



Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

Focused Input to the 2023 Thematic Review
of the High-Level Political Forum
on Sustainable Development (HLPF)

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The GFMD Focused Input to the 2023 Thematic Review of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was coordinated by the GFMD's **Working Group on Sustainable Development and International Migration** co-chaired by France, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the GFMD Civil Society Mechanism. This report has been drafted by the **Civil Society Mechanism's Coordinating Office** (Clara Keller-Skupien, Colin Rajah, Emilee Haselton, Oumou Diallo and Stéphane Jaquemet) housed by the **International Catholic Migration Commission** (ICMC), with support by the **GFMD Secretariat** (Anqi Zhang, Barbara Sidoti, Claude-Henry Dinand).

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A. Introduction: The GFMD and the 2030 Agenda

Created in 2007, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) is a state-led, informal and non-binding process, which helps shape the global debate on migration and development. It provides a flexible, multi-stakeholder space where governments can discuss the multi-dimensional aspects, opportunities and challenges related to migration, development, and the link between these two areas. The primary objectives of the GFMD include to provide policymakers a venue to informally discuss relevant policies, practical challenges and opportunities of the migration-development nexus, as well as to exchange good practices and experiences in order to maximize the development benefits of migration and migration flows.

As such, the GFMD has consistently led global reflections on the mutually reinforcing relationship between migration and sustainable development, especially in relation to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and then the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Several initiatives focused on exploring the linkages between sustainable development and migration have been undertaken by the GFMD since 2013: from the inclusion of the 2030 Agenda as a focus in GFMD preparatory meetings, roundtable sessions, side events, thematic workshops and sessions at Summit Meetings; to the formation of a dedicated GFMD ad-hoc Working Group¹ on the 2030 Agenda.

One of the most significant contributions of the GFMD process to the 2030 Agenda has been its annual reports to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). Each year since 2017, the ECOSOC has invited the GFMD to contribute a thematic input to the HLPF regarding the implementation of the SDGs and respective targets that are most relevant to the GFMD's mandate, and we thank the ECOSOC for once again inviting the GFMD community to do so this year. Additionally, to present the findings of its annual report, the GFMD has, since 2017, held a side event on the margins of the HLPF each year.

The report below provides an overview of key recommendations and contributions of the GFMD community towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a specific focus on the Goals under review at the 2023 HLPF (6, 7, 9, 11 and 17). A final section highlights some important elements that can be drawn from the six 2023 GFMD thematic priorities towards COVID-19 pandemic recovery. The report is completed by an appendix which showcases all related entries to the GFMD Platform for Partnerships (PfP) submitted by the GFMD community to date.

B. 2022-2023 GFMD Thematic Priorities

Under the Chairmanship of France, the 2022-2023 GFMD has the following thematic priorities:

1. The impact of climate change on human mobility: preventive action, humanitarian action and development.

¹ The same GFMD Working Group on Migration and Sustainable Development compiled and drafted this report.

2. Rights and migration: working to ensure the health, safety and rights of migrants.
3. Diasporas: actors of economic, social and cultural developments of regions.
4. Labour migration: promoting the economic inclusion of migrants.
5. Improving the perception of migration in public opinion through narratives, culture, emotion and rational discourse.
6. Multi-level governance: bringing together the various stakeholders for improved migration governance.

Utilizing the multilateral and multi-stakeholder GFMD discussions on these priorities already underway to date, the following have been gathered to respond to the 2023 HLPF's priority goals under review.

C. Inputs from 2023 GFMD thematic priorities towards implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17

i. Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation

The GFMD community underlines the vital importance of connecting SDG6 with the impact of climate change on human mobility, in order to promote better water resource management and to address some of the root causes of climate-induced migration. **Water availability** (and the lack of excess thereof due to climate change) has a direct impact **on forced displacement and climate-induced migration**. Indeed, slow onset events, such as changing precipitation patterns, sea level rise, salinization of groundwater sources, glacial melt and coastal erosion, impact the availability of safe and clean water, which may aggravate or interact with other factors that compel people to move. Similarly, climate change further exacerbates and amplifies extreme weather events (see for instance torrential rains and flooding), which again impacts the availability of clean and safe water and compels people to move.

At the same time, migration also offers numerous possibilities to help economies transition towards green jobs and green economies. The inclusion of migrants should thus be a priority when working towards improving water and sanitation.

In this regard, we note the importance of:

- The promotion of investments in water and sanitation.
- Prioritising universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitation in migratory routes, in shelters and in temporary housings, as well as in homes and at worksites in all urban areas, formal or informal settlements, rural locations, refugee camps and other facilities where migrants and/or refugees are residing and/or working.
- Ensuring that the provision of access to drinking water for migrants, regardless of their status, is never criminalised.
- Providing alternative jobs to fossil-intensive energy provision for lower-skilled migrants, and ensuring migrants are supported to acquire skills for green jobs.
- Building on skills acquired by migrants abroad to catalyse transitions to green economies.

ii. Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy

Here again, we note the importance of connecting SDG7 with human mobility. By addressing clean energy and closing development gaps in a comprehensive way, climate-induced displacement can be reduced significantly. Migrants also contribute to ensuring access to affordable energy and can catalyse the development of clean energy.

In particular, we note:

- The role of migrants' remittances in enhancing or ensuring access to energy services for households in the countries of origin.
- The importance of knowledge transfers and investment in form of remittances, especially through contributions of the diaspora, in the field of renewable energy (e.g. through expert consultancies, educational partnerships or investments in renewable energy, including solar panels) as a resource of innovation and growth in the respective countries of origin.

iii. Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

With regards to SDG9, we underline the importance of enabling and supporting the contributions of migrants and diasporas towards the development of industry, innovation and infrastructure in both countries of destination and origin, if favourable conditions are ensured. This is why policies and measures that promote and support sustainable industrialisation should include specific references to mobility. At the same time, the benefits brought to societies by industry, innovation and infrastructure should reach all, including migrants.

To this end, we particularly insist on the importance of establishing safe, orderly and regular pathways, as well as that of ensuring full economic and social inclusion of migrants, in order to unlock the full potential of migrants towards industry, innovation and infrastructure development, including sustainable development (see also section on SDG11 below).

The contributions of migrants to industry, innovation and infrastructure and their inclusion can be further supported when given adequate visibility. Initiatives aiming at promoting migrants and diaspora contributions play a key role in this regard and can help accelerate innovation in countries of origin and destination. The GFMD's *It Takes a Community Campaign* provides an excellent example, as outlined under point v. (Goal 17) below.

Finally, we highlight the crucial contributions of the business community towards the implementation of SDG9, especially regarding industry. The GFMD Business Advisory Group on Migration brings forward numerous innovations in migration and contributes to shaping solutions and innovations by bringing business representatives and young entrepreneurs to the Forum. We also note the important role of the private sector, in promoting regular pathways as a way to enhance economic development and innovation on a national, regional and global level. The voice of business has been a critical partner in proposing solutions for the greater use of

mobility to hire migrants, including with regard to enhancing regular pathways, fair recruitment provisions and a focus on skills development, skills recognition and filling skills gaps to support economic development. Private companies also offer an important space where the positive impact of migration becomes tangible on the ground, where companies and workers see the value of migration. Such contributions, as well as those of other GMFD mechanisms and stakeholders, are highlighted in the GFMD's *It Takes a Community Campaign*.

iv. Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

The importance of climate change for SDG11:

Climate change and its consequences are pushing rural populations into cities, which must be able to accommodate them. In a context of growing urbanisation, cities have increasing concentrations of pockets of poverty and inequality. In addition to the lack of security of tenure for poor urban communities, there is a lack of basic infrastructure, poor access to decent jobs and services (health, education, etc.), and the threat of the consequences of climate change (flooding, air pollution, heat waves, water shortages, etc.). As highlighted in Goal 11, making cities safe and sustainable means ensuring access and affordable housing, investing in public transport, creating green public spaces, improving urban planning and management in a way that is both participatory and inclusive. We also note that secondary cities will rapidly grow in the coming years, which is why they need to be supported in efforts around socio-economic inclusion and cohesion, and climate-resilient urban planning in order to ensure their sustainability.

Supporting and benefitting from migrant and diaspora contributions to sustainable cities and communities:

Migrant and diaspora communities bring essential contributions towards sustainable cities and communities, including culturally, thus strengthening communities. Additionally, labour migration and migrant workers make a strong contribution to the national economies of destination countries and represent a substantial share of the global economy. Moreover, in view of the aging populations of OECD countries, migration tends, to some extent, to mitigate demographic imbalances. Beyond these economic considerations, migration encourages the transfer of skills, knowledge, know-how, contacts and networks, new approaches and initiatives. Migrants serve as a bridge between their country of departure and the host country.

Moreover, migration is a factor in human development and the reduction of inequalities, as the UNDP emphasised in 2009 in its report ["Overcoming Barriers: Mobility and Human Development"](#). It is when migrants are given the opportunity to fully integrate in their destination countries that they can fully contribute and develop their cities and communities. This is why it is essential to **promote policies of integration for the creation of sustainable communities and cities.**

To this end, we point the importance of the following measures:

- Establishing and implementing at city level legislation, policy and administrative practice addressing migrants, including regarding basic services, employment, social protection, integration, housing, etc.
- Fostering exchanges between newcomers and local inhabitants through the public space.
- Promote sustainable planning for migrants and refugees that avoids and counters segregation, while creating activation and support mobilization channels that encourage participation of migrants in urban planning and policymaking.
- Showcasing initiatives that ensure inclusion of recent arrivals who learn about the programs and initiatives put in place to ensure sustainability, making sure that language and documentation are not barriers to accessing them.

The essential role of local and regional governments (LRGs):

Migration and forced displacement are primarily urban phenomena. More and more migrant and displaced communities look to local and regional governments (LRGs) for opportunity and safety — with 70 percent of the world’s forcibly displaced people seeking refuge in urban areas² and one in five international migrants moving to just 20 global cities³. The move towards urban centers is internal as much as it is international. Over 50 percent of the world’s population lives in urban areas right now. This will rise to nearly 70 percent by 2050⁴.

In the face of these trends, the vital role of LRGs in setting and in implementing migration and forced displacement policy – and hereby contributing to the achievement of Agenda2030 - cannot be denied or understated. While national governments manage borders and visa regimes, LRGs are responsible for the most important direct needs of migrants and refugees whether that is housing, education, healthcare, or employment - **all critical elements of SDG 11**. Annex 1 of this report will showcase a number of these actions, each one connecting to and illustrating a specific target of SDG 11.

As the level of government closest to the people, LRGs also have a unique expertise and ability to articulate new solutions to emerging issues — from providing migrants and refugees with access to care during COVID-19 to welcoming people displaced by conflict and the climate crisis. Good examples of such response can be found in the work of the City Initiative on Irregular

² [UNHCR Statistics and Demographics Section, Global Trends Force Displacement in 2020, Copenhagen: UNHCR 2021, https://www.unhcr.org/60b638e37/unhcr-global-trends-2020.](https://www.unhcr.org/60b638e37/unhcr-global-trends-2020)

³ [“Urbanization and migration”, Migration Data Portal, last modified May 6, 2021, https://www.migrationdataportal.org/themes/urbanisation-et-migration](https://www.migrationdataportal.org/themes/urbanisation-et-migration)

⁴ [“World Urbanization Prospects”, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, May 16, 2018, https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/2018-revision-of-world-urbanization-prospects.html?msckid=ff21b96acfb011ec8458b0bd1e97feed](https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/2018-revision-of-world-urbanization-prospects.html?msckid=ff21b96acfb011ec8458b0bd1e97feed)

Migrants (C-MISE) at Compas, University of Oxford, in the following analysis of [cities' responses to undocumented migrants during the Covid-19 pandemic](#), as well as in their pre-pandemic guidance on cities' responses overall towards undocumented people.

The GFMD, through its Mayors Mechanism⁵, provides an exceptional space to strengthen the role of LRGs and explore policy proposals and initiatives that shape sustainable cities and communities, while fully including migrants and displaced people. For this reason, we provide an overview of key lessons learnt from the GFMD Mayors Mechanism which are directly relevant for the implementation of SDG11.

Lessons from the GFMD Mayors Mechanism activities:

- To **consider LRGs as strong allies in enhancing coherence across different global agendas**, including the Migration and Refugee Compacts as well as Agenda2030. LRGs demonstrated their commitment to implement both Compacts in unison and endorsed the [Marrakesh Mayors Declaration](#) in 2018. To turn this political commitment into tangible action, the Mayors Mechanism partners, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the Mayors Migration Council (MMC) and the UN Migration Agency (IOM), in partnership with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), launched a [Call to Local Action for Migrants and Refugees](#), offering concrete avenue to localize the Migration and Refugee Compact as well as Agenda 2030. Recognized by the UN Secretary General⁶, the Call to Local Action so far has collected over 70 actions and pledges⁷.
- To **provide LRGs with adequate mandates and matching resources** to implement local policies in accordance with national policy frameworks, and to partner with LRGs in designing national, regional, international migration and refugee policies, hereby helping Member States and the International Community to accelerate and implement global goals, including Agenda2030.
- To create **meaningful pathways** to consult and engage LRGs in GCM and GCR review and implementation mechanisms in a transparent and coordinated manner, such as the GFMD has established with the Mayors Mechanism, which would respond to the Secretary Generals' call for the design of a more inclusive multilateralism⁸. **Building onto the practice of** Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) – which have proven to be successful tools to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in close connection with Voluntary

⁵ Established in 2018, the GFMD [Mayors Mechanism](#), co-steered by United Cities and Local Governments, the Mayors Migration Council, and the UN Migration Agency, provides the formal entry point for LRGs to engage within the GFMD process. The above points are drawn from the GFMD Mayors Mechanism work as well as from key messages of LRGs in GFMD activities, such as the GFMD Mayoral Forum in 2019 and LRG engagement in the GFMD 2021 Summit.

⁶ [Secretary General's 2022 GCM Report, para 16](#)

⁷ [See Call to Local Action 2022 Report: http://localaction.mayorsmechanism.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/Mayor%20Mechanism_English.pdf](#)

⁸ [Our Common Agenda](#), para 106

National Reviews – the GCM and GCR processes should consider providing space to showcase local practices and progress.

Considering youth in the implementation of SDG 11:

Further, we also highlight the pivotal role of youth towards SDG11, as is reflected in the GFMD structure, through the participation of the Migration Youth and Children Platform (MYCP) as a cross-cutting actor present across all GFMD stakeholders. Youth, including young migrants, need the provision of public services and support systems for young peoples' effective self-development and participation in social and political life. Policies that impact them should be made with them, and not only for them⁹. In order to fully contribute to the sustainable development of societies, young people need the development of inclusive, caring and challenging spaces at the local, national and international levels. The policy paper "[Time for an Intergenerational Social Contract: The Inclusion of the Youth in Urban Processes](#)" presents an overview of the main challenges faced by young people, divided into thematic areas, policy recommendations to address them and a proposition of how cities and local governments can advance a renewed intergenerational partnership that meets the needs of all life stages, and ensure full contributions to development from across society.

v. Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

SDG17 is the GFMD's 'raison d'être', and therefore a critical goal for the entire GFMD community. In the past, the GFMD has fostered innovative partnerships in multiple forms, including the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) initiative, and incubating the initial discussions that led to the 2016 UN High Level Summit on Refugees and Migrants, and ultimately to the negotiations and adoption of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). These are extensively summarized and referenced as recommendations in the GFMD's 10 Year Review Report of 2018¹⁰.

This can also be witnessed today as the GFMD begins to lead the global dialogue on climate change and human mobility. By creating a community of actors concerned by human mobility, climate and sustainable development, the GFMD promotes shared knowledge, understanding and action which can address many of the 2030 Agenda's elements (including Goals 6 and 7), and build whole-of-society and whole-of-government partnerships. Moreover, the meaningful inclusion of migrants themselves in the GFMD, especially through the Civil Society Mechanism, ensures the inclusion of the voices and the perspective of migrants in the assessment and development of initiatives. Similarly, real inclusion of migrants should be a critical component of all efforts towards the implementation of the SDGs.

⁹ The Independent Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security, mandated by the UNSC, states that "in the absence of meaningful opportunities to participate socially, politically and economically, marginalized young people are strikingly creative in forging alternative places of belonging and meaning through which to express themselves".

¹⁰ [GFMD Ten-Year Review \(Report\) | Global Forum on Migration and Development](#)

Bringing together various stakeholders and levels of government for improved migration governance and management enables enhancement of multilateral and whole-of-society partnerships. With all levels of action and stakeholders involved (states, business, local and regional governments, civil society and migrants themselves, and youth across all constituencies), the GFMD's unique framework for dialogue is thus a successful model of multi-level inclusive partnerships that can be further replicated in other governance spaces, towards a successful realisation of the 2030 Agenda.

The GFMD also showcases a successful inclusive model for young people, many of whom are migrants themselves. Through the Migration Youth Forum, youth can come together to discuss their priorities and solutions for migration challenges and opportunities, which later feed into the GFMD discussions. This initiative also benefits from further partnerships, including with IOM and UNICEF, and investigates other global migration processes such as the Global Compact for Migration. The Youth Forum thus provides a suitable global platform for young people to articulate their thoughts and ideas on current migration affairs that impact their lives and communities. It also facilitates young people's engagement in policy processes and offers a space to exchange views and build multi-stakeholder partnerships with other actors present in the migration space.

Spotlight on multi-stakeholder partnerships with...

...Young People: Youth Leadership & Innovation Award

Young people under the age of 30 make up 31% of international migrants, with, in 2020, 15% under the age of 20 (UN DESA Statistics, 2020). Youth on the move have challenges and priorities specific to their age and need responsive policies reflective of this. Many young people are experts and leaders working at the forefront of both migration issues in their home and host communities, and thus should be included as critical stakeholders and partners in decision-making, design and implementation of global efforts to proactively prepare and respond to continued and future mobility issues. The MYCP Youth Leadership & Innovation Award promotes youth initiatives that try to solve global challenges. Through seed funding and mentorship from civil society, private sector and UN actors, this award allows youth people to increase their network, gain major visibility and expand their work.

...The Diaspora: Financing of diaspora-led businesses

Diaspora organisations are key in revitalising global partnerships for sustainable development. In particular, they are instrumental in building an ecosystem of diverse investors that will ensure that private investment flows are aligned with sustainable development through the financing of diaspora-led businesses and start-ups. The Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT) is working with public and private sector actors to establish partnerships that seek to leverage remittances as a form of private investment. Through a partnership with IOM, money transfer operators and the National Bank of Belgium, ADEPT is collecting information to better understand diaspora's remittance-sending behaviour and how such behaviours can be influenced to promote investment. The outcome of this study will inform ADEPT's advocacy within the GFMD process in relation to remittances and the role of the diaspora.

The GFMD model of multi-level inclusive partnerships: the GFMD Working Group on Narratives and its #ITAC campaign as a case in point

Public attitudes towards migration and migrants have become deeply polarized on an international scale, fuelled in part through the spread of misinformation. The dissemination of inaccurate narratives in this respect can hold negative implications for migrants and host communities alike. Misinformation and myths have rapidly gained traction in shifting public opinion negatively towards migrants and refugees; while at the same time, evidence-based communication have struggled to dispel inaccurate and misleading views. In addition to contributing to public discontentment and eroding confidence in migration management, the spread of false narratives can fuel discrimination and acts of violence towards migrants and refugees. Narratives that recognize the diverse, positive contributions of migrants and refugees to their communities can serve to build trust, belonging, and engagement at a community level, thereby supporting social cohesion and combatting the spread of xenophobia and discrimination.

States, local governments, civil society and the private sector have an opportunity to respond by working to promote a balanced and evidence-based public narrative on migration, recognizing the broader impact this narrative can have on social cohesion, support for diversity, economic growth and innovation. For these reasons, the GFMD Ad Hoc Working Group on Public Narratives on Migration was created in February 2020 to bring all GFMD stakeholders together to pursue this common purpose. Upon the proposal of the Government of Canada, the GFMD Steering Group unanimously endorsed the creation of the Working Group. Recognizing the important role of cities and local communities in achieving balanced narratives on migration and promoting social inclusion and integration for migrants, the Steering Group also endorsed for the first time that a GFMD Mechanism - the Mayors Mechanism - should act as a Co-Chair of a GFMD Working Group alongside governments. The Working Group is currently Co-Chaired by Canada, Ecuador and the GFMD Mayors Mechanism, and brings together representatives of the entire GFMD community – including civil society, the mayors and business mechanisms as well as the youth.

In 2021, the working group launched “It Takes a Community” (ITAC), a worldwide campaign as a multi-stakeholder initiative to promote a balanced and evidence-based public narrative on migration. We highlight a few lessons learnt below.

Recommendations based on lessons learnt from GFMD WG on Narratives and #ITAC campaign:

Based on four years of experience of successful multi-actor partnership through the GFMD working group on narratives, we wish to highlight the below recommendations which can be helpful for Goal 17:

- To **balance the public narrative on migrants and refugees**. While states play a central role in balancing public narratives on migrants and refugees, they are not the only actors

with the capacity to make a long-lasting impact. Local governments, civil society organizations, businesses, the private sector, youth, and migrants and refugees themselves can make valuable contributions to balancing public narratives by leveraging their interactions with diverse audiences in society.

- To **facilitate the exchange of information and best practices between communication experts engaged in balancing the public narrative on migrants and refugees.** Coordination between the different actors in society to balance public narratives is of paramount importance. Thus, through the ITAC campaign, different approaches have been achieved through forums and meetings where the inclusion of migrants in all areas of society has been mainly discussed.
- To **identify concrete messages**, strategies, and joint initiatives **that promote a balanced narrative** on migrants and refugees. The messages and strategies created and distributed through the ITAC campaign have been exhaustively reviewed to have a correct approach in seeking to balance the narratives about migrants and refugees.
- To **inform decision-makers and relevant stakeholders** on the key trends, practices, and recommendation **for each specific regional sections** of the new Global Migration Narratives Outlook. For our campaign to be successful it is necessary to take into account the context and the region in which we are focusing. Thus, the working group has done a great job defining the issues that surround the narratives on migration in each of the regions.

Overall, the GFMD has proven, that a truly multi-stakeholder approach coupled with a transparent and fully inclusive dialogue, can result in consistently strong and successful outcomes with applied real-world implications and partnerships. The GFMD can thus be a model for other global processes – including the HLPF – on how to strengthen multi-stakeholder processes and partnerships.

D. Inputs from 2023 GFMD thematic priorities towards recovery from COVID pandemic

The GFMD as a multilateral and multi-stakeholder platform is uniquely placed to have informal discussions between a wide range of stakeholders and multiple levels of government on specific implications of the COVID pandemic on migrants and migrant communities. It is also a fit-for-purpose venue to brainstorm and percolate best practices for recovery that respond to the specific needs of migrants and for development in general. As such, at the onset of the pandemic, the GFMD established an ad-hoc *Working Group on the Impacts of COVID-19 on Migrants, Migration and Development* for these specific purposes.

As the pandemic put a spotlight on systemic inequalities and precarious conditions, including of migrant workers and women, the 2023 GFMD programme and thematic priorities will highlight many specific recommendations towards global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. In-depth discussions will take place in the coming months, while culminating in the Paris GFMD Summit in early 2024. In the meantime, we offer some reflections based on ongoing thematic discussions within the GFMD community, which can serve as a basis for further discussion around the 2023 HLFP.

In this context, we highlight the importance of:

- Promoting a rights-based approach (in such areas as public health, workers' rights and protection etc.) in crisis situations for migrants in vulnerable situations, as this can alleviate or avoid human rights abuses. For instance, the measures adopted by Bahrain during the COVID pandemic, specifically targeting migrants, represent a good example of a right-based approach. Bahrain rolled out a free vaccination campaign for all citizens, residents, and undocumented workers, and a comprehensive public awareness campaign with targeted messages in multiple languages. In April 2020, Bahrain was the first country to offer a 9-month amnesty period to allow those living in Bahrain without documentation to regularize their status or leave the country without legal consequences. It removed obstacles to accessing healthcare and allowed enhanced mobility for some vulnerable expatriate workers. Bahrain provided free of charge screening and treatment for positive COVID cases among migrants and covers all cost involved, including fully paid quarantine facilities for those unable to provide for their own isolation. Migrants in Bahrain are covered in the Bahrain human rights national action plan launched in 2022 (4-year duration). The country will promote a voluntary optional insurance system for domestic workers, increase the number of preventive inspections and roll out campaigns to raise awareness among migrant workers.
- Building on efforts developed in response to Covid-19 in order to broaden access to health care (and other services) for migrants beyond ensuring access to Covid-19 vaccines, including for those who may be undocumented. A good example of such thinking can be found in the following [report by Lighthouse Reports](#), which highlights 18 European countries' COVID-19 vaccine policies and roll-out to undocumented migrants, which could be a basis for States to consider how to develop further access to public health.
- Highlighting the contributions of **diasporas** during pandemic and in recovery. The 2023 GFMD process provides puts a spotlight on diaspora responses to humanitarian crises at the centre of migration discourse. Indeed, diaspora communities often act as first responders to humanitarian crises in their homelands, providing a lifeline to communities experiencing climate-related disasters, outbreaks of disease or other crises. Diaspora communities have been instrumental in mobilising financial and medical resources and sharing vital intelligence via social media in an effort to assist more remote regions, as was the case during the COVID-19 pandemic and Ebola epidemics.

- Highlighting contributions of **labour migration** and **migrant workers** during pandemic and in recovery, including through remittances; the pandemic speeded up digitalization of remittances and financial services.
- Addressing the amplified role of migration narratives in crisis, with specific focus on best practices during the pandemic. The GFMD Working Group on Narratives is an excellent example of such response, as is described in section v. (Partnerships) of this report.

As a multi-level and multi-stakeholder community, we also call for greater effectiveness of multilateral governance in migration, as a lesson towards better preparedness in addressing crisis situations for migrants. In this context, we highlight again the essential contributions of Local and Regional Governments (LRGs):

- With [95% of reported Covid-19 cases in urban areas](#), LRGs are on the frontlines of the global public health crisis and its socio-economic impact. The pandemic presents unique challenges to many urban migrants, refugees, and IDPs due to their legal status, their reliance on informal employment, and their restricted access to public health services and benefits. In the face of these challenges, local leaders have shown leadership in responding to the needs of their communities, but they need improved resources and mandates.¹¹
- COVID-19 requires action and collaboration at all levels: city networks and partner organizations have established platforms to share these lessons efficiently and engaged in structured dialogue with national governments, the international community, and other stakeholders. The GFMD was uniquely positioned to bolster new solutions to shared challenges brought by COVID-19, including at the 2021 GFMD Summit hosted by the UAE.

In line with the above section, two concrete actions can be shared here:

- **Global Cities Fund for Inclusive Pandemic Recovery:** Implemented in collaboration with United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the UN Migration Agency (IOM), and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the Global Cities Fund offers international donors a pipeline of vetted city-led proposals backed by strong mayoral leadership on migration and displacement issues.
- **Live learning experience:** #beyondtheoutbreak: UCLG, Metropolis and UN-Habitat launched a Live learning experience with LRGs to create a virtual community to share experiences of crisis management and protection in light of COVID-19 through a series of virtual exchanges on specific topics, including migration. The inputs and outcomes of these sessions are shared on the UCLG website.

¹¹ See '[GFMD local-national networking session: Enabling local solutions for inclusive COVID-19 response and recovery](#)': [concept note](#) and [report](#) (2021)

Annex

Overview of GFMD Platform for Partnerships entries related to SDG 11 and SDG 17

Title	Summary	2030 Agenda migration-relevant and related target Labels
<p>ODDyssey Project: Migration makes the world go round!</p>	<p>"ODDyssée, migration makes the world go rund" is an educational project on citizenship and international solidarity (ECSI), which aims to strengthen the skills of educational actors, associations and local elected representatives in terms of animation and awareness-raising on the link between migratory flows and sustainable development issues through training sessions and workshops. Moreover, through two financial support mechanisms (the "J'M Prize" and the "OSIM Helping Hand"), it aims to support ECSI initiatives carried out by youth actors and/or those with a migration background. Finally, the territorial, multi-scalar and multi-actor approach of this project aims at a change in terms of public actions around "living together", "social cohesion" and local and international "solidarities". The objective of the ODDyssée project is to encourage citizens' openness to the world and to the "Other" and their appropriation of global development issues by promoting the positive contributions of migration "here" and "there". ODDyssée is built on 4 main axes Raising awareness among educational actors and young people through actions articulating 'ODD (SDGs) and Migration' to enable them to carry out actions of Education for Citizenship and International Solidarity (ECSI). To accompany local elected officials around the issues of 'Migration and Development' in several pilot territories in order to promote local and international solidarity initiatives. To create links between young people, educational actors, associations, local elected officials and researchers in order to better integrate them into existing initiatives that aim to promote an informed and reasoned discourse on migration.</p>	<p>Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth, Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>

<p>Urban Climate Migration: Challenges, Representations and Inclusion</p>	<p>The City of Paris is collaborating with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Hugo Observatory of the University of Liège in a project to support cities in better understanding and addressing the impacts of climate change on migration to and from urban areas in their urban planning efforts and in their climate, reception and integration policies for migrants and displaced persons. The project is part of growing international initiatives, such as those of the Mayors Migration Council (MMC) and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, to guide and accelerate local, national, regional and global responses to climate change and migration in cities, and to support local actors in developing inclusive urban policies. The project has three main objectives: to improve the available knowledge on the impact of climate change on migration to and from cities, to foster the exchange of good practices and experiences between cities, and to support cities in developing inclusive urban policies and towards a fair and sustainable ecological transition.</p>	<p>Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth, Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>
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<p>Nador: an active city for living together, promoting inclusion and interculturality</p>	<p>The project carried out by ACPD and ASTICUDE aims to contribute to the development of social and sustainable cities in Morocco by promoting a realistic and fair discourse on immigration. It encourages dialogue, mutual understanding and participatory democracy based on the principles of living together, inclusion and interculturality in the city of Nador (Oriental region, Morocco). Understanding the educational field as a privileged space to create critical, civic and democratic awareness and to promote the culture of living together and the rights of migrant people, and recognising childhood and the educational community as an effective vector of social transformation to move towards more just and inclusive societies, The project sought, in a first stage, to promote spaces of reflection and participation from the educational area of Nador on living together, inclusion and interculturality (R1) and, in a second stage, to develop these values in practice from spaces of reflection and democratic participation (R2).</p>	<p>Goal 1: End poverty, Goal 3: Good health and well being, Goal 4: Quality education, Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation, Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>
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<p>Nairobi: The City of Choice</p>	<p>Nairobi City County Government (NCCG) will implement programming that promotes the involvement and employment of migrants, refugees and receiving communities in the environmental and economic sustainability of Nairobi most marginalized areas. NCCG will first conduct a baseline survey to understand the skills and employment needs of migrant, refugee and IDP communities living in informal settlements in Nairobi. Based on this survey, livelihoods and resilience strategies will be developed in concert with target communities. NCCG will establish an innovation centre and carry out public space improvement activities, including establishing legal areas for vendors, to provide greater livelihoods opportunities to refugees, migrants and IDPs as part of Nairobi's green and just transition. This project is in line with Nairobi's proposed project for the MMC's Global Cities Fund for Migrants and Refugees.</p>	<p>Goal 1: End poverty, Goal 3: Good health and well being, Goal 4: Quality education, Goal 5: Gender equality, Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation, Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth, Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production, Goal 14: Life below water, Goal 15: Life on land, Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>
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<p>Migration and local urban planning in Uganda</p>	<p>Uganda's cities are key drivers of economic development and it is therefore crucial for urban centres and municipalities to mainstream migration issues in sustainable development planning. The presence of large numbers of refugees has placed enormous pressure and overwhelming demands on the stretched capacities and resources of the State and District Local Governments that are on the front line of the country's refugee response. Specifically, the Municipal Council of Nebbi, Yumbe Town Council and the NGO Urban Afrikanischer Traum (Uganda), home to 60% of refugees and asylum seekers in the area, wished to improve the current capacity and institutional set up on migration in the area of local planning and policies and to this avail requested support from the Migration EU eXpertise Initiative (MIEUX+), funded by the European Union and implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development. The project is strengthening institutional capacity of Yumbe and Nebbi municipalities to formulate and implement policies, programmes and projects, to achieve enhanced resilience of refugees and host populations, to reduce vulnerability of refugees and host populations, and to reduce tensions at community level. Through a series of activities including a comprehensive assessment on the capacities of municipalities, internal systems and processes of the districts to provide the requisite remedial measures and improve specific institutional capacities, and ensure enhanced performance, the Town Councils will acquire new competences in mainstreaming migration into local development planning. These assessments are conducted by a team of experts from Finland and Sweden as well as local NGO Afrikanischer Traum and Makerere University. Complementarities with ongoing projects from UNDP, Cities Alliance, as well as social and gender aspects are being included to draft holistic and evidence-driven recommendations for the future local policy.</p>	<p>Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities</p>
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<p>Harmonising guidelines for the movement of persons during health crises in the COMESA region</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic hindered the mobility of goods, services and people all around the world. This was the case also for the Eastern and Southern African region, where different Regional Economic Communities (RECs) operate simultaneously, resulting in overlapping memberships with several countries in the region belonging to various RECs. Of these, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) represents the largest of the eight RECs and comprises 21 Member States. The economic impact of the pandemic on COMESA Member States was severe with business closures, disruption of agricultural production, and loss of employment and revenue, affecting small-scale cross-border traders, the majority of whom are women or young people. To offset these consequences, COMESA adopted two main instruments that would regulate the border traffic: “Guidelines for the Movement of Goods and Services across the COMESA Region” and “COMESA-EAC-SACD Tripartite Guidelines on Trade and Transport Facilitation for the movement of persons, goods and services across the tripartite region during the COVID-19 pandemic”. There was further need to complement these guidelines, hence the COMESA Secretariat requested support from Migration EU eXpertise Initiative (MIEUX+) funded by the EU and implemented by ICMPD, to conduct capacity building as well as awareness raising activities and communication materials targeting stakeholders at the borders, including border officials, women’s trade association as well as individuals crossing border posts. Concretely, MIEUX+ supported the exchange of experiences between African and European Member States and regional organisations, facilitating dialogue among these stakeholders to advance in the management of border during a health crisis; built the capacities of COMESA MS border officials in the area of border governance; and produced communication materials to raise awareness among stakeholders at COMESA MS borders. The report highlighted several challenges for Border Management in light of the pandemic, namely, the lack of policy coherence; the lack of coordination mechanisms at regional and national levels; uneven domestication of regional Border Management guidelines; the lack of policy coherence; and differences in approaches to managing the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>
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<p>Livelihoods Improvement of Urban Poor Communities Project (LIUPCP)</p>	<p>As many rural landless poor continue to move to the cities to escape the effects of climate change, in search of jobs and economic opportunities. The LIUPCP will addressing the issues through community empowerment, skills, livelihood and small scale infrastructure to tackle the urban poverty. The project aims to contribute to the achievement of the sustainable growth by reducing urban poverty.</p>	<p>Goal 1: End poverty, Goal 3: Good health and well being, Goal 4: Quality education, Goal 5: Gender equality, Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation, Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth, Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production, Goal 14: Life below water, Goal 15: Life on land, Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>
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<p>National Integration Plan 2023-2027 Costa Rica</p>	<p>The General Directorate for Migration and Immigration, Ministry of Governance and Police, Costa Rica has embarked on a new iteration of the four-year National Integration Plan with support from the Migration EU eXpertise Initiative (MIEUX+), which is funded by the European Union and implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development. In recent years, increased migration flows have led to a significant growth in migrant populations in Costa Rica, made up of different categories of migrants with a high degree of vulnerability, such as asylum seekers, women and minors, and entire families. The complex and diverse migratory context has translated into a major challenge for the country and its authorities in terms of an efficient response for orderly, safe and regular migration. The 2020 annual evaluation of the previous integration plan, active between 2018-2022, shed light on this new migration reality, which will demand greater involvement of actors such as the private sector, academia, NGOs and local authorities, e.g. municipalities across its six strategic axes. Moreover, the new plan would consider new aspects such as the reintegration of emigrated Costa Ricans and a stronger gender component. Starting work in 2021, through a mix of consultations, workshops, a working group on gender and drafting support by European and Latin American experts from Colombia and Germany on the six strategic axes of the plan, the General Directorate for Migration and Immigration has laid the foundations for the new policy to enact positive change, involve the private sector and the Costa Rican municipalities as drivers of economic developments and hubs for migration.</p>	<p>Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>
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<p>Renewal of the programme to promote human rights for migrant persons in Esteban Echeverria</p>	<p>This action was submitted through the GFMD Mayors Mechanism Call to Local Action for Migrants and Refugees Through this comprehensive programme of care for migrant persons and refugees, the municipality of Esteban Echeverría seeks to ensure the defence of the rights in an adverse socio-political context. It works on three lines of action to enable the integration of migrants and refugees: * Documentation (Identity, Residence, Citizenship) * Territorial Strengthening * Social and cultural integration activities In conjunction with the National Directorate of Migration and the National Registry of Persons (RENAPER), the municipality offers workshops to promote the rights of migrants. Neighbours can carry out procedures to facilitate remote settlement, renewal of documentation and speed up the granting of residency to foreigners. Training workshops and advice on Law No. 25,871 on Migration and electoral participation are also provided. To strengthen integration in host communities, the municipality promotes the development of social and cultural activities together with diaspora communities and organisations.</p>	<p>Goal 1: End poverty, Goal 3: Good health and well being, Goal 4: Quality education, Goal 5: Gender equality, Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation, Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth, Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production, Goal 14: Life below water, Goal 15: Life on land, Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>
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<p>Mayors Mechanism - Call to Local Action for Migrants and Refugees</p>	<p>In 2018, with the adoption of the Marrakech Mayors Declaration, local and regional governments (LRGs) pledged to implement the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) as well as the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in unison, as concrete pathways to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. To elevate this continued political commitment, Mayors Mechanism Steering Committee members — United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the Mayors Migration Council (MMC), and the UN Migration Agency (IOM) — in partnership with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), launched a Call to Local Action for Migrants and Refugees in May 2022. Acknowledged by the UN Secretary-General in his 2022 Report on the GCM, the Call to Local Action offers a concrete avenue for LRGs to localise the GCM and GCR and for LRGs to be recognised for meeting global goals. Concretely, it aims to: 1. Expand the number of LRGs publicly endorsing the GCM and GCR through the Marrakech Mayors Declaration 2. Collect and showcase bold, people-centered local actions that achieve or exceed the GCM and GCR to facilitate cross fertilisation, peer learning, and replication. 3. Create a cohort of publicly recognised LRG leaders engaged in robust GCM and GCR implementation to motivate scaling, investment, and new local-national-global partnerships. Piloted in 2019 and launched in 2022, the Call to Local Action mobilised 70 actions ahead of the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) in May 2022, making local governments the second largest stakeholder group – after national governments – to pledge to the implementation of the Migration Compact. This effort will be scaled and brought to the 2023 Global Refugee Forum as well as to the GFMD Summit in 2024.</p>	<p>Goal 1: End poverty, Goal 2: Zero hunger, Goal 3: Good health and well being, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 13: Climate action, Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>
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<p>National Observatory of Migration and Health</p>	<p>In response to the migratory crisis that Colombia has experienced since 2015 due to the migratory flow from Venezuela. Taking into account the need that the Colombian State has to consolidate at the national level timely, and pertinent information on the characterization of the migrant population. Its situation of health, and access to health for the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of health care programs, strategies, and projects. The Ministry of Health, and Social Protection launched on December 2th, 2020 the National Observatory of Migration and Health. In order to make available to the migrant population, community-based organizations, academia, cooperators, the government, and the community in general sufficient, reliable, and timely information for the formulation, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of public health policies, by characterizing of the population, situation and access to health, as well as the updating of the regulations. This observatory on the microsite of the ministry's page makes visible the health situation of the migrant population through infographics, reports of registered morbidity by type of health services used.</p> <p>Taking the above into account, the Observatory considers the following population subgroups in the population characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrant boys, girls, teenagers, adults, and older adults in Colombia. • Migrant pregnant women in Colombia. • Population with ethnic self-recognition. With special attention to the indigenous population in binational territory. • Returned Colombians. • Colombians abroad. <p>Likewise, for the Observatory it is of interest to know the possibility of insurance and effective access to health services by migrants in the national territory. And in this sense, the sub-lines of work that it proposes are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assurance to the General System of Social Security in Health - SGSSS. • Access to health services: i) Promotion and Prevention, ii) Treatment and cure, and iii) Rehabilitation. 	<p>Goal 1: End poverty, Goal 2: Zero hunger, Goal 3: Good health and well being, Goal 4: Quality education, Goal 4: Quality education - 4.b on international scholarships, Goal 5: Gender equality, Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation, Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers, Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 12: Responsible consumption and</p>
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		production, Goal 13: Climate action, Goal 14: Life below water, Goal 15: Life on land, Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on counter trafficking, Targets on vulnerability and protection, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants
Knowledge transfer on environmental sustainability and climate adaptation from the Filipino diaspora	The “Knowledge transfer on environmental sustainability and climate adaptation from the Filipino diaspora” is an action of the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS) and Palawan State University (PSU) run by the EU Global Diaspora Facility (EUDiF), an EU-funded project implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). By leveraging Filipino diaspora expertise, EUDiF empowers PCSDS and PSU in the areas of climate change finance and education respectively to advance Palawan’s Strategic Environmental Plan.	Goal 4: Quality education, Goal 13: Climate action, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Le Maroc Vert		Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Telephone Translation Service	The High Commission for Migration (ACM) created the Telephone Translation Service (STT) to overcome the language barrier, one of the great difficulties experienced by immigrants in their relationship with the services in Portugal.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
UK Safety, Support and Solutions Phase II	The UK Safety, Support and Solutions programme aims to protect migrants from harm. Migrant journeys, particularly via the Central Mediterranean Route, are extremely perilous, with migrants facing risks of violence, exploitation and abuse.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on counter trafficking
IDNYC	IDNYC is a free identification card for all New York City residents, which gives all of us the opportunity to show who we are—New Yorkers.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Intercultural Cities Programme	The Intercultural Cities Programme (ICC) supports cities in reviewing their policies through an intercultural lens and developing comprehensive intercultural strategies to help them manage diversity positively and realise the diversity advantage.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Sin Palabras	Sin Palabras is a multicultural Artist Collective gathered since 2013, dedicated to give theater and art workshops of introspection and self discovery to vulnerable communities in different countries.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
IOM Stability Index Dashboard	IOM has developed a stability index which measures perceptions of security, expectations to stay in the same place, perceptions of underlying conflict issues, at community level.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
One International Migration Data	Recognizing the importance of data provision in migration policy, the enactment of Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on One Data Indonesia, aims to help government to collect, manage, and utilize data accurately: sophisticatedly, integrated, accountable, accessible, and usable.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Call to Local Action	Formally launched in the Word Urban Forum in 2019, the GFMD provided the opportunity to further discuss and follow-up on the Call to Local Action to implement the Global Compacts for Migration (GCM) and Refugees (GCR).	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Migra Empresas	The Municipality of La Pintana, Chile, has kick-started a project working with local businesses called 'Migra Empresas', which seeks to bring job offers to migrants and where the city administration provides legal and technical assistance to companies.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Mannheim 2030	Recognizing the important role of cities in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the City of Mannheim has developed the "Mannheim 2030" Mission Statement to put into practice the 17 UN sustainability goals.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Supporting host communities for refugees and migrants from Venezuela in the border regions of Colombia and Ecuador	<p>Commissioned by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), this programme implemented by GIZ supports government institutions, local governments and civil society in the border regions of Colombia with Venezuela and Ecuador with Colombia to better respond to the flow of refugees and migrants from Venezuela and, in the case of Ecuador, also Colombian refugees. The project supports host communities in the integration of refugees and migrants.</p> <p>Emphasis is placed on the inclusion of refugees and migrants into social services and rights protection systems, as well as access to income sources.</p> <p>Furthermore, it contributes to a peaceful coexistence between the host population and refugees and migrants and strengthens the culture of peace in the territory. This BMZ programme is complemented by co-financing from the European Union in the border region between Ecuador and Colombia.</p>	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Migration and Development Policy Reviews (MDPRs)	The MDPRs provide an overall assessment of the potential of migration and development policy in countries – either evaluating existing migration and development strategies, or support countries to establish new ones.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
KNOMAD 1.2	KNOMAD is an open, inclusive, multidisciplinary knowledge partnership. Since its inception, it has served as a brain trust for the global migration community, generating a menu of policy choices based on analytical evidence, evaluation of policies, data collection, and quality control.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Norway Integration Strategy	The reinforced integration effort is one of the Government's six main areas of commitment. The main challenges are low employment rates among immigrants, a skills gap, and exclusion along economic, social and cultural dividing lines.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Ambulante Film Festival	Ambulante Film Festival uses documentary film as a tool for social and cultural change.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
SINGA	Initially a citizen movement, SINGA creates opportunities for refugees and their host communities to meet and cooperate. Their aim is to build bridges between people, encouraging dialogue, fostering cultural enrichment and creating job opportunities.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Grameen Bank	Professor Muhammad Yunus, the founder of "Grameen Bank" decided to reverse conventional banking practice by removing the need for collateral and creating a banking system based on mutual trust, accountability, participation, and creativity. The "Grameen Bank" provides credit to the poorest of the poor in rural Bangladesh, without any collateral as a cost-effective weapon to fight poverty.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation
Comprehensive and Sustainable Strategy for the Protection and Integration of Migrants	Considering the need to guarantee the protection and integration of people in mobility contexts, Mexico proposes a "Comprehensive and Sustainable Strategy for the Protection and Integration of Migrants" through actions with differentiated criteria that facilitate their integration.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Program: Regeneration of Salvador's historical centres	<p>Many historic town and city centers in El Salvador have suffered years of neglect and a lack of investment. Through a program of training, funding and collaboration, a network of organizations including FUNDASAL (the Salvadorian foundation for development and adequate housing), FESCOVAM (the Salvadorian federation of mutual aid housing cooperatives) and FUCVAM (the Uruguayan federation of mutual aid housing cooperatives) has worked to help the local community to set up the first five mutual aid housing cooperatives in the city's historic center.</p> <p>The historic center has undergone great change and modernization, and this has contributed to job creation and to development opportunities, thereby reducing the number of migrants who are irregularly present in the country and fostering social and economic reintegration of returnees, by bringing down the level of violence in society.</p>	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Supporting Arrival Cities - the case of Uruguay	The Government of Uruguay has set up a multi-stakeholder and consultative approach to State migration policy, institutional responses and coordination in the care and protection of the rights of migrants arriving in cities.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets on vulnerability and protection, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants
Municipal Council of Immigrants	In the City of São Paulo, the "Municipal Council of Immigrants" allows immigrant residents to participate in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the city's policies.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants
Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable population in Badr Nazzal	The Greater Amman Municipality, the French Agency for Development, the French Red Cross and the Jordanian Red Crescent launched a joint strategy to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations, improving living conditions, expanding social communication between refugees and the local community, and establishing community-based activities and opportunities for capacity building in the Badr Nazzal district.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Barcelona, Refuge City	<p>From the late 1990s until today, the municipality of Barcelona has followed an intercultural strategy to implement inclusive measures for local migrant integration. These measures were reinforced to welcome asylum seekers as the population tripled between 2015 and 2017, through a range of measures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reinforcing of the Care Service for Immigrants, Emigrants and Refugees (SAIER), a municipal service that offers information and advice on immigration, refuge, emigration and voluntary return for anyone living in Barcelona. In addition, the Nausica Programme, launched at the end of 2016, which comprehensively attends to refugees who have been excluded from State coverage to improve the processes of social integration through an individualised work plan with a range of services, including 	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets on vulnerability and protection,

	<p>professional, social and psychological support, language teaching, legal, formative and labour guidance, and schooling for children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The establishment of targeted housing and reception policies that complement the national reception system. Migrants have access to municipal measures in key sectors such as housing, minimum living allowances and labour market integration - by the employment service Barcelona Activa - on the same basis as the other residents. - The development of sensitization initiatives to curb discrimination and improve service delivery in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods. - The development of local coordination mechanisms with migrant associations and non-governmental organisations that aim to share information, avoid duplication and maximise the access to services such as language classes for migrants. Spaces for citizen participation, such as the 'civil space', have also been opened to improve the challenge of welcoming, channels for volunteering have been established and a specific line of grants has been created to raise awareness about the subject of refuge. This has also contributed to public initiatives like Refugiats Benvinguts (Welcome Refugees) a platform that puts refugees in need of a home in contact with residents who want to rent out a room and mentors who want to support them in the reception process <p>The Welcome Network of civil society actors in the city of Barcelona helps reach out to migrants that are hard to contact. Platforms such as the Network of Welcome and Support for Migrants, which bring together the municipality and non-governmental actors to enhance coordination and information sharing, have been identified as a best practice for other cities.</p>	<p>Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants</p>
Municipal Support to Civil Society for the Social Inclusion of Migrants in Tangier	<p>In Tangier, Morocco, the municipality is working closely with civil society initiatives to promote social cohesion and access to services for migrants given the lack of deconcentrated services of the ministry in charge of migration.</p>	<p>Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities</p>
Referral and Assistance Centre for Immigrants	<p>São Paulo developed a Referral and Assistance Centre for Immigrants, a specialized public service that provides, among other services, guidance on the regularization of documental status, legal counseling, social assistance, as well as referral to Portuguese classes in public schools, job intermediation services, and short-term shelter.</p>	<p>Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets on vulnerability and protection</p>
Castello Alto Project	<p>In Castelfiorentino (Italy) under the Castello Alto Project, local residents and civic organizations participate in the reception of new arrivals, which has led to improved social cohesion in the multicultural neighbourhood around the old city centre.</p>	<p>Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities</p>

Collecting Data at the Local Level to Enhance Migration Management for Development - The Philippines	In the region of Calabarzon, the regional government established a mixed-model approach to collecting migration data from across various sources and developed a guide to support local government units in applying the same.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Geographical database system	In Gaziantep, Türkiye, the city has developed a geographical database system in order to share data among municipal departments on vulnerable groups including migrants.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Territorial migration data profiles	In the region of Sedhiou in Senegal, a method to develop territorial migration data profiles was established and carried out in order to enhance six municipalities' understanding of the migratory dynamics in their territories and respond accordingly.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Buddying System	In Denmark, over 40 municipalities provide a buddying system whereby refugees are matched with a community volunteer who provides practical guidance and support.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Everyone's Police	At the city level, Amsterdam has adopted a program called "Everyone's Police", which encourages the reporting of crimes in the interest of more effective policing and community engagement. To reach undocumented residents, the police organizes monthly information sessions.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets on counter trafficking
Social innovation initiatives	Social innovation initiatives have been launched in many countries to find solutions to local challenges involving migrants, refugees and host communities in social entrepreneurship ventures.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants
Migrant and Refugee Orientation Centre	The Migrant and Refugee Orientation Centre is a place both to meet and to receive support, aimed at all groups and communities that make up the multicultural society of the City of Buenos Aires.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Bella Milano initiative	The Bella Milano initiative in the city of Milan, Italy, has supported migrant volunteers to clean the city and give back to the community, helping to establish a positive rapport in their neighbourhoods. Milan has also organized the 'Milano Mondo' media campaign including annual neighborhood festivals. Milan is strongly committed to inclusiveness and anti-discrimination. A powerful tool to support this commitment is the direct involvement of the local community in integration efforts. Through the 'Bella Milano' (Beautiful Milan) initiative, asylum-seekers living in Milan reception centres volunteer together with Milanese citizens in taking care of public spaces in the city (cleaning green spaces, emptying trash bins, etc)	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Municipal Action Plan - City of Oujda	The City of Oujda has created a Municipal Action Plan that includes migration and migrants as one of its six strategic axes, together with Local Governance, Partnership and Decentralized Cooperation, Basic Infrastructures and Proximity Facilities, Environment and Sustainable Energy, and Investissement Capacities and Development of Competitive Potential.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
RECOMIG / RECOSA projects	Integration is supported in Morocco within the framework the migration projects RECOMIG ('Strengthening selected municipalities in the management of migration') / RECOSA (Renforcement des collectivités territoriales marocaines dans l'amélioration des structures d'accueil des migrants), which on the one hand supports state structures at the national level, and on the other hand strengthens selected local actors in the creation of integration measures in the social, economic and cultural area for improvement social cohesion between migrants and the Moroccan population. The projects are sponsored by the German Development Agency (GIZ), in cooperation with local areas and with the Moroccan Ministry for Moroccans Residing Abroad and Migration Affaires (MCMREAM), and the RECOSA project also involves some activities in Côte d'Ivoire, Mali et Senegal. The programs also collaborate with local NGOs.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Amman City Resilience Strategy	Nearly half of Amman's population are refugees. Amman's City Resilience Strategy, launched in 2014 as part of the 100 Resilient Cities project, places particular emphasis on diversity and has incorporated actions to make the city more inclusive for refugees and vulnerable groups.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets on vulnerability and protection
Municipal know-how for host communities in the Middle East		Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Migrantour	Migrantour is an international project coordinated by the NGO Terra Vera, providing a new instrument for integration that promotes the cultural heritage brought by migrant citizens, asylum seekers and refugees.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Management of municipal and regional migration challenges	The program management of municipal and regional migration challenges project in Niger, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and European Union (EU), supports selected regional and local level authorities to better understand social, economic political and administrative Impact of migration on the ground and supports the implementation of identified development measures. In Niger, 17 municipalities and 3 regions have set up local observatories. They include mayors, senior community and regional councils, and local government, central government, and civil society representatives. As an internal advisory tool, they consistently assist municipalities and regions in gathering information and analyzing the effects of migration. Based on this, they propose suitable development measures and options for action.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
The Anti Rumour Strategy (ARS) Handbook	The Anti Rumor Strategy (ARS) is a long-term process of social change that proposes to explore and influence the causes of xenophobia, taking into account specific socio-cultural contexts.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Study on attitudes to migrants, communication and local leadership	AMICALL was a transnational action project, coordinated by COMPAS in 2011-2012, exploring the role of Local and Regional Authorities (LRAs) in communicating with their citizens about the difficult questions raised by migration.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
European Programme for Integration and Migration (EPIM)	<p>The European Programme for Integration and Migration is an initiative of 25 private foundations with the goal of strengthening the role of civil society in building inclusive communities and in developing humane and sustainable responses to migration, by offering targeted, outcome-driven support through collective philanthropic action.</p> <p>EPIM acts to forge collaboration between foundations, adding value by efficiently distributing funds and reaching a breadth of grantees that most individual foundations would not have the resources to reach alone. EPIM also supports civil society organisations in their work on migration and integration through grant-making, capacity development, knowledge support and connecting actors across the field. Specifically, EPIM supports civil society organizations through grant making, capacity development, knowledge support, and connecting actors.</p> <p>EPIM provides Thematic Funds to support projects on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building inclusive European societies • Children and youth on the move • Communicating on Migration • EU mobile citizens' access to rights • Migration and detention • Reforming the European asylum system 	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Refugees Got Talent		Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
FAO Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE)	FAO Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) initiative addresses energy needs during emergencies and protracted crises, and builds resilient livelihoods in a sustainable manner.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 13: Climate action

<p>The Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot</p>	<p>The Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot is a community-driven program designed to spread the benefits of economic immigration to smaller communities by creating a path to permanent residence for skilled foreign workers who want to work and live in rural communities where they can quickly become self-sufficient, and exercise their skills in agriculture and food production. This innovative, economic pilot will test a new community-driven approach to attracting and retaining newcomers to communities across Ontario, the Western provinces and the territories.</p> <p>Interested communities must work with a local economic development organization to submit an application that demonstrates how they meet the eligibility criteria and their ability and willingness to take an active role in attracting and welcoming newcomers that meet their economic needs.</p>	<p>Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants</p>
<p>Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) Migration Data Analysis Unit</p>	<p>To improve on information gathering and analysis, a research unit was established in 2017 to collect and analyse migration-related data in the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) in Egypt. The Migration Data Analysis Unit aims to fill in existing information gaps by conducting periodic assessments and producing key statistics on migration issues to support the development of evidence-based policy and enhance migration management in Egypt. Among other things, this can provide a better understanding of the needs of the labour market and promote capacities to predict fluctuations.</p> <p>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 programs 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.</p>	<p>Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers</p>
<p>M4D Net</p>	<p>The 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 and is accessible through a dedicated website: www.migration4development.org.</p>	<p>Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>

<p>Migration and the 2030 Agenda: Guide for Practitioners</p>	<p>The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes migration as a core development consideration — marking the first time that migration is explicitly integrated into the global development agenda. Implementation of the SDGs provides an opportunity to protect and empower mobile populations to fulfil their development potential and benefit individuals, communities and countries around the world. But the migration-SDG connections reach far beyond just implementing migration policies, and entail integrating migration across governance sectors.</p> <p>It is within this context that IOM has developed the "Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners" which 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 in partnership with all relevant actors. This was developed in consultation with relevant UN partners and funded by the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation within the context of the Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies Transition Phase programme.</p> <p>The guide contains a thematic exploration of direct and indirect connections to migrations throughout the SDGs and their targets, and operational guidance for implementing migration aspects of the SDGs. This operational guidance follows a flexible and adaptable step-by-step process, going through several phases of the implementation process: kick-off, prioritization, implementation and monitoring & reporting.</p> <p>It is accompanied with two complementary tools that illustrate the linkages between migration and the SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) a comprehensive booklet which outlines the linkages between migration and each SDG and • (ii) a poster which summarizes these linkages. <p>The publication is available in English, French and Spanish, as well as the booklet and the poster. It has also been translated into Russian and Chinese.</p>	<p>Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 10: Reduced inequalities - 10.c on remittances costs reduction, Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 3: Good health and well being, Goal 4: Quality education - 4.b on international scholarships, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers, Targets on counter trafficking, Targets on vulnerability and protection, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants</p>
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Vocational Training Center in Beheira Governorate	The International Organization for Migration (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.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 4: Quality education, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation
Morocco's Migration Policies and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	In Morocco, national consultations were held in September 2017 with civil society and diaspora representatives, scholars and researchers, representatives of the private sector and public institutions.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 10: Reduced inequalities - 10.c on remittances costs reduction, Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Mauritius' Climate Change and Human Mobility Challenges	The Republic of Mauritius (ROM) is highly vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change and climate variability. According to the World Risk Report 2016, Mauritius is ranked 13th among countries with highest disaster risk and ranked 7th as most exposed to natural hazards (UNU& EHS, 20 16).	Goal 13: Climate action, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Challenges, Issues and Policies: Migration, Environment and Climate Change in Madagascar	This country assessment discusses the environment-migration nexus in Madagascar. It analyzes 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.	Goal 13: Climate action, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection

Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi)		Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection
Data collection and use	Thailand developed a comprehensive data collection system to support migration policies, including integrating migration and child-focused topics in censuses and making the best possible use of administrative data.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
« Être Humain et Mobilité » (“Be Human and Mobility”)	The “Être Humain et Mobilité” project aims to raise awareness on discrimination and migration in ten holiday centers of the Ministry of Youth and Sports as well as ten public middle schools.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Language and integration classes	Mastering Darija, the Moroccan spoken language, is an important part for the linguistic, cultural and professional integration of migrants. Many immigrants do not master Moroccan local languages, which is a real challenge for their socio-cultural and professional integration.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Ta3ayoche (Living Together)	The project aims at strengthening the role of civil society in promoting the rights of migrants, especially through dialogue with local public institutions. Beneficiaries are migrants, refugees, Moroccan returnees and the local population.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Plan d'Action Communal of the City of Oujda	The City of Oujda integrated the topic of migration as a transversal theme when it elaborated its Plan d'Action Communal (PAC) for the period of 2017 – 2022. The inhabitants of Oujda, among them Moroccan returnees, migrants and refugees benefit from this project.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database in ASEAN	The ILMS Database is the first of its kind in the region. It gathers together official government data from a number of statistical sources on international migrant workers’ stocks and flows within the region as well as on countries’ nationals living or working abroad.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Access to Services - Barcelona, Spain	All residents whatever their nationalities are invited to register in the Padron, the administrative municipal census, to automatically gain the status of a “neighbour”. The Padron is managed by the local authority (Offices of Citizenship Attention).	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS)	The ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS) was signed on 15 December 1995 by the ASEAN Economic Ministers, allowing for Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRA) in various professions and an agreement on the Movement of Natural Persons (MNP)	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants
Beyond remittances: the case of El Salvador	The government of El Salvador, through the experience of linking migration with development seeks a productive, economic, social and cultural integration of migrants and their families; as well as the guarantee of their economic, social and cultural rights.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities - 10.c on remittances costs reduction, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants
Examples of good practices on regional mobility cooperation – Mauritius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour migration and mobility - Policy coherence and mainstreaming - Remittances - Rights of migrant - Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration - Addressing irregular migration - Brain drain and brain gain - Labour market matching - Legal frameworks on migration - Migration and education - Migration and health - Migration management - Migration profiles - Migration, climate change and the environment - Protection and empowerment and rights of migrants - Recruitment - Regional consultative processes and international regional for a - Return and reintegration - Social cohesion and integration 	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 10: Reduced inequalities - 10.c on remittances costs reduction, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 3: Good health and well being, Goal 4: Quality education -

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights of all migrants - Irregular migration and regular pathways - Subgoal 10.7 on safe, orderly and regular migration - Subgoal 10.c on the reduction of remittances costs - Subgoal 17.8 on migration-disaggregated data collection - Subgoal 3.c on the retention of health workers - Subgoal 4.b on international scholarships - Subgoal 8.8 on labour rights for migrant workers - Subgoal 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2 on combatting human trafficking 	4.b on international scholarships, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers, Targets on counter trafficking
ECOWAS Regional Guidelines on Migration Data Collection and Data Management	The Free Movement and Migration (FMM) West Africa project seeks to support the development of standardized procedures to collect and process migration-relevant data.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
"Bien vivre ensemble" (Living well together)	With the objective of improving the integration of migrants in Morocco, GIZ commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supports local actors in the implementation of pilot projects to facilitate economic, social and cultural integration.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Global Migration Data Portal	<p>Germany's Federal Foreign Office and the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) for IOM, the UN Migration Agency, launched in December 2017 the Migration Data Portal in Berlin. The Migration Data Portal brings together the key facts and figures about global migration trends in one place for the first time. The Portal aims to serve as a unique access point to timely, comprehensive migration statistics and reliable information about migration data globally.</p> <p>The site is designed to help policy makers, national statistics officers, journalists and the general public interested in the field of migration to navigate the increasingly complex landscape of international migration data, currently scattered across different organisations and agencies. Especially in critical times, such as those faced today, it is essential to ensure that responses to migration are based on sound facts and accurate analysis. By making the evidence about migration issues accessible and easy to understand, the Portal aims to contribute to a more informed public debate.</p> <p>The Portal is managed and developed by GMDAC, with the guidance of its Advisory Board, and was supported in its conception by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU). The Portal is supported financially by the Governments of Germany, the United States of America and the UK Department for International Development (DFID).</p> <p>The idea to develop such a portal was first discussed in 2015 during the final <u>GFMD Summit in Istanbul</u> as well as in 2016, at the 2nd <u>Berlin Roundtable on Refugees and Migration</u>.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Canadian Council for Refugees Gender-Based Analysis of Settlement	<p>In October 2005, and following a year-long process of consultations among the member organizations, the Canadian Council for Refugees launched a project entitled "Gender-Based Approach to Settlement".</p> <p>The goal of the project as a whole is to build the capacity of the settlement sector to apply a gender-based analysis in the advocacy for and the development, implementation and evaluation of settlement programs and services. The project also aims at developing the capacity among NGOs, including</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

	immigrant- and refugee- serving NGOs, to ask relevant questions about the gender-specific needs of immigrants and refugees settling in Canada, and to respond to their needs appropriately.	
Determining Labour Shortages and the need for Labour Migration in Germany	<p>The German Federal Employment Agency carries out an analysis of shortages of skilled workers twice a year. This analysis is based upon several indicators, such as the number of unemployment persons in relation to the number of vacancies, duration of vacancies and profession-specific unemployment rates.</p> <p>Based on this bottleneck analysis, the Federal Employment Agency in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs create and update a white list (so called "positive list"). that contains professions with a facilitated access to the German labor market for skilled workers besides the privileged intra EU-migration.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
The Philippines and Return Migration	In support of evidence-based policy making, the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration Department has been also undertaking a research project toward identifying the typologies of returning migrants, the main objectives of which is to put OFWs and their divergent aspirations and circumstances back at the heart of the government's reintegration program, with improved program design and planning and budgeting framework.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Migration Profile (MP) Project	<p>Due to the lack of a national migration data system a first Migration Profile (MP) project in 2010, which culminated in the publication of "A Review on Vietnamese Migration Abroad", was implemented by the Government of Viet Nam in partnership with the International Organization of Migration.</p> <p>Following this MP, the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has operated the website http://dicu.gov.vn providing the yearly statistics about the Vietnamese migrants' abroad information and data for policy makers.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
The Hugo Observatory on Environment, Migration and Politics	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.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 13: Climate action, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Migration and integration management	Migration and integration affect various different policy areas, such as education, employment and health. The project supports coordination between the relevant ministries at national level in order to ensure coherent implementation of the national strategy.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
3S Initiative	The Initiative on Sustainability, Stability and Security (3S) is an inter-governmental initiative that aims to present an African perspective on migration and instability linked to natural resources.	Goal 13: Climate action, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Dashboard of indicators for measuring policy and institutional coherence for migration and development	The dashboard of indicators for measuring policy and institutional coherence for migration and development (PICMD) is a user-friendly tool that has been developed by the KNOMAD Thematic Working Group on Policy and Institutional Coherence.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Moldova-EU Mobility Partnership	<p>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.</p> <p>Moldova's Mobility partnership with EU has offered the country the framework to manage migration in a coherent manner. The Republic of Moldova adopted this approach because mobility partnership is a tailor-made tool that allows them to adapt to their necessities, reflect global migration approach and mobility. The partnership focuses on these key aspects of migration – contracting irregular migration, promoting the regular one, mainstreaming migration into development including asylum seekers'.</p>	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Migration Profile of BiH for the year 2016	Since 2009, the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina have prepared annual migration profiles of Bosnia and Herzegovina independently.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Case Study #18: Ensuring vertical policy coherence in migration management for development through strategic coordination mechanisms	This case study forms part of a series of case studies on good practices, lessons learnt and recommendations extracted from the projects supported by the UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) to enhance migration management for local development.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Case Study #14: Mitigation of caste-based and ethnic exclusion in rural areas through migration and development	This case study forms part of a series of case studies on good practices, lessons learnt and recommendations extracted from the projects supported by the UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) to enhance migration management for local development.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection, Targets that could benefit from the potential of

		migration and migrants
Case Study #3: Mental health: a key factor for social inclusion	This case study forms part of a series of case studies on good practices, lessons learnt and recommendations extracted from the projects supported by the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) to enhance migration management for local development.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Case Study #1: Harnessing the local rural development potential of migration	This case study forms part of a series of case studies on good practices, lessons learnt and recommendations extracted from the projects supported by the UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) to enhance migration management for local development.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants
Case Study #9: The key role of academia in supporting the mainstreaming of migration into local development planning	This case study forms part of a series of case studies on good practices, lessons learnt and recommendations extracted from the projects supported by the UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) to enhance migration management for local development.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

6th Five Year Plan (2011-15) for development, Bangladesh	In view of the developmental impact of migration, Bangladesh has declared migration as a major thrust sector in Bangladesh, and as such migration has found extensive place throughout the Sixth "Five Year Plan" of Bangladesh which operates from 2011-2015.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants
Kiron University	Kiron Open Higher Education is a social start-up founded in 2014 with the aim of removing existing barriers and provide higher education to refugees. The university offers an innovative combination of online and offline learning to provide accessible, sustainable, and cost-effective education. Kiron is investing in Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) to facilitate integration of migrants through education.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants
Pre Departure Orientations Seminar (PDOs)	Pre Departure Orientations Seminar or PDOs stands in contrast to the PEOS. The PDOS is conducted just immediately, prior to departure or when migrants already have a contract of work. It is an educational programme designed to assist successful applicants for organized recruitment prior to their actual deployment, with information on the laws and procedures, cultural idiosyncracies and practices of the host country. The Filipino government also holds a special hotline - anti-trafficking hotline 1343 which provides online legal counselling as well for anybody who needs it. One-stop shops and PDOs satellites are also established in malls.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers, Targets on vulnerability and protection
#SpreadNoHate Project	In 2015, UNAOC launched an anti-hate speech project called Spread No Hate with #SpreadNoHate used in the social media campaign.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets on

		vulnerability and protection
Swiss Cantonal Integration Programs	Launched in 2014, cantonal integration programmes (CIPs) are intended to remedy gaps in the integration process. The aim is not just to assist immigrants but also to help local communities by showing them how to provide immigrants with the best possible information.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets on vulnerability and protection
Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative	<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 organizations, private sector actors, and civil society. The repository can assist stakeholders to exchange knowledge and expertise.</p>	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 13: Climate action, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection
"Albinfo.ch" – the website of the Albanian-speaking diaspora in Switzerland	<p>The mission of the interactive media platform albinfo.ch is twofold:</p> <p>a) Active Citizenship and harmonious integration of people and ethnic Albanian populations in Switzerland</p> <p>The purpose of albinfo.ch is to be used as a communication tool through free and convenient access to quality non-partisan information and services.</p> <p>This media is also about grasping and articulating the specific concerns of this population in relation to various aspects of everyday life in Switzerland: the active citizen participation; specific concerns linked to school, the socio-professional integration and health; the challenges of migration linked to family, intergenerational and women's place in society; the relationships with the culture of origin.</p> <p>b) Development of the countries of origin of migrants from the Balkans</p> <p>Albinfo.ch aims to strengthen the link between migration and development, creating databases on economic and socio-cultural actors from the diaspora in Switzerland and sparking a reflection on the potential of this diaspora as agents of development of their countries of origin.</p> <p>Target groups:</p> <p>Albinfo.ch aims to provide information and services indiscriminately to Albanian-speaking individuals and populations and all categories of persons, whether migrants (permanent residence, refugees or persons provisionally admitted) or Swiss. This platform aims to be useful to first and further generations of immigrants and also to community networks and the Swiss institutions working with these immigrants.</p>	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Diaspora's investment in local economy development	<p>The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has a number of projects around the globe aimed at facilitating and enhancing the effectiveness of diaspora investment in local economies, including:</p> <p>1. In 2011 IFAD and the US Department of State jointly launched the Diaspora Investment in Agriculture (DIA) Initiative, designed to facilitate agricultural investment in post-conflict countries and fragile states, with the goal of creating local jobs and fostering stability through sustainable investment, further seeking</p>	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 10: Reduced inequalities - 10.c on

	<p>to support migrant workers willing to invest in their home communities in some of the most challenging countries in the world.</p> <p>2. In this context, in 2012, IFAD, jointly with the Federal Government of Somalia and the United States Department of State's International Diaspora Engagement Alliance (IdEA), financed a programme on enhancing Food Security in the Horn of Africa through Diaspora Investment in Agriculture Programme, with the aim at financing innovative diaspora projects in Somalia and Djibouti. Through the Somali AgriFood Fund IFAD set up a seed capital matching investment fund focused on driving diaspora investments into Somali agriculture and rural businesses.</p> <p>3. Since 2010 in the Philippines, IFAD is building on successful models that viably link remittances with productive investment in agriculture and rural development. Through this project IFAD is successfully linking diaspora investment with agricultural activities while increasing rural family savings through financial literacy training (for migrants and their families in their hometowns), and leveraged remittances to improve access to financial services.</p> <p>4. In 2015 IFAD has designed in Nepal a programme aiming at providing sustainable sources of income to poor households, migrant families and returnees in the eastern and central regions of Nepal by supporting the creation and expansion of family, micro, small and medium rural enterprises, in the farming and off-farming sectors.</p> <p>5. In Mali IFAD is currently funding a programme supporting young rural people in the preparation of investment projects and to start-up sound economic activities and has designed a mechanism to finance rural Malian youth's economic activities by leveraging migrants' savings through a crowdfunding platform.</p> <p>6. In Senegal and Morocco IFAD is currently designing a programme on engaging diaspora communities to support youth employment in rural areas of the 2 countries of origins.</p>	remittances costs reduction, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation
Federal Commission on Migration (FCM) – a platform of participation	The Federal Commission on Migration FCM is an advisory commission of the federal council. It aims to encourage harmonious relations between the Swiss population and migrants living in Switzerland. The FCM is involved in ongoing political debates, and sets its own thematic accents.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants
Mayoral Forum on Mobility, Migration and Development	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 strategize on how to work collectively.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Mediterranean City-to-City Migration Project	<p>The Mediterranean City-to-City Migration Project (MC2CM) implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) in partnership with United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and UN Habitat, as well as UNHCR as an associate partner, aims to create a network of 10 European and Southern Mediterranean cities in order to facilitate exchange of experience among and to contribute to improved migration planning and governance in these cities.</p> <p>Through the expert network, the project will facilitate learning and cooperation among city representatives and experts. City Migration Profiles for each participating city will be developed based on desk and field research. These City Migration Profiles as well as Peer-to-Peer Meetings on local migration policy issues of common interest will be the basis of City Priority Papers providing strong basis for future action with regard to migration governance in the respective cities as well as a City Toolkit providing easy</p>	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

	access to policy options will encourage migration planning. Furthermore, concrete pilot projects will begin to take preliminary steps towards City-to-City Action, in line with the priorities defined in the priority papers for migration planning. The pilot projects will provide technical expertise and concrete instruments to Southern Mediterranean countries, focusing on specific needs outlined in the Migration Profiles and the priority papers and specifically requested by the participating.	
Participatory communication strategy regarding the opening of new reception centers for asylum seekers	<p>Switzerland has a long tradition of sheltering refugees. At the same time, opinion polls consistently show voter concern about high levels of immigration, and about sheltering people who may not be genuine refugees.</p> <p>Opposition against such shelters or asylum centers has been a regular occurrence in the recent past. In many cases, local residents have voiced concerns about security and public order. To address some of those fears, the Swiss government has developed a participatory communication approach to prevent opposition against asylum centers. This communication strategy occurs in two phases: before the center opens and after the opening of the accommodation. A series of events and communication activities are being organized: preliminary discussions with the local authorities, written agreement with the local authorities, information sessions for local residents, testimonies, school workshops, publication of press releases, media tour in the center, etc.</p> <p>This participatory communication approach has given promising results: First of all we have been facing comparatively little opposition among local residents since its implementation, the discussion turns out to be less emotional and more fact-oriented and finally, we have witnessed that the population started own initiatives in view of improving the cohabitation with the asylum seekers (i.e. language courses, activities for children, handicraft activities).</p>	<p>Goal 10: Reduced inequalities,</p> <p>Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets on vulnerability and protection</p>
Plural+ Video Festival	Launched in 2009, PLURAL+ is a joint initiative of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), with a network of more than 50 partner organizations around the globe.	<p>Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants</p>
Urban Projects Switzerland	<p>Switzerland has developed a specific integration program, executed between 2008 and 2015, to encourage the development of individual urban projects. The program is being accompanied and funded by six different federal agencies (multi-stakeholder approach) and aims to develop individual projects in socially and economically disadvantaged neighborhoods, where cohabitation between the local population and migrants from different parts of the world is a challenge.</p> <p>Examples are the creation of a meeting spot for people living in the neighborhood, a playgroup with specific language training elements, outreach work in the neighborhoods, the implementation of neighborhood forums and workshops with local residents, as well as sociocultural animation spots etc.</p>	<p>Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets on vulnerability and protection</p>

Programmes of intercultural training of civil servants dealing with third country nationals	The training programmes aimed to include the value of interculturalism and emphasize capacity building at all levels of public administration (national, regional and local).	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Community Hubs	Community Hubs bring local communities and migrants together to build cohesive communities. Community Hubs Australia works with local communities and governments in multiple Australian states to support refugees and new migrants as they achieve independence and become active community members.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Targets on vulnerability and protection
Harmony Week	Harmony Week is held every year on the week of the 21 March to coincide with the United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and celebrate Australia's cultural diversity.	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
DataShift	The DataShift is a multi-stakeholder, demand-driven initiative that builds the capacity and confidence of civil society organizations to generate and use citizen-generated data to monitor development progress, demand accountability and campaign for transformative change.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection
National Skills Development Policy	The comprehensive National Skills Development Policy in Bangladesh aims to guide skill development strategies and facilitate improved coordination of all elements of skills training and the parties involved.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation
ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour (AFML)	The ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour is an open platform for the review, discussion and exchange of the best practices and ideas between governments, workers' and employers' organizations, and civil society stakeholders on key issues facing migrant workers in ASEAN.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for

		migrant workers
Internally Displaced People (IDPs) Programme	The Azerbaijani government continues to assume primary responsibility for the care and protection of the country's 597,000 internally displaced people (IDPs), who fled their homes in the early 1990s as a result of the conflict with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection
National Policy on Migration	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).	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Cash and Compassion – The Role of the Somali Diaspora in Relief, Development and Peace Building	<p>Based on original research conducted in Somaliland, Puntland and South/Central Somalia, as well as in multiple cities (mainly Dubai, London, Minneapolis, Nairobi, Oslo, Toronto) with a high concentration of Somali diaspora members, this report examines the motivations of diaspora support, the factors that influence it, the means and mechanisms by which it is mobilized and transferred to Somalia and the ways in which local Somali actors put the support they receive to use.</p> <p>The report: i) analyses the extent of diaspora contributions to relief and development, the types of contributions, and their impact on social protection and development in different sectors; ii) identifies the factors that influence the ability of diaspora to provide effective support, both in countries of residence as well as the areas of origin; iii) collects information about the mechanism for providing support to individuals, organisations and communities in Somalia and the factors that influence the effectiveness of these mechanisms; iv) identifies the factors that influence the impact of support provided by the diaspora, including issues related to security, the governance environment, the regulatory environment, and other environmental and economic factors, and v) recommends mechanisms by which the UN can facilitate the diaspora's efforts to promote recovery and development in Somalia/Somaliland, and where appropriate explore opportunities for effective partnership.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Strengthening African and Middle Eastern Diaspora Policy through South-South Exchange (AMEDIP)	The project was implemented within the framework of the Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM) by ICMPD and IOM between July 2011 and September 2014.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants

Ontario Centres of Excellence (OCE)	Ontario Centres of Excellence (OCE) work with startups to commercialize research originating in universities, colleges and academic hospitals and support campus-linked business accelerators and on-campus entrepreneurial activities.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Link Up! Feasibility Study – Financing Diaspora Entrepreneurship	<p>Link Up! Financing diaspora entrepreneurship - Feasibility study</p> <p>The feasibility study serves as a basis for the development of a comprehensive programme to support diaspora entrepreneurs through networking opportunities, capacity building and seed capital. The study analyses the existing challenges in Austria to support diaspora entrepreneurs, identifies the needs of diaspora entrepreneurs so that they are better able to contribute to their country of origin and assesses the gaps that could be addressed for the benefit of diaspora entrepreneurship.</p> <p>The Link Up! feasibility study is being conducted from March to October 2015.</p> <p>In line with the objectives, an international symposium is being organised on Diaspora Entrepreneurship: Opportunities and Challenges on 19. October 2015 to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Highlight and demonstrate the potential in Austria and worldwide to engage with the diaspora and support their endeavors in creating businesses with a social, environmental and economic impact in a developing country or emerging market; 2) Exchange worldwide best practices and lessons learnt by inviting key experts in the field of diaspora entrepreneurship and impact investment; 3) Develop and nurture new partnerships in Austria and internationally in support of diaspora entrepreneurship; 4) Define a roadmap and possible ways to build or strengthen a network of diaspora businesses between countries of destination and countries of origin. 	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities - 10.c on remittances costs reduction, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Integration, Transnational Mobility and Human, Social and Economic Capital Transfers (ITHACA)	The ITHACA project is implemented by the European University Institute (EUI) in cooperation with ICMPD, Real Instituto Elcano (RIE), London Metropolitan University (LMU).	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities - 10.c on remittances costs reduction, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
ICMPD's Asylum Programme for ICMPD Member States	The ICMPD Asylum Programme for ICMPD Member States provides a forum for asylum experts and policy makers of ICMPD Member States to exchange views on current challenges in the area of asylum.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
ACP-EU Migration Action	In 2010, the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States and the European Union (EU) agreed on a Joint Declaration on Migration and Development that was endorsed by the ACP-EU Council in June 2010.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection

Regional Development and Protection Program	The Government of the Netherlands will lead the new and enlarged EU Regional Development and Protection Program (RDPP) in the Horn of Africa. The EU consortium of partners includes the European Commission, the European External Action Service, EU member states (Czech Republic, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta and the UK) and associated states (Norway, Switzerland). Through the Regional Development and Protection Programmes (RDPP) the Netherlands aims to enhance partnerships with and support countries in the Horn of Africa that are marked by complex mixed migratory flows, ranging from hosting large numbers of refugees to dealing with internally displaced populations, migrants and returnees. The RDPP needs to stimulate an integrated and coherent approach and can be seen as an opportunity to strengthen coordination among and give direction to the EU and MS active in mixed migration and its root causes in the Horn of Africa. Based on the needs of the countries in the Horn of Africa and the gaps in current programming, activities can be supported. In the second half of 2015 the RDPP document will be drafted in more detail in close consultation with the countries in the Horn of Africa and the European consortium partners.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Diversity Barometer	Diversity Barometer is an attitude survey first presented at Uppsala University in 2005. Data collection has been carried out annually since then.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection
CLANDESTINO - Undocumented Migration: Counting the Uncountable Data and Trends Across Europe	Clandestino is an interdisciplinary project aiming to support policy makers in designing and implementing appropriate policies regarding undocumented migration.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Observatory on the Moroccan migrant community living abroad	In 1990, under the patronage of King Hassan II, the Foundation for Moroccans Living Abroad was created to promote economic and cultural co-operation with the diaspora and to support them.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities - 10.c on remittances costs reduction, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
"Labour Migration for Integration and Development in Africa"	ILO conducted three research studies on West, North and East African countries aimed at assisting governments and social partners to address the fundamental building blocks of effective policy and practice to regulate labour migration.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
World Bank project "Measuring Migration: Best Practices"	The Development Research Group at the World Bank is drawing up best practice principles for measuring migration in censuses and household surveys.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Publication: "Measuring the Economic Impact of Immigration: A scoping paper"	The study attempts to measure various economic impacts of immigration on New Zealand.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Publication: "Migration, Remittances and Development"	This publication presents the current situation with regard to the magnitude and economic impact of migrants' remittances to their countries of origin.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities - 10.c on remittances costs reduction, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
"Push and Pull Factors of International Migration"	This is a report on the joint Eurostat-NIDI project aimed at studying the push and pull factors determining international migration flows.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Research project: "Development on the Move: Measuring and Optimising the Economic and Social Impacts of Migration"	"Development on the Move" is a ground-breaking global research project gathering new qualitative and quantitative data about migration's development impacts.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Statistical Information System on Migration in Meso-America (SIEMMES / SICREMI)	<p>The Migration Information and Statistics System for Mesoamerica (SIEMMES by its Spanish acronym) is a system of migration information designed to capture and monitor the magnitude and characteristics of migratory movements from, to and between the Central American countries and Mexico, by coordinating and compatibilizing the data generated by different agencies in all those countries.</p> <p>Set up in 2001, it includes Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.</p>	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Guyana Diaspora Engagement Project - GUYD	<p>Guyana's Diaspora (GUYD) Project is a project implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with the IOM Guyana Office. The project seeks to engage Guyanese Diaspora by documenting skills, resources and the return interest and plans of those willing to support the development.</p> <p>The overall objective of the GUYD project is to contribute to the economic development of Guyana through the support and engagement of the Guyanese diaspora. The information obtained from the GUYD Project will act as an important indicator as to what skills and resources exist in the Diaspora and the interest of the Diaspora, which will serve as important factors guiding Government policy to engage the Diaspora.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants

<p>The IOM Independent Network of Labour Migration and Integration Experts</p>	<p>The IOM Independent Network of Labour Migration and Integration Experts (LINET) was created in 2009 by the International Organization for Migration in order to provide the Directorate General of Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion of the European Commission with expert analysis and advice on economic migration and labour market integration of third country nationals.</p> <p>The network unites experts from 27 Member States of the European Union, Croatia, Norway and Türkiye, as well as Australia, Canada and the United States of America, and aims to support the European Commission in evidence-based decision-making and mainstreaming issues of labour market integration of migrants in achieving Europe 2020 goals.</p>	<p>Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers</p>
<p>OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)</p>	<p>The Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) is a programme of assessment and analysis of adult skills. The major survey conducted as part of PIAAC is the Survey of Adult Skills.</p>	<p>Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>
<p>Global Mapping Study: Engaging with the Private Sector on International Migration</p>	<p>Commissioned by the GFMD, the mapping study was carried out by the Hague Process on Refugee and Migration with assistance of International Organisation of Employers (IOE), the World Economic Forum (WEF), the Council for Global Immigration and other contributing partners in order to gather information on how to deepen and diversify GFMD engagement with targeted business sectors including construction; mining and extractives, recruitment, insurance, financial services, and others.</p> <p>To that end, successful thematic business round table meetings with states and businesses were held in New York, Brussels and Geneva, as well as one-on-one consultations with executives from a number of multinational enterprises. Furthermore, a “mapping study” consisting of a Delphi Process* and a two-part survey was undertaken to ascertain not only current business practices, perspectives, and values with respect to global mobility, but also the private sector’s position on the concept of engagement with governments in migration policy making.</p> <p>The ultimate goal of the various thematic meetings and the mapping research effort was to continuously discover potential areas of common ground for public-private cooperation in the realm of migration and development while simultaneously building trust and fostering greater engagement with participating industries.</p> <p>This report is divided into four parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part I comprises of an introduction which provides background information on the development of the migration field vis-à-vis the private sector; private sector engagement; and issues of mutual concern. • Part II and Part III outline the methodologies, findings and recommendations of the Delphi Process and those of the two-part survey accordingly. • Part IV of this report outlines the recommendations and feedback from the Geneva meeting held in March 2014. <p>*ADelphi Process is a focused group that meets in a virtual environment. It allows for discussions amongst experts without the pitfalls of group dynamics or logistics hinderances. It is organised by multiple progressive rounds of consultations moderated by someone skilled at collecting and collating information. Its goal is to achieve consensus, if this is not possible, then to highlight areas of divergence and understand why divergence exists.</p>	<p>Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>

Design of a Public Policy on Labour Migration	As agreed in the National Development Plan 2010 – 2014, the Ministry of Labour of Colombia is responsible for producing the evidence base for the formulation of a public policy on labour migration. The Ministry of Labour is in the process of undertaking various activities that support this objective; The creation of an statistics tool for monitoring labour migration in the country, including data from different institutions such as the National Statistics Department, the migratory agency and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection; b. The development of an inter-institutional guide for the design and implementation of models of Temporary and Circular Labour Migration; and c The update of the occupations and competencies catalogue for Colombia, according to international standards, and the current demands perceived on the labour market. The different activities have provided the relevant inputs for the future drafting of the national policy on labour migration.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers
MERCOSUR Labour Market Observatory	The general objective of the Observatory is to facilitate decision making in relation to the labour markets in the region.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers
Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)	MIPEX is a fully interactive tool and reference guide to assess, compare and improve integration policy.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection
Extended Migration Profile of the Republic of Moldova	<p>The National Bureau of Statistics in Moldova is gathering information about Migration in three national surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Force Migration (2012, 2013), • Labour Force Survey (quarterly) and • Research on Household Budget (quarterly). <p>Every Survey focuses on different aspects of Migration (labour, remittances use, etc...), contributing important data to the IOM Extended Migration Profile (EMP) Report of the Republic of Moldova released in 2012.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Strengthening African and Middle Eastern Diaspora Policy through South-South Exchange (AMEDIP)	'Strengthening African and Middle Eastern Diaspora Policy through South-South Exchange' (AMEDIP) is a project of the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), developed and implemented within the framework of the Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM).	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants

Triple Win Project	The Triple Win Project, coordinated by Germany's Development Ministry (GIZ), aims to match a surplus of qualified experts in countries of origin with unfilled vacancies in Germany. Participating third countries are Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Philippines.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers
Empirical-based approach to Policy Development (Diaspora Relations Bureau)	<p>For having an empirical approach, data-bases and studies are needed. Moldova, in cooperation with International Organizations, has developed and is still working on important studies that would provide realistic data on migration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extended migration profile (OIM, 2010) is to be renewed; - Cartography of Moldovan Diaspora (OIM, ENPI, UE 2012, 2013); - Migration Profile in Moldova (NEXUS, 2012, 2013); - Children Left behind are quantitative benchmarks that allow institutions to build need-based and high impact policies. 	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
OECD Database on Migrants in OECD Countries	This database is based on censuses of OECD countries and provides comprehensive and comparative information on a broad range of demographic and labour market characteristics of immigrants living in OECD countries.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
National Qualification Authority	The UAE's National Qualifications Authority, still faces the challenge of appropriate assessment tools to verify migrants' qualifications, because of the proliferation of individual certification systems in the many countries of origin of its foreign contract workers.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers
Department of Migration, Repatriation and Refugee Issues - Georgia	Georgia's main migration document prioritizes the promotion of legal migration and strengthening migrants' rights, and calls for practical approaches to issues like diaspora contributions to state development, the benefits of international migration, and harnessing migration's positive social and economic impacts.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection

Law on Foreigners and International Protection	<p>The new Law on Foreigners and International Protection established a new Migration Advisory Board with a mandate of assessing the effects of regional and international migration policy developments on Türkiye. The Board will thus be regularly monitoring the development impacts of migration at the national and sectorial levels as part of its duties under the law.</p> <p>It provides for humanitarian residence permit for migrants in vulnerable situations due to extraordinary circumstances, best interests of child, inaccessibility of right to health in the country of origin while undergoing treatment for a life threatening health condition, torture rehabilitation and the risk of human rights violations (death penalty, torture, inhuman treatment or punishment) in case of return to the country of origin.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
White Paper on - Making Governance Work for the Poor	<p>The United Kingdom's White Paper on - Making Governance Work for the Poor is committed to monitoring the effects of the UK's migration policies on development. http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dfid.gov.uk/wp2006/whitepaper-printer-friendly.pdf</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
The Foresight Global Environmental Migration	<p>The Foresight Global Environmental Migration project will explore the global patterns and impacts of migration over the next 50 years arising from environmental change, the opportunities and challenges which could result from changing migration patterns, and a suite of interventions appropriate in each circumstance. The interaction between migration, environmental change and development is a core component of this research. There will be a focus on locations likely to be most affected by environmental change and migration, such as low-lying coastal areas, dry land margins and mountain areas.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection
National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children	<p>The National Rapporteur reports on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children in the Netherlands. The Rapporteur's main task is to report on the nature and extent of human trafficking and sexual violence against children in the Netherlands, and on the effects of the government policies pursued. The reports contain information on relevant regulations and legislation, as well as information on prevention, criminal investigations regarding human trafficking and sexual violence against children, prosecution of perpetrators and victim support. They also contain policy recommendations aimed at improving the fight against human trafficking and sexual violence against children.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on counter trafficking, Targets on vulnerability and protection
The High Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora	<p>The Indian government, tasked a High Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora to analyze the location, situation and potential development role of the estimated 20 million non-resident Indians (NRI's) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIO's). The information resulting from this two-year exercise led to a new direction in diaspora policy, including the creation of a Ministry for Overseas Indian Affairs in 2004.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants
Interagency Working Group	<p>Ghana has formed an interagency working group that led to the creation of its migration profile and, in the process, also to skills training, institutional strengthening and better cooperation between and among the government, academic institutions and civil society.</p>	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Global Health Workforce Alliance	The UK aims to support robust health systems with human resource planning to mobilize funds for training, maintenance, retention and a better distribution of the health workforce to serve those in the greatest needs in low-income countries. For example, programs that include women for health in Northern Nigeria, which is training 7000 girls and women to become health workers and supporting the government of Pakistan in training 100.000 lady health workers, bringing health services to remote rural and poor communities to around 80 million people. The UK also has health programs addressing human resources for health in Zambia, Malawi, Sierra Leone, India, South Africa, Nepal and is supporting work to strengthen the health systems and support of activities in a total of 34 countries. Globally, the UK supported the Global Health Work Alliance (GHWA), for a number of years, which has championed the health workforce issue internationally and aims to ensure that human resources for health remains an area of focus in the post-MDG agenda.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 3: Good health and well being
Permanent Migratory Statute (Estatuto Migratorio Permanente)	The Permanent Migratory Statute is an instrument that aims to facilitate the migratory regularization and stay of migrants between Ecuador and Peru in order to eliminate irregular migration on the basis of the principles of transparency, coherence, shared responsibility, good faith and the defense of the migrants' human rights with non-discriminatory and fair treatment practices.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers
Guide to Gender Sensitive Indicators (CIDA)	The Guide to Gender-Sensitive Indicators (and the Project-Level Handbook) are the final products of a 14-month research project completed with the Division for Women in Development and Gender Equity in CIDA's Policy Branch. This Guide explains why gender-sensitive indicators are useful tools for measuring the results of CIDA's development initiatives. It concentrates in particular on projects with an end-user focus, and shows how gender-sensitive indicators can and should be used in both gender integrated and WID-specific projects, and in combination with other evaluation techniques.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Medical Training Initiative	<p>The medical training initiative accommodates overseas post-graduate medical specialists to undertake a fixed period of training in the UK for up to two years. This is a temporary route and it seeks to promote circular migration so that participants in a particular scheme could return to their home country and apply the skills and knowledge developed during that time in the UK.</p> <p>The MTI scheme allows International Medical Graduates (IMGs) to come to the UK for a maximum of 2 years to train within the National Health Service (NHS). IMGs benefit greatly from the knowledge, skills and techniques learned within the NHS and can use them to improve the level of patient care in their home country on their return. In addition, UK hospitals who provide a placement for IMGs benefit from increased workforce capacity and the skills and knowledge that IMGs can share with their UK colleagues.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 3: Good health and well being, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers

Assessing the Evidence: Environment, Climate Change and Migration in Bangladesh	The study brings together existing evidence on the climate change, environment and migration nexus in Bangladesh.	Goal 13: Climate action, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets on vulnerability and protection
Migration Research and Training Center (MRTC)	The Migration Research and Training Center (MRTC) conducts a wide range of research and education projects related to migration policy development in collaboration with partnering organizations in and outside Korea.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Effective Governance of Labour Migration and its Skills Dimensions - Moldova, Ukraine	<p>The project "Effective Governance of Labour Migration and its Skills Dimensions" aims to build the capacity in both Ukraine and Moldova to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyse the skills shortages and oversupply resulting from migration; • balance migration flows and return with national needs and EU Member States skills needs; • strengthen PES capacity; • propose a system for validation of informal learning; guide on skills matching and qualification recognition and design of occupational profiles. 	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Migrant Workers Resource Centers (MRCs)	The Migration Resource Centers (MRCs) provide correct information on labour migration process, wages, working conditions and employment opportunities in destination countries (Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia) in a joint ILO/IOM effort.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
The European Job Mobility Portal (EURES)	Launched in 1994, EURES is a European cooperation network of employment services, designed to facilitate the free movement of workers.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation
Canadian Immigrant Integration Program (CIIP)	<p>The Canadian Immigrant Integration Program (CIIP), is an overseas project that delivers services such as group and individual counselling and access to information resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pan-Canadian Framework for the Assessment Recognition of Foreign Qualifications a public commitment by federal/provincial/territorial governments to improve FCR processes in 14 target occupations; 	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational Assessment (EA) requirement for Federal Skilled Worker Program Applicants that authenticates their international credentials and determines equivalency to Canadian educational standards; • Federal Internship for Newcomers Program, which provides an opportunity for qualified newcomers to gain work experience, from the public sector to the private sector, and;- • New Federal Public Service Mentoring Pilot linking public servants with newcomers to develop professional networks and gain insight into Canadian workplace culture. 	rights for migrant workers
Immigrant Employment Council of British Columbia (IECBC)	This web portal offers a database to employers with information on immigrants looking for jobs reflecting their language and professional experience.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation
Market Research Units (Bangladesh)	In Bangladesh the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET) has worked with the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment and IOM to create Market Research Units (MRUs) in receiving countries. The MRUs are responsible for gathering information on labour market needs in recruiting countries and to report these to BMET so that they can be taken into account when developing future training and educational programs.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation
e-Diasporas Project	The e-Diaspora project has catalogued over 8000 websites relating to some 30 diasporas throughout the world. It clearly shows the abundant resources and vitality of this new universe, in which today's migrants are full participants.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Global Action Programme on Migrant Domestic Workers and their Families (2013 - 2016)	<p>This project aims to enhance decent work opportunities for migrant domestic workers by reducing their vulnerability to exploitation and abuse, and mitigating the adverse impact of migration on the families left behind. The project will work to:</p> <p>a) enhance the global knowledge base on migration in global care chains through comparative, quantitative and qualitative research in selected countries;</p> <p>b) raise awareness about human and labour rights of migrant domestic workers, including rights as key actors of social and economic development, and;</p> <p>c) test innovative approaches in selected pilot countries to protect, support and empower migrant domestic workers at all stages of the migration cycle.</p> <p>It focuses on 5 Migration corridors: Nepal - UAE; Indonesia - Malaysia, Zimbabwe - South Africa; Ukraine - Poland; Paraguay - Argentina.</p>	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers, Targets on vulnerability and protection

<p>The Labour Market Integration of New Immigrants in Europe: Analysis and Policy Evaluation (2012 - 2014)</p>	<p>A research project focused on labour market integration of newly arrived immigrants in six EU countries. The project will provide new empirical evidence on the labour-market integration trajectories of these immigrants into middle-skilled jobs.</p>	<p>Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets that contribute to employment or employment creation</p>
<p>Regional Advocacy Strategy on ILO's Domestic Workers Convention in the Arab States (2012 - 2014)</p>	<p>The regional advocacy initiative aims to determine ways in which national laws could be adapted to conform with the new international legal standards, as well as to examine the possibility of Arab States ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention.</p>	<p>Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers, Targets on vulnerability and protection</p>
<p>Improving the Governance and Protection Mechanisms for Labour Migration in the Middle East (2012/2014)</p>	<p>A Middle East regional program to provide necessary technical support to national constituents to improve the governance and protection mechanisms afforded to low-skilled women and men migrant workers in different sectors (construction, manufacturing, health, retail, hospitality, tourism, and domestic help). The program's focus is regional data management, research and policy reform; service delivery to migrant workers; and capacity training programmes for key stakeholders.</p>	<p>Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>
<p>Future of Migration 2020 Strategy Paper</p>	<p>The purpose of the Future of Migration 2020 project (launched in spring 2012) was to draw up a Migration Strategy for Finland. Work on the Strategy was completed in late spring 2013 and it was adopted in the form of a Government Resolution on 13 June 2013.</p>	<p>Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>

Labour Migration Information in Labour Market Information System (LMIS)	<p>The LMIS project ("Best practices on collecting and sharing Labour Migration Data for the improvement of the Labour Market Information Systems") was aimed at supporting the inclusion and proper management of labour migration information in labour market information systems (LMIS); contributing to policy making with a view to fostering greater intra regional labour mobility and international dialogue and cooperation and also to enhancing the positive effect of migration on the economic development of six countries in the sub-region including Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, and Libya.</p> <p>The specific objective was to strengthen the capacities of the target countries to collect and share labour migration data and feed it into the LMIS and labour migration policy process via mutual learning and exchange of best practices.</p>	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
National Remittances Credit Registry (NRCR)	<p>The National Remittances Credit Registry (NRCR) is a project housed by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning in Ghana with the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To assist the Government of Ghana to diversify the country's investments for remitting Diaspora; thus, enhancing the service delivery and development outcomes; 2) To design and operate a centralized database compiling national remittances flow, and; 3) To capture the regularity of flows, using this information to generate financial benefits and investment opportunities to remitters, recipients and the country as a whole. 	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities - 10.c on remittances costs reduction, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Ministry of Expatriate Welfare & Overseas Employment	<p>The Ministry of Expatriates Welfare & Overseas Employment was established in 2001 by the Government of Bangladesh with the main objective to ensure the welfare of expatriate workers and enhance overseas employment.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - 8.8 on labor rights for migrant workers
The Diaspora Database	<p>This Diaspora Database supports the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) project which is a comprehensive guiding framework to accommodate the desire of migrants and diaspora members to contribute to the development of their countries of origin, and to facilitate the circulation of their competencies, expertise and experience in Africa. The database gathers critical information such as migrants' countries of origin, countries of residence, educational and professional backgrounds, etc., which enable MIDA to identify and assess the actual profiles and resources of the African diaspora.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Diaspora Support Unit	<p>The Diaspora Support Unit within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration of Ghana hosts and maintains a diaspora website which serves as a platform for facilitating the engagement of the country's emigrants in sustainable development by the Government of Ghana. It aims at strengthening the engagement and relationship of the Ghanaian State with its citizens and persons of Ghanaian heritage abroad, and mobilizing the country's diaspora toward its socio-economic development through dialogue and subsequent developmental engagements in Ghana. It provides vital information such as labour market openings, exemptions on the import of goods by returning migrants, and opportunities for migrant investments.</p>	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Rwandan Diaspora Guide	The Rwandan Diaspora Guide provides information to Rwandan Diaspora on national procedures and opportunities. Information is included on diaspora mobilisation and advocacy, knowledge transfer, money transfer, business or investment opportunities and available facilities for Rwandan Diaspora.	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities - 10.c on remittances costs reduction, Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals, Targets that could benefit from the potential of migration and migrants
Not a minute more: Time to Protect the Rights of Migrant Domestic Workers - A Check List and Policy Tool Kit to Protect the Rights of Migrant Domestic Workers	Given the practical action oriented focus, the agreed checklist will be launched by the governments of Jamaica, Ghana and others at GFMD 2012 in Mauritius as a migration and development practice. The launching governments will initiate a "call for action" for governments to identify which provisions in the checklist are already being implemented in their countries and send in these good practices to UN Women. With the help of partner agencies, responses will be collected and an analytical inventory of protection initiatives by GFMD governments developed. This will (a) help bring more evidence into future discussions and (b) inform the development of a migration and development policy tool kit that guides action to protect domestic workers.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Seed funding programme, ADEPT	<p>Through our member seed funding programme, diaspora organizations have created demonstrable impact through an array of initiatives, such as the distribution of solar panels, building educational institutions, and facilitating access to clean water. Through the monitoring and evaluation of these initiatives, on behalf of our members, many of whom have witnessed first-hand through their projects, the impact of climate change on weather patterns, crops and water supply.</p> <p>A number of our members are working on supporting the development of sustainable communities in Africa, including organisations focused on addressing environmental and social issues caused by slum dwellings (Goal 11). We also support the "return home" of individuals from the diaspora to set up initiatives that support sustainable cities. A prominent example was the return home and appointment of Yvonne Aki-Sawyer OBE as Mayor of Freetown. A key part of her tenor is to introduce sustainable initiatives to Freetown, such as the use of electric motorcycles and the implementation of recycling facilities.</p>	Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation, Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy and Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

<p>Equity Crowd Funding platform aimed at Diaspora, ICMPD</p>	<p>The principal objective of the project is to establish an Equity based Crowd Funding platform overseen by AICA, used as a financing source for Armenian start-ups and acting as a bridge to the Armenian Diaspora. The equity finance feature is of especial importance given its originality for the Armenian market and its successful and impactful presence in several other leading entrepreneurship ecosystems. By the end of the project the following more detailed goals will have been met:- Putting in place a technological solution for a comprehensive Equity based Crowd Funding functionality that is in line with best practices studied in other geographies. Such a technological platform will meet the objectives of relevant functionality and features, cost efficiency, user friendliness, transparency, integrity and scalability.- Ensuring that the legal and regulatory aspects of the Platform are addressed and in-fitting with established and evolving regulations of the domestic financial supervisor, The Central Bank of Armenia ("the Regulator").- Establishing a business model and an operating structure that will aim to ensure long term financial sustainability of its operations.- Putting in place policies & procedures for:- Selection of start-ups and projects. Such policies will prioritize inclusion, transparency, equitability and sound corporate governance.- Advisory and coaching of the selected projects and founding teams.</p>	<p>Goal 9: industry, innovation and infrastructure</p>
<p>Developing GCM Indicators on Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation Image(s)</p>	<p>Under the United Nations Migration Network (UNMN) Workplan 2022-2024, the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) are working together to develop the Tool to Review the Implementation of the Commitments Related to Addressing Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation - A Baseline Analysis Report Under the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The project consists of two phases (Phase I 2021-2022 together with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) & Phase II 2022-2023), with the first phase comprising the development of an indicators-based Analytical Framework; a global database of national and regional policies and legislation; an analysis report. The results of the first phase were presented at the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) in New York in May 2022. The second phase builds on these outputs by advancing the analysis but also adding a capacity-building component to support Member States in applying a limited set of indicators for the regional reviews.</p>	<p>Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 13: Climate action</p>