm.

Noticing these facts, at the “Thematic Workshop on Labour Migration and Skills” in May 2018 in Geneva, the German GFMD co-chair stressed the need to meet the growing demand for skills. 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.”¹³ This requires, primarily, the recognition of foreign qualifications to ensure demand-oriented migration whilst increasing access to equal opportunities and global social mobility.¹⁴

3. SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Although global wealth grew significantly in the past two decades, inequality among countries persists and has risen in some regions of the world (e.g. Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America). Furthermore, the rise in global wealth has left many people behind, as inequality within countries has sharply risen in the past few decades.¹⁵ Inequality is often, though not always, a driver of migration. **Target 10.7 aims to “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”**. It 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). In order to achieve target 10.7, migration must be considered across all policy areas and levels.

At the same time, **migrants are often particularly 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, and 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 passive agents or victims**. In general, participants agreed that migrants want the opportunity to be productive and contribute both economically and socially to their host countries. Thus, GFMD discussions **recognised migrants as important agents of development**.¹⁶ When organised in a safe, orderly, regular and responsible way, migration can benefit individuals regarding 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 these countries and make valuable economic, political, social and cultural contributions to both sending and receiving societies.

¹³ Final Report on the Thematic Workshop on Labour Migration and Skills (2018). Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing>.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Alvaredo, F., Chancel, L., Piketty T., Saez, E. and Zucman, G. (2018): World Inequality Report 2018. Paris: World Inequality Lab. Available here: <https://wir2018.wid.world/>.

¹⁶ 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>.

Remittances remain the most visible act of migrants' contribution to the development of their home countries.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 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.

In 2017, remittance flows to low and middle-income countries reached a record level of \$477 billion USD in 2017.¹⁸ Additionally, it is estimated that there are large, informal, and thus unreported, remittance flows due to unregulated use of informal channels, difficulties for migrants and their families in accessing the formal banking system, as well as the relatively higher 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 remained broadly at 6.9 per cent at the end of 2018, with the highest average cost (about 9 per cent) in Sub-Saharan Africa.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.** In the context of the GFMD's "Roundtable Session on Remittances" in Morocco in 2018, it was emphasised that transnational migrants' engagement extends beyond remittances, and includes, among others, trade, investment, philanthropy and the transfer of skills.²⁰

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

The GFMD recognises climate change as one of the main drivers of human mobility, whether people are moving for sudden (e.g. disasters) or slow-onset events (e.g. drought, sea-level rise) and whether they are forced or moving primarily voluntarily.²¹ The discussion on climate and natural resources during the GFMD Thematic Workshop in Morocco 2018 identified three main challenges when looking at the impact of climate change on human mobility. Firstly, there is very little data about people who move

¹⁷ World Bank (2018): Migration and Development Brief 30 – Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook. Washington DC.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Background paper for the Roundtable Session: Beyond remittances: leveraging the development impact and promoting the transnational engagement of diaspora and migrants (2018). Available here: <https://gfmd.org/docs/germany-morocco-2017-2018-landing>.

²¹ 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>.

within their own country or across international borders specifically for climate reasons. Secondly, there are many frameworks related to climate change, migration and development, but they are not coherent and there are few connections between them. Finally, many national-level policies tend to ignore the good practices occurring at the sub-national level.²² Certain human activities can exacerbate the impacts of climate change on vulnerable and dependent populations, thus inducing migration within and across borders (for example due to water scarcity or loss of livelihood). This requires states to cooperate in studying the environmental, social, and economic impacts of such activities and putting in place effective mitigation and prevention measures, particularly in transboundary contexts.

Migration can be an adaptation activity to climate change. It can also add pressure on social services in host communities. **Migrants are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.** For example, irregular migrants often move to high environmental-risk areas. New arrivals might lack the knowledge of how to deal with unfamiliar impacts of climate change and often lack the support network when weather extremes strike.²³ In many cases, the relationship between climate-induced displacement and vulnerability to climate change is mutually reinforcing.²⁴ In the case of displacement, individuals and families who have to leave their homes due to climate extremes, e.g. a flood, are extremely vulnerable. Even if they can return to their home area and do not have to seek residency elsewhere, they are often more vulnerable to the next event because of their now depleted resources, missing documentation, decreased resilience, etc.

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 the impact of climatic changes.²⁵ **Strengthening resilience and the capacity to make a climate-risk informed decision** as well as **improving 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 (targets 13.1, 13.3 and 13.b). It is therefore necessary to include migration in policies and national plans on combatting climate change, (target 13.2) and recognise migration as a potential 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, savings or the diaspora’s cooperation efforts are invested in adaption

²² 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>.

²³ Wilkinson, E., Schipper, L., Simonet, C., Kubik, Z., (2016): Climate change, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI).

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ 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>.

measures. Not to consider migration in the fight against climate change poses a risk to achieving SDG 13.

5. 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 recommendations at the GFMD Summit 2017 in Berlin, co-chairs Germany and Morocco stated that they are determined to prioritise the needs of international 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 the 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.**²⁶

Peaceful societies, justice, and strong institutions, and migration are strongly inter-related, particularly when it comes to **promoting regular migration and to ending all forms of exploitative practices, e.g. human trafficking, especially in mixed migratory movements (target 16.2)**. Important steps to 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 the **support of freedom of association**, and migrant-organising community organisations and institutions.

Solid progress in terms of detecting victims of **human trafficking** – as reflected by the increasing number of detected victims – has been made over the last decade. Still, **irregular and children migrants are at greater risk of human trafficking** (target 16.2). Migration of children for domestic employment shows conditions comparable to child labour, in some cases associated with trafficking.

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.

Many **migrants lack legal identity and adequate documentation**, yet such legal documents are key to all forms of regular migration (target 16.9). Irregular migrants are especially vulnerable to **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

²⁶ 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>.

society and limited in their access to social protection as well as legal treatment. The GFMD discussions showed that a sustained, constructive dialogue on: addressing 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-criminalisation and alternatives to detention; firewalls and access to justice; participation and mobilisation; and drivers of forced displacement holds potential for contributing to the achievement of SDG 16.²⁷

Furthermore, migrant families in vulnerable situations are **especially prone to be victims of xenophobic and racist violence** (target 16.1), exclusion and marginalisation. Various forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance towards migrants can put their social cohesion at risk. **Forms of bribery and corruption often occur in the process of (especially irregular) migration** (target 16.5). In many cases, **migrants are 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 obstacles, and high costs. These barriers should be removed, or made more flexible.

When considering the target of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the interrelatedness between all SDGs becomes more evident. Especially the issues of human trafficking, forced labour and regular pathways for human mobility are also covered by other SDGs (e.g. SDGs 8 and 10 among others). It is therefore crucial and inevitable to strive for simultaneous progress towards all related targets.

6. SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda has ushered in a new era of international development cooperation that includes migration. The interdependence of the 17 SDGs and the agenda's universal development paradigm put the onus for progress – including realising 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 marginalised groups, including migrants, and help tailor interventions to local realities.

The endorsement of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) on 19 December 2018 by the General Assembly requires new thinking on how

²⁷ 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>.

migration-related SDGs and the GCM are connected.²⁸ The GCM acknowledges that migration and development are interlinked. It recognises **the role of the 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 (Paragraph 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) (Paragraph 51).²⁹
- 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 (Paragraph 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.

²⁸ A/RES/73/195 (2018): Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Available here: <https://undocs.org/A/RES/73/195>.

²⁹ As of the publication date of this paper, the modalities of the IMRF are being discussed in New York.

(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 the 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.³⁰ Furthermore, the Annex includes more practices from the [GFMD Policy and Practice Database](#).³¹ The following criteria were used to identify the most valuable projects:

- Contains sufficient availability of data and information on the project, particularly on implementation, outputs and outcomes;
- Demonstrates a strong link between migration and the project's contributions towards the chosen goal/target, i.e. how migration initiatives contribute directly or indirectly to realising the SDG in focus;
- Is on-going, or recently completed.

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



a. Mwalimu Nyerere African Union Scholarship Scheme

The [Mwalimu Nyerere African Union Scholarship Scheme](#) (MNAUSS) was launched in 2007 to ensure a similar quality of education for all African students, and to boost high-level African human resources in sustainable development fields, as well as to support intra-African academic mobility. 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 number 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 the projects' consistent quality, institutions have to submit key information and assess questionnaire results. If the institutions complete the process successfully, they are entitled to a number of student grants.

Every year, the programme supports around 250 (mainly postgraduate) students as they engage in exchange programmes between universities in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, and in twinning partnerships in Europe and elsewhere. To build capacity, staff development, and exchanges of university faculty members for approved teaching programmes and research is supported. These activities are

³⁰ We thank the member states of the Working Group for their submission of projects and input.

³¹ 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.

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 the 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 held a special call only for applicants with physical disabilities to receive scholarships to study in African universities, which have appropriate facilities and services for 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 and 4.5.³²

b. IndiaSkills

IndiaSkills is a joint venture between Manipal Education from India and City and Guilds from the UK. The project's aim is to produce 500 education centres, catering to 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 (MCG) in 2009, which promotes its training services through the website www.indiaskills.com. Through this platform, learners are provided with cutting-edge, industry-relevant certifications and job assistance. They can access multiple qualification levels (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

³² 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.

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.

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 alleviates India’s shortfall of skilled workers in service and operations by equipping workers with the necessary skills in order to be employable.

By providing access to quality education services at all levels resulting in internationally-recognised qualifications, this project contributes to targets 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4.³³

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](#), which includes the Exchange of Human Resources for Health, Scholarships Programme and Academic Cooperation on Human Resources for Health.
- The [Swedish Language Training for Professionals](#) (SFX) improves the opportunities of migrants in **Sweden** to enter the labour market and to work in professions that fit their educational background. The aims of the SFX-programmes are two-sided. One facet promotes the ambition of Stockholm County, being a migrant and refugee-recipient society, to capture and utilise the competences, skills and human resources that newcomers bring. At the same time, it improves the possibilities for migrants to enter the labour market and to work in professions that fit their educational background. It intends to provide an effective way to facilitate the process for newcomers to cultivate their professional identity, and subsequently be able to contribute to the line of work for which they have been previously trained.
- In January 2019, **Egypt** and the International Organization of Migration (IOM) launched an initiative to upgrade the [Vocational Training Centre 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.

2. 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)

³³ 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and 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.

a. 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 \(2013-2018\)](#) is funded by the DFID and has been implemented by the ILO in collaboration with partners in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Jordan and Lebanon.

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, and/or religion, are particularly vulnerable. The goal of the Work in Freedom Programme was to reduce vulnerability to forced labour and human trafficking and thus bring about transformational change by tackling their root causes rather than their symptoms. It also aimed to promote fair recruitment and mobility by choice, as well as decent work.

The programme 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. They focussed on both source and destination areas of migrant women in sectors such as domestic and garment work. Interventions included:

- 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
- 6) Research

The project had a clear focus on vulnerable groups, reaching 470,000 women with support services in local communities, and 35,000 women involved in trade unions 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 ensure that migration remains a choice by tailoring interventions accordingly. In addition, the programme focussed on fostering partnerships with key actors in the regions, and identified and built upon established good practices.

In 2017, the ILO along with the DFID published a [comprehensive set of lessons learned](#) for future programming in this area.³⁴ 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 and vulnerabilities, and facilitating migrants' access to justice and rights (also during recruitment processes), it

³⁴ This lessons learned document has been updated and the 2018 version will be published shortly.

is important to promote participatory and collective approaches and ensure fair and equal representation of migrant workers. However, migration information campaigns cannot replace peace building and responsible development policies. Instead we should strive for a synergy among different development approaches and programmes.

b. International Recruitment Integrity System

The [International Recruitment Integrity System](#) (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, as the exploitation of migrant workers often begins at recruitment, with workers being charged predatory hiring 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, 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 alike.

In practical terms, IRIS 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 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 the IOM's Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking (CREST) framework. 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 the 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 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 Organisation for Migration (IOM) and a coalition of 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 addressing inconsistencies and divergences in how international recruitment is regulated. The project thus responds to enquiries by companies asking the 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 both national and international levels are key.

c. Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking

The [Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking \(COMMIT\)](#) is an intergovernmental process for cooperation to combat human trafficking in the Greater-Mekong Sub-region (Governments of Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam with the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) UN-ACT³⁵ project serving as Secretariat). COMMIT was established in 2004 in order to combine efforts to prevent trafficking, protect victims as well as their repatriation and reintegration, and prosecute those responsible. It thus aims to provide a forum for developing trust and confidence, and sharing experiences, good practices and lessons learned between the countries, as well as introducing 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 COMMIT Process is operationalised regionally through senior officials' meetings and regional task force meetings that set priorities on an annual basis, for which work planning at the national level is conducted by national-level task forces. Work planning is based on the multi-year, sub-regional Plan of Action, which ensures that policies are translated into measurable implementation and action. This addresses areas from criminal justice victim support, and reintegration channelling for safe and legal migration, and from exploitative labour practices. Research, monitoring and evaluation are used to support evidence-based policy making and programming.

In 2017, COMMIT senior officials finalised a preamble supporting the 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 providing a reference for the development of bilateral agreements on human trafficking. In addition, they strengthen general migration governance between the COMMIT countries. In 2016, the Regional Guidelines on Victim Identification and Referral Mechanisms were agreed between the COMMIT countries, which has led to the development of (trans) national referral mechanisms in the GMS, to improve the effectiveness of victim identification in the sub-region, through policy and capacity development.

COMMIT is particularly successful due to its strong foundation and multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach to counter human trafficking. Its emphasis on both top-down and bottom-up approaches, its cooperation with different partners (for instance for technical assistance) and its guaranteed sustainability are now part of government mechanisms.

³⁵ [UN-ACT](#) is the United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons. 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.

d. Bali Process Government and Business Forum (GABF)

In line with national priorities to protect Indonesian citizens and promote and protect human rights, Indonesia is committed to tackle the issues of human trafficking and people smuggling through its initiatives in founding the “Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Person and Related Transnational Crimes” (Bali Process) with Australia in 2002. The Bali Process has been the oldest and biggest regional consultative process in the region. It aims to improve cooperation of all parties concerned in the effort to tackle irregular migration through better border management, victim-centered and protection-sensitive strategies as well as enhancement of safe and orderly migration pathways.

The Bali Process acknowledges the importance of involving the business sector in the efforts to prevent and eradicate human trafficking, forced labour, modern slavery, and the worst form of child labour, particularly along the supply and value chain of industry. Therefore, Bali Process launched in 2017 the **Bali Process Government and Business Forum (GABF)**. The first GABF, which was held in Perth, Australia, in 2017, adopted a Work Plan that focused on ethical employment, transparency of supply chains, as well as safeguards and redress mechanism. A year later, the second Bali Process Government and Business Forum was held back-to-back with the seventh Bali Process Ministerial Conference in August 2018. The second GABF adopted “Acknowledge, Act, Advance (AAA) Recommendations”, a three-pronged strategy that sets out a pathway for businesses and the government to eradicate of these crimes.

To contribute effectively to the eradication of those crimes in the supply and value chain of industry, business and government actors need to acknowledge the scale of the problem, act to strengthen and implement policy and legal frameworks and advance efforts over the long term. This should include clear and consistent standards for ethical recruitment and treatment of workers, supply chain transparency and redress mechanisms.

In 2019, the Bali Process Business co-chairs are looking for cooperation opportunities with potential partners (such as the Responsible Business Alliance), aimed to raise awareness among business groups.

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

a. Orientation Programme for migrant workers in Dubai: Taw-jeeh Centres

With the [‘SAEED Taw-jeeh’ Centres](#), the Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has instituted a public/private partnership programme to scale up and standardise post-arrival orientation programmes for migrants and their employers. The programme’s objective is to raise awareness of programmes related to human

resource management and orientation services on labour law for both employees and business owners in the UAE.

The SAEED Law-jeeh 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, and information on how to access dispute resolution services, as well as information regarding cultural practices and norms in the United Arab Emirates. Employers are required to demonstrate that migrants have attended a Law-jeeh course prior to the issuance of a work permit.

SAEED Law-jeeh Centres act as a guidance department by revealing relevant data on both ends of the contractual agreement. Services of the SAEED Law-jeeh 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 resource management for business owners and employees;
- 3) Services for the delivery of work permits and labour contracts.

b. 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 a partnership with the IOM for the project "[Enhancing the Reintegration Programme for Overseas Filipino Workers](#)" (ERPO). The OWWA's Reintegration Programme helps returning overseas Filipino workers and their families by facilitating different livelihood opportunities and other income-generating activities. The ERPO project's initial intention was to outline an inclusive, national-policy framework and masterplan for reintegration into Philippine society. It thus aimed to contribute to the ongoing efforts of the Government of the Philippines to reinforce the existing socio-economic reintegration programme.

The OWWA's Reintegration Programme, also known as the OWWA Loan or the OFW Loan in the Philippines, is a loan facility and enterprise-development intervention of the OWWA in partnership with the Land Bank of the Philippines and the 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 focus was undertaking year-long consultations and workshops which were attended by a variety of actors, including government, private sector, civil society and local community members. They identified the main issues and problems that reintegration programmes face during their

implementation, and they 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 both the application “[MigApp](#)” or Migration Application, developed by the IOM, and the Reintegration Advocacy Infomercial, whose core message was to emphasise the individual decision process of a migrant when leaving the Philippines.

One of the key outputs of project was the development of an [operational framework of reintegration](#). This framework points to the identification and differentiation of the type of OFW returnees (forced or planned), and differentiates between welfare and reintegration programmes, thus recognising the different needs returnees have in comparison to the local population.

Further examples of practices relevant to SDG 8

- To provide better services and protection for **Indonesian** migrant workers, [citizen service](#) 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 training, shelters and health services. In 2017-2018, the Government of Indonesia also established several citizen protection programmes, including the launch of the “Safe Travel” mobile app and the “Peduli WNI” (Care for Indonesians) web portal. “Safe Travel” is a mobile phone application that compiles information including travel tips and emergency contacts in all countries, while “Peduli WNI” is a web-based administration service portal for Indonesians abroad, including Indonesian migrant workers, with wide-ranging services such as applications for birth certificates and national identity cards. The latter is integrated with all national data centres.
- The [global Integrated Programme on Fair Recruitment](#) aims to promote fair recruitment practices globally and across labour migration corridors from West Africa to the Middle East, including **Hong Kong, Jordan, Nepal, the Philippines, and Tunisia**. Now in its second phase (2018-2021), the project will expand fair recruitment processes in new labour migration corridors, in particular towards **Qatar**, and will continue to provide migrant workers with access to reliable information and services and disseminate global and national knowledge about recruitment, including through the media.
- In 2016, **Egypt** launched a ten-year national strategy on combating and preventing illegal migration under the auspices of the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration. The strategy has had a profound impact on preventing illegal migration from Egypt’s coasts since 2016, while ensuring the protection of victims, raising awareness and providing viable alternatives to illegal migration. In addition, Egypt adopted Law n° 82 of 2016 on combatting illegal migration and smuggling of migrants to complement Law n° 64 of 2010 on combatting human trafficking. Together, these two laws establish a [comprehensive legal framework](#) to effectively combat human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants and their forced labour; to protect the rights of victims including their right to livelihood, humane treatment, mental and physical wellbeing; and to establish the right to exercise universal jurisdiction over these crimes to bring perpetrators to justice. The strategy also underscores the importance of capacity-building initiatives to strengthen implementation.
- In 2017, **Indonesia** enacted a [new law \(Law No 18/2017\)](#) on the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW). The law reinforces end-to-end protection to overseas workers through a holistic approach to protection in all phases of recruitment, a social security system, integrated services for IMW at any level of governance, skill improvement programmes and by strengthening the public agency for IMWs’ (ethical) recruitment. In line with this law, the Indonesian Government implements two programmes: The One Stop Service Programme at district level (provides e.g. civil registry, social security services, financial services) and the Productive Migrants Villages Programme (provides e.g. migration services, entrepreneurship training, Community Parenting and the Migrant Village Cooperative Unit).

3. SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries



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

a. 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 the IOM initiated the [Better Migration Management](#) programme (BMM). It aims to improve migration management in the region, by addressing the trafficking and smuggling of migrants within and from the Horn of Africa, and assuring the protection of migrants.

The BMM programme is built on a holistic and regional approach. The implementation is based on four components:

- 1) Supporting 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) Strengthening the capacity of all institutions and agencies responsible for migration and border management;
- 3) Improving the identification, assistance and protection of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants, especially women and children;
- 4) Raising awareness 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 the African Union (AU) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The programme also strengthens national governments by applying a whole-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 capital as well as their willingness to cooperate are essential for 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 the thematic areas of migration, and even more so with human trafficking and smuggling, which are by definition transnational issues.

Since 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 as participants in workshops, training,

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 and potential migrants through assistance services and outreach activities.

b. 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](#)” 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;
- 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. SDG 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

a. National Remittances Plans

The Group of Twenty (G20) recognises the value of remittance flows in achieving strong, sustainable and balanced growth and development by providing an important source of income for millions of households globally, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. In September 2014, G20 leaders agreed to a plan to facilitate remittance flows, including:

- 1) Working to reduce the global average cost of transferring remittances;
- 2) Supporting country-led actions to address the cost, and improve the availability of remittance services, particularly for poor people;
- 3) Using remittance flows to drive financial inclusion and development.

Through this plan, the countries committed to implementing various [National Remittances Plans](#) (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, allowing for a monitoring framework, which outlines progress reviews of the NRPs which will be undertaken annually by the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI), and updated every two years. In 2017, as part of the regular update, the GPFI invited and encouraged non-G20 countries, being a large source of remittance outflows worldwide, to participate in the G20 NRP process and to develop their own NRPs, thereby sharing information on their national remittance measures to enable cross-border remittance flows.

Currently, G20 members and interested non-G20 countries have already implemented 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. In addition, the NRPs also provide opportunities for exchanges and close cooperation with the private sector, e.g. in order to adapt the general frameworks.

The NRPs are a key instrument in improving remittance corridors and thus benefit migrants. As each country develops its own plan, each is shaped by the national context and tailored to the needs of the national population and diaspora. By coming together under the GPFI, the NRPs are an efficient tool to facilitate and support cooperation and knowledge exchange between different countries. They also allow governments to facilitate innovative solutions, driving cost reduction and improving accessibility and transparency of services, while also facilitating the safety and integrity of transactions.

b. [African Institute for Remittances](#)

The [African Institute for Remittances](#) (AIR) is a specialised technical office of the African Union Commission, hosted by the Government of Kenya in Nairobi. Established in 2014 by the AU Heads of State and Government Assembly Decision, AIR's main objectives are:

- 1) Improve remittance data measurement and statistics in Africa;
- 2) Promote reform of legal and regulatory frameworks concerning remittances to enhance market transparency, and competition and efficiency, ultimately leading to the reduction of remittance transfer costs;
- 3) Leverage remittances for financial inclusion and productive uses in Africa.

The Institute's activities include a Technical Assistance programme designed for AU member states aiming to improve remittance-data measurement, compilation and

reporting systems. The programme also aims to facilitate in upgrading and designing legal and regulatory frameworks to enhance market competitiveness and efficiency, leading to the reduction of costs of remittance transfers to and within Africa. AIR also supports AU member states in designing and implementing strategic tools to leverage remittances for social and economic development. Similarly, AIR is facilitating dialogue among several stakeholders, including African diaspora/migrants, remittance service providers (RSPs) and policymakers.

AIR is funded by the AU member states, the European Commission and the Government of Kenya (host country). Other partners include the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) which both support AIR in various programmes.

Further examples of practices relevant to SDG 10 (Targets 10.7 and 10.c)

- The independent, not-for-profit organisation [Permits Foundation](#) campaigns to improve work permit regulations in **countries around the world** to make it easier for civil partners of expatriate staff to work in their country of temporary residence. According to the Permits Foundation, allowing partners of highly-skilled employees associated with international business, investment and development to work creates a “triple win” for host countries, employers and relocating families.
- The [Global Interagency Programme: United Nations Joint Migration and Development Initiative](#) (JMDI) aimed to maximise the potential of migration for local development through the delivery of targeted support to cities and other local and regional authorities and non-state actors. To achieve this, the JMDI provided technical and financial support to up-scale, existing, locally-led migration and development initiatives (that range from social cohesion and diaspora engagement to ensuring safer and more productive use of remittances and migrants’ entrepreneurship) across 16 projects in eight target countries: **Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Morocco, Nepal, the Philippines, Senegal and Tunisia**. This included: capacity-building and knowledge-sharing activities; supporting the local authorities to refine their policy frameworks to consider migrants’ needs, and the opportunities of migration for local development efforts; and supporting local/national coordination to bring national and local authorities together in a spirit of partnership towards enhanced, vertical-policy coherence.
- The [Pakistan Remittance Initiative](#) (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 :1) Facilitating and supporting a faster, cheaper, convenient and more efficient flow of remittances; and 2) Creating 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](#) can increase market transparency and encourage greater competition. An example is [SendMoneyPacific](#), an Australian and New Zealand 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.
- The SDC-funded and IOM-managed [M4D Net](#) is the go-to hub on migration and development (M&D) which brings together over 4,800 migration practitioners and policy makers from around the world to get informed, discuss and share on the issue of migration and development as well as access a plethora of materials and research papers. A new and key feature of the M4D Net is the M&D and SDGs section which provides users with an interactive way to explore the interlinkages between migration and the SDGs as well as a non-exhaustive list of steps and subsequent activities that interested actors can undertake to ensure the development potential of migration is taken on board in all relevant efforts to achieve the SDGs.

4. **SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**



a. 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 effects of climate change and other processes of environmental degradation. Since 2009, MIEUX has implemented 27 actions in West Africa, including in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte D'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauretania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo as well as for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The EU-funded and ICMPD-implemented [MIEUX](#) 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's capacity-building activities delivered by over 400 migration experts hailing mainly from EU member states' public administrations³⁶.

The second phase of MIEUX, which started in 2012, focused on assistance in all areas of migration under the EU's Global Approach to Migration and Mobility including: irregular migration and trafficking in human beings; legal migration and mobility; migration and development; international protection and asylum; as well as horizontal issues such as human rights, gender, migrant integration or environmental migration.

A specific example of a MIEUX Action in relation to climate change followed a joint request of the Ministry of the Environment (Benin), the Secretary of State (Guinea-Bissau) and the Ministry of Planning, Development and Land Use (Togo) in 2014. The overall objective of this 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 and Guinea-Bissau aimed to enhance knowledge capacities and cooperation, both at the national level and among West African countries. The topic explored migration's potential in establishing adaptation measures in countries adversely impacted by the effects of sudden and slow-onset climate change.

Among MIEUX's global portfolio of over 100 interventions there are also activities contributing to other SDGs, particularly SDG 10. Some notable examples of migration policy development include Costa Rica's National Integration Plan, Kyrgyzstan's National Migration Policy, and Togo's Migration and Development Strategy.

³⁶ Among its global portfolio of over 100 interventions, some notable examples of migration policy development include Costa Rica's National Integration Plan, Kyrgyzstan's National Migration Policy, and Togo's Migration and Development Strategy. MIEUX thus also contributes to the achievement of SDG 10.

By building the capacity of governments in questions related to climate change and migration, MIEUX contributes to targets 13.1, 13.2 and 13.b.³⁷

b. Climate change and human mobility: The case of Jamaica

Jamaica has adopted different [policies and mechanisms](#) in order to prepare for climatic changes including global warming, less rainfall, more intense storms, and extreme periods of rainfall or drought. The government formulated a [Climate Change Policy Framework](#) as well as a [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](#) of 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 those 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](#) (MCOF), which is based on the understanding that states bear the primary responsibility for protecting and assisting crisis-affected persons residing in their territory in a manner consistent with international humanitarian and human rights laws.

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 three-tiered approach composed of national, parish and community levels.

Given the identified vulnerabilities of the Latin America and Caribbean Regions, regional authorities met in Costa Rica from 17-18 February 2016, under the auspices of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC)³⁸ Initiative, to discuss and draw on each other's experiences and examine the various types of aid afforded to migrants caught in crisis in countries of destination and during transit. This regional consultation

³⁷ 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.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.

³⁸ The [Migrants in Countries in Crisis](#) (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.

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 for climatic change and its link to migration thus contributes to targets 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3.³⁹

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 [Sustainable Integrated Growth](#) that involves all socio-economic sectors. Activities include, 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](#). It includes activities to: 1) Strengthen national and regional migration-governance capacities; 2) Enhance cooperation on south-to-south mobility; and 3) Increase preparedness in preventing and responding to disaster and climate-related displacement.

5. **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**



a. Human Mobility Law Ecuador

In February 2016, the Ecuadorian National Assembly unanimously passed a very progressive national law on [human mobility](#). The law outlines several rights for migrants and refugees, a key one being the right to hold identity cards and exercise the same rights accorded to all 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 for 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

³⁹ 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.

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 targets 16.3, 16.9 and 16.b.⁴⁰

b. Building Stability Framework

The [Building Stability Framework](#) provides evidence-based guidance about how aid from the UK can support building stability in order to meet the commitments the UK set out in the [2015 Strategic Defence and Security Review](#) and the [UK Aid Strategy](#). The UK has committed to annually spending at least half of the Department for International Development's (DFID) budget in vulnerable 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 the DFID's business planning and programming but should also be helpful to other departments. It is built around five blocks that drive long-term stability:

- 1) Fair power structures;
- 2) Inclusive economic development;
- 3) Conflict resolution mechanisms;
- 4) Effective and legitimate institutions;
- 5) A supportive regional environment.

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

⁴⁰ 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.

The Building Stability Framework offers comprehensive and coherent guidelines for the UK’s development work. It thus contributes to targets 16.1, 16.3, 16.6 and 16.a.⁴¹

Further examples of practices relevant to SDG 16

- By building the [capacity of government institutions and civil society organisations to provide essential services](#), while promoting peaceful coexistence between migrants and the local communities, this project improves the security of migrants in transit through southern **Mexico**.
- The project [Nascer Cidadão](#) allows every new-born child in **Portugal** to be automatically and immediately registered at hospitals and public maternity wards. This helps to detect any kind of vulnerabilities and special needs of certain communities, parents and their children.

6. SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development



a. The Global Mayoral Forum

The Global [Mayoral Forum](#) 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 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’s 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 policymaking. In so doing, it fosters local adaptation and implementation of common principles, based on international standards.

During its initial years, the forum was supported by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI), the IOM and the World Bank, with financial contributions from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the World Bank’s KNOMAD trust, and its hosting cities.

There have been five editions of the Mayoral Forum since its launch in 2013. Given the GFMD’s recognition of the key role of local and regional authorities in migration governance, the last two editions of the Mayoral Forum have been linked to the GFMD, taking place simultaneously. Last year’s Mayoral Forum took place during “UN Migration Week” in Marrakesh, Morocco, on 8 December 2018 and was entitled, “City

⁴¹ 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.

Leadership in Implementing the UN Global Compacts”. It focused on three policy themes:

- 1) Addressing special needs and reducing vulnerabilities;
- 2) Providing access to basic services;
- 3) 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 currently 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).

As of 2019, the Mayoral Forum will be integrated in the newly established GFMD Mayoral Mechanism, serving as the main annual gathering for city leadership to enter in a dialogue with peers, as well as with national governments. The similarly newly established Mayors Migration Council, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and the IOM will serve as institutional partners for the GFMD Mayors Mechanism and the Mayoral Forum.

In order to continue to strengthen vertical policy coherence and coordination between national and local levels of governance, the co-chairs of the 2018 and 2019 editions of the GFMD have also approved a proposal to establish a Mayors Mechanism as an official part of the GFMD. This will be launched under the auspices of the 2019 chair Ecuador.

By providing a space for local and regional authorities to exchange ideas and best practices, as well as feed their experience into state-led global policy debates, the Mayoral Forum and the upcoming Mayors Mechanism thus contribute to targets 17.14, 17.16 and 17.17.⁴²

b. Global Interagency IOM-UNDP Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Planning

Migration is a global phenomenon affecting all countries worldwide and its effective governance needs global partnerships. It is within this context that, since 2011, the UNDP and the IOM have been implementing a [Joint Global Programme on Mainstreaming Migration \(MM\) into National Development Strategies](#) with funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

⁴² 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise 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.

The overarching objective of the programme was to enable eight target governments to better manage the migration phenomenon. This would allow them to increase the human development outcomes and mitigate the risks for migrants, their families and origin and destination communities.

To achieve this, the programme supported eight target governments – Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia – to mainstream migration into their national development planning and other sectoral policies from a multi-stakeholder and whole-of-government approach. This involves a large focus on knowledge sharing, capacity building, and setting up institutional working groups and coordination mechanisms. The Mainstreaming Programme has now reached the end of its second phase.

The process itself has been extremely successful with migration mainstreaming going above and beyond the target in all eight partner countries. These success are illustrated through distinct mainstreaming efforts depending on the existing legislation, and migratory, political, and development contexts in each country. Overall, the programme has supported the mainstreaming of migration into 12 existing national laws and policies, and the development of 56 new migration and development-related policies, plans and programmes.

The main achievements of this programme include:

- Ensuring that key migration and development stakeholders are engaged in a migration mainstreaming process in all eight countries whereby migration has already been mainstreamed in different manners into national development strategies;
- Supporting the mainstreaming process by setting up specific, inter-governmental coordination mechanisms in all countries to bring all necessary actors and sectors together for a whole-of-government approach to mainstreaming that enhances policy coherence in migration and development;
- Providing strong support to enhance data collection and the evidence-based approach to policy planning around migration and development through capacity building on data collection and management and, supporting research efforts and development of migratory profiles.

All of the above have provided the guidance and legal framework necessary to start designing and launching plans of action for the implementation of these policies, which has already taken place or is currently underway. Throughout this process, the IOM and UNDP have worked to strengthen the capacities of all involved by providing capacity building, training, and technical assistance, and facilitating peer-to-peer learning among the countries involved.

The results and lessons from the programme have been consistently fed into global dialogues, such as the regional and national consultations in the lead up to the approval of the Global Compact for Migration, as well as the Global Forum on Migration and Development.

Two further important outputs of the Mainstreaming Programme are the [Guidance Note on Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks](#) that was developed in 2017 by the programme partners, and under the auspices of the Global Migration Group (GMG), and the ["Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners"](#).

The Mainstreaming Framework contributes to targets 17.9, 17.13, 17.14, 17.15, 17.16, 17.17, 17.18 and 17.19.⁴³

Further examples of practices relevant to SDG 17

- The [Business-City Partnership Project](#) 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](#), a social venture founded as a subsidiary of The Hague Process, and its [Migrant Training and Placement Programme](#).
- The [German Network IQ](#) is composed of federal, regional, and local organisations. Its tasks include supporting authorities responsible for labour market integration, such as employment services, chambers of commerce and industry. Another key target group are persons with foreign professional qualifications. The Network IQ provides them with counselling and training to help them get their credentials recognised, thus giving them better opportunities in the German labour market. The funding period 2015-2018 involved around 380 different sub-projects throughout the country. The actors, methods and strategies involved in these projects were highly diverse. In order to highlight different approaches and successful case studies, regular examples of "IQ Good Practice" that stand out due to their innovation, sustainability and transferability are published on the [IQ website](#). The Network IQ is funded by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and by the European Social Fund.

⁴³ 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise 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.

17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

(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 address 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.⁴⁴ It can lead to more tolerance and mutual understanding, and can be a powerful engine towards promoting social cohesion and culture of peace. In many cases, migrants are exposed to different economic, political, social and cultural values and models. This exposure 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 critical emerging issues:

Lack of integration opportunities

The GFMD emphasises that in order to benefit from the positive effects migration can have on societies, **migrants should be given opportunities to integrate on social, economic, cultural and political levels.** A lack of integration can lead to exclusion and marginalisation. In such cases, migration can also lead to social tension in host communities. The GFMD Roundtable Discussion in Marrakesh in 2018 pointed out that various forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance towards migrants can put both the inclusion of migrants and social cohesion at risk.⁴⁵ 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 in vulnerable situations.**⁴⁶

⁴⁴ 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”. Available here: <https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/egms/docs/2009/Ghana/inclusive-society.pdf>.

⁴⁵ GFMD Summit Digest - Eleventh GFMD Summit Meeting “Honouring International Commitments to Unlock the Potential of All Migrants for Development” (2018). Available here: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=2ahUKEwiSyvClxb3gAhWNyKYKHd8RBIIQFjABegQICRAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fgfmd.org%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fse_10_-_oecd_european_commission_ilo.pdf&usq=AOvVaw39jZaLY122grCgSYBHipqy.

⁴⁶ 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.

Lack of economic opportunities

For many migrants, **migration is a livelihood strategy** to escape poverty and improve economic and livelihood 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. The 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 make it a vehicle for sustainable economic growth.

Vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters

Migrants remain particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The GFMD discussions emphasise 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**. **Strengthening resilience and the capacity to make a climate-risk informed decision** as well as **improving 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

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 issue. When return takes place in high numbers, returning migrants 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 the returning migrants who had left in search of better living and economic conditions.⁴⁷ The GFMD is particularly interested in fostering the positive impact returnees can have on the development of their countries of origin. Often, returnees bring in knowledge and experiences from other countries that needs to be properly managed and harnessed for the benefit of the wider society. The GFMD Roundtable Discussion on, “Fostering the development impact of returning migrants” in Berlin 2017⁴⁸ concluded that return has to be managed in a **safe, humane and dignified manner** and the countries of origin and destination need to **closely collaborate** at all stages. This can include bilateral agreements as necessary frameworks, and dialogue as the centrepiece of all partnerships. There is also a need to build understanding between countries of origin and destination as well as ensuring return is prepared and accompanied at all stages. Beyond partnerships between

⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁸ 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.

governments, **partnerships with the civil society, international organisations and the private sector** are key.

The growing importance of local authorities and other local actors (e.g. cities)

A multitude of actors play valuable roles in all aspects of the migration process. It is thus necessary to take an **inclusive and whole-of-society approach** when planning, designing and implementing migration and development interventions. **Cities and urban areas** will be a central locus for realising sustainable development in this century. As they are rapidly absorbing a growing share of the world population, including a majority of migrants and refugees, cities must manage **growing demands on their infrastructure and services**, while reducing their carbon footprint, and facilitating the living together of diverse communities. In migrants' daily lives, cities and their authorities tend to shape their experience of and relationship to the state. Local authorities and other local actors are vital when it comes to the integration of migrants. Their perspectives need to be considered when developing migration policies. Hence, the GFMD will launch the Mayor's Mechanism in 2019, to provide a space for local and regional authorities to exchange ideas and best practices, as well as feed their experience into State-led global policy debate. Addressing human mobility as part of urban and rural development strategies is a central priority for the GFMD in 2019.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ Concept Paper and Work Plan GFMD 2019. 2019. Available here: <http://gfmd.org/docs/ecuador-2019>.

(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, national and local level**. This includes partnerships between and within the private sector, civil society and governments. HLPF can provide guidance on using the convening platform of GFMD to foster such partnerships in a demonstrable and meaningful manner. 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 sustainable development. The **GFMD facilitates partnerships through different activities tailored to different actors**. Hence, the GFMD Business Mechanism 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 at local policy level, the annual Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development promotes dialogues and enables consultations on innovative approaches to urban governance on migration. The GFMD's support for this Forum has now led to the establishment of a Mayor's Mechanism within the GFMD to be launched in the 2019 edition in Ecuador. To bring all these different actors together, the GFMD organises multi-stakeholder discussions during its Summit meetings (so called "Common Space") and thus gives place to dialogue on specified topics of mutual interest. 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 may not only put them at risk of exclusion, particularly when faced with situations of vulnerability, but also tends to miss out on the large potential for sustainable development migrants can bring to their countries of destination, transit and origin.

(f) Policy recommendations on ways to accelerate progress in empowering people, ensuring inclusiveness and equality, and achieving SDGs

- Ensure all migrants, including children, youths and adults, have **equal access to quality education** and lifelong learning opportunities (SDG 4).
- Pay particular attention to **migrant workers' labour conditions, including migrants' access to social protection floors** (target 8.8), especially considering the protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, such as children and women, against human trafficking, forced labour and modern slavery (target 8.7).
- **Support the positive effect of migration on the development** of countries of destination and origin and ensure **equal treatment of migrants** vis-à-vis communities they migrate or return to (target 10.7).
- Strengthen **financial regulation on remittances in the sender and recipient countries** in order to enable more people to send and receive remittances securely, quickly, and cheaply and expand the **financial inclusion** of migrants and remittance receivers (target 10.c).
- Pay particular attention to the needs and protection of moving persons in order to, amongst other reasons, **adapt to the impacts of climate change** (SDG 13).
- Ensure migrants' **access to appropriate and secure legal status, to justice and participation**. (SDG 16).
- Promote policy coherence in migration governance for development through a whole-of-government approach at all levels of governance (SDG 17).
- Strengthen the GFMD in advancing the **international dialogue on migration and development**, in supporting the implementation, follow-up and review of the GCM and in further contributing to the HLPF.
- Manage return migration in a **safe, humane and dignified manner** and ensure that the **positive impact of returnees on the development** of their country of origin is fostered through close collaboration between countries of origin and destination as well as partnerships with the civil society, international organisations and the private sector.
- Consider perspectives of **local authorities** when developing national and international migration policies and **support their efforts to integrate migrants** on a local level.

Annex:

The Annex compiles relevant projects from the [GFMD Platform for Partnerships \(PfP\)](#) database⁵⁰ supporting Goals 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17.

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
All	Migration and the 2030 Agenda: Guide for Practitioners	2018	Global	A Guide for Practitioners aims to help policymakers integrate migration into local and national development planning by equipping states and development actors with relevant guidance and tools to better understand the migration-SDG connections and to take practical action to integrate migration into SDG implementation.	IOM, SDC
All	Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Planning	2011-2018	Global	To enable eight target governments to better govern the migration phenomenon to increase the human development outcomes and mitigate the risks for migrants, their families and communities at origin and destination.	IOM, UNDP, SDC, 8 country partners
4	Vocational Training Centre in Beheira Governorate	Current	Egypt	<p>The IOM is partnering with the Ministry of Manpower of the Arab Republic of Egypt to address youth employment in line with Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy – Egypt's Vision 2030.</p> <p>By providing the Ministry with 30 personal computers, IOM is launching its national action aimed at increasing capacities of Egypt's vocational training centres. This initial assistance is given in the framework of a national plan, starting with the Vocational Training Centre located in Housh Issa, in the Beheira governorate, South West of Alexandria, in the Delta region. Such support is part of IOM's plan to create internationally accredited vocational training centres under the guidance of the Ministry of Manpower.</p> <p>IOM is in the process of upgrading the vocational training centre in Housh Issa, Beheira governorate by renovating and refurbishing one hall to accommodate computer literacy classes intended for all trainees enrolled in the courses in the centre. Beheira was one of the five highest sending Governorates for irregular migration to Europe in 2017. Special focus is given to these regions of origin, where the youth need to receive guidance on employment opportunities, creation of small and medium size enterprises, technical support and micro-business management.</p>	IOM

⁵⁰ 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.

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	Since 2007	Philippines, Bahrain	The MOA between the Philippines and Bahrain aims 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 agreement includes the Exchange of Human Resources for Health, Scholarships Programme 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 Programme)	Current	Mexico, United States	The IME-Becas programme aims to elevate the educational level of the Mexican population or the Mexican Diaspora residing in the USA, by assigning resources to non-profit organisations. This programme falls under the Mexico-United States Cooperation Initiative on Education that has established programmes 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	Current	Ecuador	The Ecuadorian government recognises 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 programmes for nationals for studying in local institutes of higher education as well as in leading universities around the world. 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)

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
4.b	Swedish Language Training for Professionals (SFX)	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 Programme	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	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	Current	India, United Kingdom (UK)	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-recognised 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)

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
4.b & 8.8 & 16.9	Swiss Cantonal Integration Programmes (PIC)	Since 2014	Switzerland	<p>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 programmes 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 programmes (PICs). A milestone for integration: for the first time, the cantons are all pursuing the same strategic objective.</p> <p>The cantonal integration programmes 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.</p>	
4.b	Global Platform for Syrian Students (non-profit multi-stakeholders organisation)	Since 2013	Portugal	<p>The platform aims to enable Syrian students to resume their university studies in Portugal under an emergency scholarship programme. 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.</p>	Council of Europe, League of Arab States, IOM, Institute of International Education (IIE). Funded by Portugal
4.b	Honduras 2020 Scholarship Programme	Current	Honduras	<p>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.</p> <p>Consular representations of Honduras carry out various outreach activities with migrants and diaspora communities to promote Honduras' cultural tradition abroad.</p>	

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
8.7	Integrated Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS)	Current	Global	<p>IRIS is a social compliance scheme 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. It 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 IOM and a coalition of partners committed to the ethical recruitment and protection of migrant workers.</p> <p>IRIS aims to bring transformative change to the recruitment industry by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 process and labour supply chains 	<p>Implementation lead: IOM Supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, (donor), ILO, IOE, private companies, trade unions and human rights organisations</p>
8.7 & 8.8	Integrated Programme on fair Recruitment (FAIR)	2015-2018	Africa, Asia (Target countries for pilot projects include Tunisia, Jordan, Nepal and the Philippines)	<p>FAIR 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.</p> <p>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 FAIR 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.</p> <p>The project has the following three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Implemented by ILO; supported by SDC (donor), ITUC, the International Organisation for Employers (IOE), the International Confederation of Private Employment Agencies (CIETT), Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA), Tufts University and the ILO International Training Centre, UNODC, OHCHR, IOM, and other local development actors</p>

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
8.7 & 8.8 & 10.7 & 16.2	Fair Recruitment Programme in the Mexico-Guatemala Border (REFRAME)	Current	Mexico	<p>REFRAME will contribute to taking forward the ILO’s Fair Recruitment Initiative, which was launched in 2014 and is a global multi-stakeholder’s Fair Recruitment Initiative to prevent human trafficking and forced labour; protect the rights of workers, including migrant workers, from abusive and fraudulent recruitment and placement processes; and to reduce the cost of labour migration and enhance development outcomes for migrant workers and their families, as well as for countries of origin and destination.</p> <p>In Mexico, the project aims to prevent and reduce abusive and fraudulent recruitment practices at the Mexico-Guatemala border. The 2018-2019 work plan includes activities with different actors at a national and municipal level, and focus mainly on the bordering state of Chiapas, in southern Mexico. However, the project has also partners in other regions of the country that have experienced a change in their migration dynamics and are seeing an increase in the participation of migrant workers in the urban economy. Some of these states are Jalisco, in the Pacific, Coahuila in the Gulf of Mexico, and Baja California in the northern border.</p> <p>Activities are focused on strengthening existing policies and institutional frameworks, including strengthening the role of the public employment service; ensuring availability and accessibility of complains and grievance mechanisms; supporting transparency of enforcement institutions and procedures; promoting industry led FR processes/initiatives by labour recruiters and employers and; supporting services provision to migrant workers on fair recruitment</p>	ILO
8,7 & 16.2	Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking Persons and Related Transnational Crime	Since 2002	Indonesia	<p>Indonesia is committed to tackling the issue of trafficking in persons and people smuggling by founding the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Person and Related Transnational Crimes (Bali Process) with Australia in 2002. The Bali Process has been the oldest and biggest Regional Consultative Process in the region to improve cooperation of all parties concerned in the effort to tackle irregular migration through better border management, victim-centred and protection-sensitive strategies as well as enhancement of safe and orderly migration pathways.</p> <p>In 2017, acknowledging the importance the involvement of business sectors in the efforts to prevent and eradicate human trafficking, forced labour, modern slavery, and the worst form of child labour, particularly along the supply and value chain of industry, Bali Process launched Bali Process Government and Business Forum (GABF).</p>	Australia

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
8.7 & 10.7 & 16.2	Better Migration Management	2016-2019	Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Egypt, Tunisia	<p>The programme 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.</p> <p>The programme's activities are being implemented on four levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonisation 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	2017	Cambodia, China, Lao, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam	<p>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, finalised a preamble to support ILO's General Principles and Operational Guidelines on Fair Recruitment.</p> <p>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.</p>	

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
8.7 & 10.7 & 16.2	Egypt's comprehensive legal framework on migration	Current	Egypt	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 biennial 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. In addition, Egypt adopted law no 82 of 2016 on Combatting Illegal Migration and smuggling of migrants to complement Law no 64 of 2010 on combatting human trafficking. Together, these two laws establish a comprehensive legal framework to put an end to human trafficking, smuggling of migrants and forced labour, to protect the rights of victims including their right to livelihoods, humane treatment, mental and physical wellbeing, as well as to exercise universal jurisdiction over these crimes to bring perpetrators to justice.	
8.7 & 16.2	Collaborative Action Programme to Prevent Trafficking of Women and Girls in South Asia	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 programme 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 organisations and above all, the collective voice of women workers.	
8.7 & 16.2	EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (Khartoum Process)	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 human trafficking and smuggling). Specific objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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, cooperation 	Funded by the EU and implemented by ICMPD through a support project

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
8.7 & 16.2	Facts, not false promises	Since 2015	Germany	In order to inform about the risks of irregular migration as well as the possibilities of legal migration and legal perspectives at home (amongst other communicative goals), the German Federal Foreign Office (FFO) follows different approaches of strategic communication. With its website "Rumours about Germany – facts for migrants" (www.rumoursaboutgermany.info), the FFO provides (potential) refugees and migrants in their countries of origin and transit with the information they need. The website is available in Arabic, Dari, English, Farsi, French, Tigrinya and Urdu. It is being promoted e.g. through infomercials on radio and TV in countries of origin and transit. Furthermore, the FFO collaborates with different organisations (media, international, nongovernmental, diaspora) to reach the communicative goals mentioned.	
8.8	Citizen Service Units	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 standardised contracts to ensure payment of minimum wages and prevent contract substitution	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	Enhancing the reintegration Programme for Filipino Workers	2016-2018	Philippines	The Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) and the National Reintegration Centre for OFWs have engaged in partnership with the IOM for the project "Enhancing the Reintegration Programme for Overseas Filipino Workers" (ERPO). The intention is to come up with the inclusive national policy framework and masterplan for migrant reintegration in consultation with stakeholders for possible adoption during the national reintegration summit to be held in June 2017. The project envisions to scope how the reintegration service can be efficiently delivered under a comprehensive framework of migration and development, as well as migration crisis management.	IOM

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
8.8	Israel-Bulgaria employment agreement	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	Orientation Programme in Dubai	Founded in 2008	United Arab Emirates	The Government of the UAE has recently instituted a public-private partnership programme to scale up and standardise post-arrival orientation programmes to migrants and their employers. 'Tawjeeh' Centres, operated by private businesses under licence from the Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation, 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 UAE. Employers are required to demonstrate that migrants have attended a Tawjeeh course prior to the issuance of a work permit. The UAE is also participating in a project led by the IOM to synthesise post-arrival orientation programming with pre-departure programming in countries of origin, to ensure that the information that is available to migrants is consistent throughout the migration journey.	
8.8	ProRecognition – Professional & Vocational Qualifications for Germany	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)

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
8.8	The Non Citizen Employment Act and Regulation No1 of 2015	Since 2015	Tanzania	With regards to Refugees access to labour 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	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 organisations, 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	Safe Labour Migration Programme	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, IOM, Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment, local NGOs, Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (donor)

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
8.8 & 10.7	Ethiopia's Overseas Employment Proclamation	2016	Ethiopia	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	
8.8 & 10.7	European Qualifications Passport	Current	Greece, Italy, Norway, United Kingdom	<p>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.</p>	Council of Europe, UNHCR, Greece
8.8 & 10.7	Law on Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers	Since 2017	Indonesia	<p>In 2017, Indonesia enacted a new Law on the protection of Indonesian migrant workers (Law No 18/2017). The new Law reinforces policies to provide end-to-end protection to overseas workers, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holistic protection (socio-economy and legal protection) for Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) - before, during and after recruitment - Provide social security system for Indonesian Migrant workers - Integrated services for IMW at any level of governance, from local government to central government - Skill improvement programme for IMW - Strengthen the public agency for IMW recruitment, under National Agency for the Protection and Placement of International Migrant Workers. Private sector roles are limited only to IMW placement, not recruitment. The measures are meant to promote ethical recruitment. <p>In line with the Law, Indonesian Government has continue two programmes, the One Stop Service Programme and the Productive Migrants Villages Programme</p>	

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
8.8 & 13.2	7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020)	2016-2020	Bangladesh	The 7th Five Year Plan 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 emphasise social protection, urban transition and a sustainable development pathway resilient to disaster and climate change.	
8.8 & 17.3	Digital Tunisia 2018	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.	
8.8 & 17.18	Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS)	Since 2016	Egypt	A research unit was established to collect and analyse migration-related data in the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) in Egypt. Among other things, this can provide a better understanding of the needs of the labour market and promote capacities to predict fluctuations. Egypt is also active in the area of migrant work and movement, proposing initiatives with its international partners regarding circular or seasonal migration as well as skills matching mechanisms. Recently, a number of cooperation programmes were launched in partnership with a number of European countries (primarily Germany and Italy) in the area of vocational training of workers to increase their employability.	
10.7	Concept of the State Migration Policy through to 2025	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.	

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
10.7	Bilateral partnership on migration between Switzerland and Nigeria	Since 2010	Nigeria, Switzerland	The migration partnership captures a broad range of relevant migration issues within one framework. It institutionalises and legitimises long-term cooperation while remaining flexible and bridges social capital that can be activated as problems arise. It focuses on lasting, holistic solutions to problems. In the past 8 years, numerous achievements have been made within the migration partnership. More than 20 projects have been realised (e.g. police cooperation, human trafficking, capacity building in migration management, return assistance and migration and development). The direct support of Switzerland to the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) is one of the flagship of this migration partnership. It accompanies Nigeria in developing a comprehensive approach to better manage migration and to help instigate safe and secure migration patterns. Switzerland has concluded 5 similar migration partnership (Kosovo, Serbia, Bosnia, Tunisia and Sri Lanka). An external evaluation of the Swiss migration partnership confirmed broad and flexible design of the migration partnership, which allows the partner countries to develop their interests according to their needs and interests.	
10.7	Mexico-Canada High Level Dialogue on Human Mobility	Since 2016	Mexico, Canada	The Mexico-Canada High Level Dialogue on Human Mobility of 2016 (DANMov) is the main dialogue mechanism between authorities of Mexico and Canada on migration issues. It takes place once a year since 2016. Its objective is to promote the exchange of information on migration trends and good practices, and to facilitate the mobility of people, as well as strengthen regional and global cooperation towards orderly, safe and regular migratory flows. This mechanism has contributed to broaden the scope bilateral of cooperation on migration issues and strengthen mutual trust.	
10.7	Moldova-EU Mobility Partnership	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

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
10.7	Plan of Action for the Implementation of the National Comprehensive Migration Policy	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 unauthorised immigrants to regularise 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	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	Since 2001	Global	The independent, not-for-profit organisation '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	M4D Net	Current	Global	The SDC-funded and IOM-managed M4D Net is the go-to hub on migration and development (M&D) which brings together over 4,800 migration practitioners and policy makers from around the world to get informed, discuss and share on the issue of migration and development as well as access a plethora of materials and research papers. A new and key feature of the M4D Net is the M&D and SDGs section which provides users with an interactive way to explore the interlinkages between migration and the SDGs as well as a non-exhaustive list of steps and subsequent activities that interested actors can undertake to ensure the development potential of migration is taken on board in all relevant efforts to achieve the SDGs.	SDC, IOM

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
10.7 & 10.c & 13.b	National Migration Policy	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 minimise 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	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	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 sensitisation work should be done on internal migration and urbanisation, 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.	

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
10.7 & 13.b & 17.18	Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative	Since 2014	Global	<p>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.</p> <p>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 organisations, private sector actors, and civil society. The repository can assist stakeholders to exchange knowledge and expertise.</p>	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	2016-2020	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<p>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.</p>	Governments of Switzerland and Lichtenstein

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
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	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	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 organisations 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 organisations, 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	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, Members of the steering group and of the Group of Friends chaired by the EU and Morocco

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
10.7 & 17.18	Global Interagency Programme: Joint Migration and Development Initiative	First phase 2008-2012; Second Phase started in 2012	Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal and Tunisia	It focuses on the local dimension 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. These initiatives aim to support local and regional authorities better manage their migratory contexts for enhanced social cohesion, to combat xenophobia and to promote and protect migrants' rights as a prerequisite to allow them to become fully integrated members of society and thus able to contribute to local development.	UNDP led, together with IOM, ITC-ILO, UNHCR, UNITAR, UN Women and UNFPA Funded by the EU and the Swiss Development and Cooperation
10.7 & 17.18	Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	2016-2018	Global	In a series of eight briefings, ODI, with the support of 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.	ODI, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
10.7 & 17.18	National Policy on Migration	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 mobilisation, 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 & 17.16	Mayoral Forum on Mobility, Migration and Development	Current	Global	The Mayoral Forum on Mobility, Migration and Development is the annual gathering of mayors and city leaders serving to promote globally relevant policy dialogue, foster the exchange of experiences in governing migration, and strategies on how to work collectively.	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, UNITAR, IOM, World Bank, JMDI

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
10.7 & 17.3 & 17.8 & 17.18	Case Study #18: Ensuring vertical policy coherence in migration management for development through strategic coordination mechanisms	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	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	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	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

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
10.c	Evaluation of mechanisms implemented since 2011 on how to reduce remittance costs	2015	Mali	The Ministry of Malians Abroad has asked the EU ACP Action for Migration, implemented by the International Organisation for Migration, to review the mechanisms that have been put in place since 2011 regarding remittance and migration.	ACP-EU, IOM
10.c	National Remittances Plans	Current	Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Turkey, UK, US	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 finalised 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	Pakistan Remittance Initiative	Current	Pakistan	The Pakistan Remittance Initiative (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.	

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
10.c	Remittance cost-comparison websites	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	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	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

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
10.c	Supporting the Central Bank of Somalia's regulation of mobile money to strengthen and safeguard remittances	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 organisations 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	Babyloan Mali	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 microenterprises, and matches them with diaspora members and organisations 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 programmes (e.g. diaspora bonds) that were not available to individual investors.	
10.c & 17.3	The African Postal Financial Services initiative	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

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
10.c & 17.3	Diaspora Engagement Hub in the Republic of Moldova	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	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	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, Implemented by ICMPD
13.1	Improved Migration Governance for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	Current	Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea, Djibouti	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. It includes activities to: 1. Strengthen national and regional migration governance capacities; 2. Enhance cooperation on South-to-South mobility; and 3. Increase preparedness in preventing and responding to disaster and climate related displacement.	IGAD Secretariat with support from Switzerland and the Platform on Disaster Displacement

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
13.1	Platform on Disaster Displacement	Since 2016	Global	<p>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.</p> <p>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 (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.</p>	Governments of Germany and Bangladesh
13.1 & 13.b	Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP)	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	Current	Eritrea	<p>Climate change has always been one among several push factors for internal displacement and cross-border migration in Eritrea and in other countries of the 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.</p> <p>Numerous dams and reservoirs (e.g. Gerset, Fanco, Gahtelay, Kerkebet) have been -and are being- built throughout the country. The large amount of water collected is to be utilised 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.</p>	

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
13.2 & 13.b	Climate Change and Human Mobility: the case of Jamaica	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	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	Publication in 2010	Bangladesh	The study brings together existing evidence on the climate change, environment and migration nexus in Bangladesh. The evidence in the document comes from a wide variety of sources and studies, including Government of Bangladesh statistics and policy documents, academic research, working papers and other publications and research carried out by national, bilateral and multilateral organisations, NGOs and research institutions.	IOM

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
13.2 & 17.18	Challenges, Issues and Policies: Migration, Environment and Climate Change in Madagascar	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	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	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	Since 2012	Costa Rica	Rutas de Integración (Routes of Integration) is a support programme 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.	

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16.4	Building Stability Framework	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	Since 2017	Portugal	The project Nascir 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	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 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 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.	
17.3	Identification of Togolese Diaspora Workers and Support to Project Investment of Migrants in Togo	Since 2012	Togo	To support the Togolese government in its efforts to mobilise Togolese diaspora for the development of Togo	Action Movement for Social Renewal (MARS)

SDG	Name and Link	Date	Country / Region	Aim	Key Partners
17.3	Assessing the Economic Contribution of Labour Migration in Developing Countries as Countries of Destination (ECLM)	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	Migration Tools - Options for Sustainability (MITOS)	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	2012-2015	Nepal	To establish public-private-partnerships to provide skills training and financial literacy programmes for returning migrants in Nepal	Nepalese Ministry of Labour and Employment with IOM
17.18	The Global Migration Data Portal	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)