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UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative



Guidelines on mainstreaming migration into local development planning

Implemented by



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The JMDI is committed to maximising the potential of migration for local development. The JMDI does this by scaling-up selected locally-led migration and development initiatives by providing financial assistance, technical assistance and capacity building to local actors. Moreover, the JMDI also collects and shares the good practices and lessons learnt from the initiatives for mutual support among local actors and feeds this into national and international dialogue in order to promote the key role of local authorities in managing migration for local development.

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Contributors

These guidelines were prepared by Melissa Siegel (Professor of Migration Studies), Elaine McGregor and Sarah Langley (Researchers) from the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance and UNU-MERIT in Maastricht, Netherlands in coordination with Cécile Riallant and Joanne Irvine from the Programme Management Unit of the UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI).

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Foreword

The positive contributions of migration to development have now duly been recognised in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the good governance of migration will be a key success factor for the international community to ensure that truly no-one is left behind. Indeed, migration affects and is affected by all areas of governance and should therefore be an integral component to consider across efforts to achieve all of the 17 SDGs.

The multi-sectoral nature of migration and how it links to the SDGs necessitate a focused attempt to ensure policy coherence in migration and development. If we do not consider how other policies like housing, health or agriculture affect and are affected by migration, inconsistencies can and do limit the effectiveness of migration and development efforts. A mechanism to mitigate this and which has been tried and tested is to mainstream migration across all relevant policies for enhanced development outcomes.

While mainstreaming for policy coherence in relation to migration and development has been well explored at the national levels, evidence from the UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) shows that such efforts are also crucial at the local level for enhanced development impact. This is increasingly important given that cities and local and regional authorities are recognised and depended upon as the first responders to migration and displacement. Thus, they are finding themselves at the forefront of managing migration dynamics for inclusive growth and local development.

The evidence and good practices from the JMDI's efforts have been consolidated into these guidelines which is the first tool of its kind aimed at the local level. We believe these guidelines are strategic as they will serve to support cities and local and regional authorities undertake their own mainstreaming efforts as well as map and enhance the implementation of the SDGs in relation to migration. Moreover, it will help pave the way towards the necessary multi-level approach to policy coherence in migration and development whereby local and regional authorities can feed their expertise and knowledge into national policy making for more responsive and pertinent national policies.



Barbara Pesce-Monteiro

UN/UNDP Director

UN/UNDP Representation Office in Brussels



Markus Reisle

Head of Global Programme Migration and Development
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

Introduction



A beneficiary of the JMDI-supported project “Impact of migration on economic development in the municipalities of Conchagua, Intipucá and El Carmen, in the department of La Unión” producing and selling handcrafted goods in El Carmen, El Salvador. Source: JMDI.

Quite often we analyse migration flows and their impact on development through the lens of country to country dynamics. However, a more refined approach is needed that considers the sub-national, territorial level. Indeed, migrants from one territory tend to migrate to the same host country. As such, the local level – where the development impact of migration is most profoundly felt – is crucial for comprehensively addressing the challenges and opportunities related to migration. These dynamics are mediated by cities and local and regional actors (LRAs) on the ground, who find themselves at the forefront of managing the link between migration and development.

Moreover, as there are persisting development inequalities and distinct migration patterns within countries themselves, a territorial approach allows us to better acknowledge the realities experienced within a specific local context. To implement services and programmes that reflect this reality, the role of cities and LRAs is pivotal. Cities and LRAs are uniquely positioned because of their close proximity to the local population, which thereby allows them to form partnerships, achieve trust, and have an informed understanding of the local realities. Such a relationship aids in the cities' and LRAs' ability to create and implement inventive and pioneering policy responses.¹ Also, cities and LRAs have direct experience in policy implementation, development planning, and service provision, and are conduits between local realities and national priorities, implementing national-level migration and development-related policies.

However, despite being on the frontlines, experiencing and influencing the impacts of migration in localities across the world, there is a limited acknowledgement of the vital role of cities and LRAs in global discussions on migration and development. Nevertheless, this acknowledgment is slowly improving, and cities and LRAs were recently recognised in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants as first responders to migration, who should be supported in their role. Indeed, there is a growing recognition that cities and LRAs are key stakeholders to consult and involve in the process of developing the Global Compact on Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees.

Cities and LRAs themselves have also been establishing their own space within the Migration and Development Agenda through the Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development (Mayoral Forum) that was launched in 2014. At the Mayoral Forum in 2015, mayors from around the world joined together to release of the Quito Local Agenda on Mobility and Development which outlines how cities and LRAs can and are implementing the migration-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).²

Indeed, to reach the global SDGs, local actors have an important role to play. With the localisation of SDGs, cities and LRAs are specifically responsible for working towards SDG objectives through setting goals and targets, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In fact, the success of the SDGs is in part dependent upon cities and LRAs being involved in global agenda setting and linking global level goals to local stakeholders and community members.

1 JMDI, *Mapping Local Authorities' Practices in the Area of Migration and Development: A Territorial Approach to Local Strategies, Initiatives, and Needs* (2013). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

2 For more information on the Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development see <http://www.migration4development.org/>

“Working at the local level represents an additional layer of political complexity; tense working relationships between local and national authorities may exist due to the different realities they face in implementing policy”

Interviewee

Furthermore, since migration affects and is affected by all areas of governance, it should therefore be a key point to consider across efforts to achieve the SDGs. In this endeavour to achieve policy coherence, it is crucial to consider the diverse contexts and pre-existing, innovative approaches at the local level which reflect the complex relationship between migration and development. Yet, mainstreaming for policy coherence in relation to migration and development has been mostly explored at the national levels, instead of the local level.

Thus, while significant efforts have been made to develop tools for national level actors in the area of migration such as the IOM Migration Governance Index and the OECD-KNOMAD-UNDP Dashboard on Policy and Institutional Coherence for Migration and Development, the Guidelines on Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning (hereafter, the Guidelines) are the first of their kind to be targeted at policy coherence in migration and development at the local level. As such, these Guidelines emerge as a timely tool, supporting local authorities in understanding how migration and development-related policies interact across a variety of sectors. This support is intended to help local policy makers and practitioners strengthen their efforts to mainstream migration into all governance areas for enhanced policy coherence in migration and development, and thereby contribute to the implementation of migration-related SDG targets.

The Guidelines have been designed as a user-friendly and simple tool featuring straightforward questions that practitioners can diagnostically answer to identify institutional, policy and intervention gaps or weaknesses in mainstreaming migration and development in their local context. Consisting of 20 indicators, the Guidelines can be applied to a variety of contexts and ways in which migration is defined or understood and to all types and directionalities of migration. The Guidelines also link specific topics with good practice examples and useful tools, handbooks and training materials. Above all, the purpose of these Guidelines is to facilitate discussion, spark ideas, and encourage creative thinking on how local governments can best address migration, displacement and development issues around the world.

Building on the plethora of related materials and tools for local actors, the Guidelines:

1. Connect local policies to the SDGs and, in doing so, offer concrete ways in which the role of migration – as a driver of development – can be promoted at the local level;
2. Are coherent with existing national levels tools, such as the IOM Migration Governance Index and the OECD-KNOMAD-UNDP Dashboard on Policy and Institutional Coherence for Migration and Development;
3. Draw attention to a range of practical examples from around the world, where cities and LRAs have implemented innovative approaches to respond to the opportunities and challenges that migration brings;

4. Can be applied to a range of migratory contexts, capturing different types of human mobility (including internal movements);
5. Apply a policy coherence lens to draw attention to the importance of institutional configurations and policy sectors.

Following this introduction (**Part 1**), the remainder of the report is structured in four parts. **Part 2** provides an overview of the key concepts and definitions used throughout the report. This is complemented by a Glossary of Key Terms which can be located in **Annex 1**. **Part 3** offers an overview of the methodology used to develop the Guidelines, introduces the indicators, and provides practical guidance on how to use the Guidelines. **Part 4** presents each indicator and is complemented with an explanation as to why it is relevant, providing relevant examples and information on further resources.

Key Concepts

.....



A community meeting with migrants and their families in the Kailai District, Nepal, under the JMDI-supported project "Safer Remittances for Improved Livelihoods." Source: JMDI.

Before further elaborating on the development of the Guidelines (**Part 3**), it is worth pausing to reflect briefly on some key definitional issues.

2.1. A shared understanding of geographic, migration and gender-related terminology

The first relates to the definition of what is meant by **local**. Local can be used to describe “any relevant level of sub-national governance that is in charge of or has established and implements initiatives aimed at integrating migration into policy planning.”³ What this means in practice will vary from context to context, signalling the importance of ensuring that, when developing the Guidelines, different levels and experiences of decentralisation are taken into account.

The second relates to what is meant by **migration**. A migrant is “any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person’s legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is.”⁴ This is broader than the usual definition of migrants, which is often delimited by whether a person has crossed an international border for a specific amount of time and/or for a specific purpose (remunerated activities). In local contexts, it makes sense to consider any form of human mobility, including internal mobility, and how this might impact – and be impacted by – local communities and how they function.

It is also useful to discuss what types of mobility localities are likely to encounter. Migration can be categorised and divided along many lines, including the **driver(s) of migration** and whether movement is forced or voluntary. It is now widely accepted that a simple binary categorisation of forced versus voluntary migration is unrealistic. Instead, drivers of migration can be better imagined as falling somewhere on a spectrum. While all migrants have agency and need a certain amount of resources and ambition to decide to move, this decision will be more constrained for some more than others. This is due to various factors, such as persecution and violence. Migrants who are traditionally classified as having a higher degree of choice are those that move primarily for work, education or family reasons. These migrants are often not classified as asylum seekers or refugees and may be in the country of destination regularly or irregularly.⁵ They may face exploitation or vulnerability in the country of destination due to a possible lack of documentation, limited social networks or language barriers, among other factors.

On the other side of the spectrum, some individuals face violence or persecution and decide to flee to another locality or to cross an international boundary to escape such persecution. Internally displaced persons, or IDPs, are individuals who have been forcibly displaced from

3 IOM and JMDI, *White Paper: Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond* (Geneva, Switzerland, IOM, 2015). Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/white-paper_mainstreaming.pdf

4 IOM, “Key Migration Terms: Migration,” 2017. Available from <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms#Migrant>

5 Khalid Koser, *International Migration: a Very Short Introduction* (Oxford University Press, 2007). Available from <http://lms.hse.ru/content/lessons/35035/Koser%20International%20Migration.pdf>

their homes due to conflict, persecution, natural disasters, or other reasons, but have remained in their country. They may face a lack of shelter, food insecurity, loss of livelihood, family separation, sexual or gender-based violence, marginalisation and discrimination.⁶ When migrants are forcibly displaced from their homes and cross an international border, they may then become asylum seekers or refugees. An asylum seeker is an individual whose application for international protection has not yet been processed,⁷ while a refugee is a person who has been granted international protection in another country due to a well-founded fear of persecution.⁸ Today, more than 60 per cent of the world's refugees live in an urban environment outside of a camp. Such a living environment offers refugees a better chance at integration and earning a living, but also presents dangers such as exploitation, arrest or detention,⁹ making the issue especially relevant for local governments. Further definitions on migration and development terminology used in the Guidelines can be found in **Annex 1**.

In addition to the reasoning for their move or their administrative status, migrants may also face heightened vulnerabilities and exploitation due to their **gender**. While migrant women are often the first responders in crises and play a pivotal role in community sustainment and rebuilding, their needs and concerns are often poorly represented in policy and humanitarian aid. In the labour market, women often fill specific niches in sectors, such as care and domestic work, that are sometimes excluded from the protections granted to other migrant labourers. At home, migrant women face increased healthcare risks due to child-birth and are often confronted with a lack of comprehensive sexual and reproductive healthcare. Male migrants can also face increased vulnerabilities while working in certain sectors, such as seafaring, which are male-dominated and sometimes exempt from national labour law.¹⁰ In designing and implementing migration, displacement and development strategies and interventions, public officials must take into account the varying experiences of men and women and work proactively towards gender equality.

6 Global Protection Cluster (GPC), *Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons* (2010). Available from <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4790cbc02.html>

7 UNHCR, "Asylum Seekers," 2017. Available from <http://www.unhcr.org/asylum-seekers.html>

8 UNHCR, "What is a Refugee," 2017. Available from <http://www.unrefugees.org/what-is-a-refugee/>

9 UNHCR, "Urban Refugees," 2017. Available from <http://www.unhcr.org/urban-refugees.html>

10 UN Women, "Women Refugees and Migrants," 2017. Available from <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-refugees-and-migrants>

2.2 A shared understanding of policy coherence for migration and development

In its most basic form, policy coherence can be defined as the non-occurrence of policy effects that undermine their original objectives.¹¹ Incoherence is not completely avoidable in the sense that all policies reflect negotiations of different interests and objectives. However, efforts to promote policy coherence can focus their energies on addressing unnecessary and unintended incoherence.¹² This can occur when there is either a lack of awareness of how a policy fits into the existing portfolio of policies, or when there is a lack of understanding of the causal relations leading to faulty assumptions regarding what the policy can achieve.

When coupled with the concept of development, the notion of policy coherence for development implies that policies do not undermine development objectives. Development objectives may be those established in local development plans, but could also relate to national or even internationally agreed upon goals and strategies. While territories are expected to follow national-level legislation, they need the support, resources and specific competencies to do so, which may not be provided by the national government. Thus, this is the value of vertical coherence. Horizontal coherence, on the other hand, concerns different policy areas within one administrative level. The ultimate goal is a combination of the two to create multi-level coherence through which cities and territories input their knowledge and experience into national development planning. This in turn creates more applicable and responsive national policies that can be more successfully implemented at the local level.

“Mainstreaming is not a binary outcome, but rather a participatory process that results in positioning upon a continuum, with some migration and development issues being more mainstreamed than others”

Interviewee

Understanding the connections between migration and development forms the next conceptual question of relevance. It is well understood that the relationship between migration and development is complex and bi-directional. Migration can have both positive and negative (human) development outcomes at the micro, meso and macro levels. However, development (or the absence of development) can also lead to migration. This is further complicated by the fact that migration is affected by and affects different policy areas and, within governments, tends to be a portfolio that is distributed amongst several ministries with competing views and different levels of power, influence and resources.

11 Paul Hoebink, Marleen Deuss, Hein De Haas and Gertrud Wagemans, *The Coherence of EU Policies: Perspectives from the North and the South*, Commissioned Study of the European Union's Poverty Reduction Effectiveness Programme (REF:RO2CS, Centre for International Development Issues, Nijmegen, 2005).

12 Robert Picciotto, "The Evaluation of Policy Coherence for Development," in *Evaluation*, vol.11, p. 311-330 (2005).

Within this context, the concept of “mainstreaming” migration can be understood as a process aimed at inserting migration as a parameter across different policy areas, through multi-stakeholder and multi-level mechanisms.¹³

In regard to migration and development, policy coherence for development can be broadly defined as migration and development policies, spanning a variety of policy areas, which collaboratively work towards shared objectives and seek to mitigate negative policy consequences or side-effects.¹⁴ Evidence of the need for policy coherence for migration and development can be found within the upcoming Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, which will be adopted in 2018 and are expected to broadly call for an enhancement of global migration governance and coordination efforts. The objective is to achieve a framework for inclusive and wide-ranging international cooperation on human mobility.¹⁵

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also highlights the need for policy coherence for migration and development, as it directs countries to “pursue policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors.”¹⁶ The SDGs both directly and indirectly reference the need for policy coherence; SDG 17.14 calls on countries to “enhance policy coherence for sustainable development”, while SDG 17.9 calls on countries to “enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.” These specific goals fit within the broader SDG 10.7 which aims to “facilitate orderly, safe regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.” While the three SDGs mentioned here directly reference the subjects of policy coherence or migration and development, other sector-specific SDGs, such as those dealing with education, employment, health, and sustainable cities, are also of critical relevance to achieving policy coherence for migration and development. As IOM notes, policy coherence is bilateral in nature; for it to be achieved, development concerns must be considered within migration policies, and development policies must also consider migration.¹⁷

13 IOM and JMDI, *White Paper: Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond* (Geneva, Switzerland, IOM, 2015). Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/white-paper_mainstreaming.pdf

14 Amy Hong and Anna Knoll, “Strengthening the Migration-Development Nexus through Improved Policy and Institutional Coherence.” Background Paper for the KNOMAD of the World Bank Workshop on Policy and Institutional Coherence (2016).

15 OIM, “Global Compact for Migration,” 2017. Available from <https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration>

16 OECD, *Better Policies for Sustainable Development 2016: a New Framework for Policy Coherence* (Paris, 2016). Available from https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/commitments/493_12066_commitment_Better%20Policies%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%202016.pdf

17 Asmita Naik, Jobst Koehler and Frank Laczko, “Migration and Development: Achieving Policy Coherence,” *IOM Migration Research Series*, No. 34 (2008). Available from http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mrs_34.pdf

Methodology and how to use the Guidelines



The prefect of the Province of Imbabura, Ecuador, Pablo Jurado, speaking at a public awareness raising event to promote social cohesion in the context of the JMDI-supported project “Strengthening the Decentralised Autonomous Governments of the northern zone of Ecuador in relation to migration.” Source: JMDI.

The Guidelines presented in this report are the product of a participatory process initiated by the UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI)¹⁸ involving JMDI partners, the JMDI Programme Management Unit, the JMDI Technical Committee comprised of all the UN partners, as well as a set of experts and resource persons identified to interview and provide input. Working together with cities and LRAs across the world, JMDI has accumulated significant expertise in understanding and promoting a territorial approach to migration and development. The Guidelines presented in this report reflect a synthesis of this knowledge. Using the JMDI project database, JMDI toolkits, country profiles and relevant literature from other organisations including UNESCO, THP and GRDR, a list of good practices from localities countries around the world were identified. Building on these practices, a review of existing tools, and interviews and consultations with JMDI partners, other experts and LRAs, a draft set of Guidelines was developed. These Guidelines were then presented to the Technical Committee and subsequently distributed to JMDI partners on the ground for their validation and feedback. Thus, the Guidelines have been validated and endorsed by experts, academics and practitioners alike.

The Guidelines also draw on the experiences and lessons from past efforts and initiatives to ensure that this tool is complementary to these. Thus, the Guidelines were developed in line with the JMDI-IOM White Paper on Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond; the OECD-KNOMAD-UNDP Dashboard on Policy and Institutional Coherence for Migration and Development (PICMD), which was developed for national stakeholders; and the various dimensions of IOM's Migration Governance Index.

18 The UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) is committed to maximising the potential of migration for local development. The JMDI has done so by scaling-up selected locally-led migration and development initiatives by providing financial assistance, technical assistance and capacity building to local actors. Moreover, the JMDI also collects and shares the good practices and lessons learnt from the initiatives for mutual support among local actors and feeds this into national and international dialogue in order to promote the key role of local authorities in managing migration for local development.

What is the conceptual framework?

The proposed conceptual framework for the Guidelines differs from previous tools in that it explicitly applies the policy-making process to the local migration and development context. Classic policy process models divide the complex and multifaceted process of policy making into simple, logical steps: problem identification, identification of policy options, selection and implementation, and evaluation. However, in reality the policy-making process is rarely this rational. Policy objectives are often difficult to identify and prioritise, policy objectives and policy solutions are often intertwined, and it is inefficient to evaluate large numbers of policy options. As a result, policy change generally happens incrementally, with change generally only reflecting a small shift from existing policy frameworks. Tools, such as the Guidelines presented in this report, can aid cities and LRAs in identifying concrete areas across various sectors where even minor policy changes can enhance the development potential of migration while minimising its challenges. As a rights-based approach is adopted by the Guidelines, indicators encourage local authorities to assess and respond to potential barriers that might inhibit leveraging the positive effects of migration and development; thus focusing more on questions of implementation than existing tools.

Building on the policy process literature and on JMDI's contextually targeted guidance materials, the conceptual framework for the Guidelines is based on a simplified policy process that is applicable in a variety of contextual settings. As such, the Guidelines' indicators can be divided into two main dimensions: **1) institutional arrangements** and **2) policy and practice**. Institutional indicators focus on measures that can enhance cooperation and coordination on migration among various actors and among local governments, while policy and practice indicators are underpinned by a strong theoretical understanding of the linkages between migration and development.

BOX 1: DATA INVENTORY IN SENEGAL

In Senegal, local migration profiles were developed through collaboration between GRDR (a French NGO), Regional Development Agencies (Agences Régionales de Développement), local communities and Ziguinchor University. The process of collecting the data for these profiles included: 1) gathering local migration data, both quantitative and qualitative, at the communal level; 2) cross-checking this data and validating and refining it through consultations with various stakeholders; and 3) using this data to facilitate discussions and develop local strategies. The multi-disciplinary dimension of this process and the diverse experiences of the different actors involved helped to enrich both the data collection and analysis.

Institutional indicators

Institutional indicators focus on the processes and structures needed to promote policy coherence for migration and development at the local level. Building on both the Institutional Capacity dimension of the IOM Migration Governance Index and on the Institutional Indicators of the PICMD Dashboard, these indicators have been developed specifically for the local level. Through document review and consultation with local actors, a variety of good practices and examples of successful mainstreaming of migration and development at the local level were captured and used to inform the development of institutional indicators. Various action points can be taken to aid in achieving institutional coherence, including needs assessments, institutional mapping, data and evidence inventory

(**Box 1**), multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms (**Box 2**), capacity building and earmarked budgetary allocations for migration and development purposes.

**BOX 2: STAKEHOLDER
COORDINATION IN IMBABURA**

The Human Mobility Unit of Imbabura brings together more than 70 stakeholders including public and private institutions, CSOs and international organisations on provincial level. The Unit’s aim is to raise awareness for migrant rights in a coordinated way for further protect migrants and decrease their vulnerabilities (Mesa de Movilidad Humana, 2014). One of the Unit’s main achievements is the introduction of the 2016 ordinance for the promotion and protection of rights of migrants in Imbabura, the first Ecuadorean Province to implement such an ordinance (Consejo Provincial de Imbabura, 2016).

**Policy and practice
indicators**

The diversity of local experiences analysed highlighted the need to include various sub-categories of action points that are critical in developing a policy and practice that is coherent with and supports the implementation of SDGs. Indicators in this area address issues such as migrant rights, diaspora engagement (**Box 3**), inclusive education, and inclusive employment. As most localities experience migrant arrivals and departures simultaneously, these action points can be applied to both situations. For example, actions to achieve inclusive education for immigrants could include cultural and language-sensitive curricula, while actions to achieve inclusive education for emigrants or their families could include financial trainings or special curricula in school for the children of migrants abroad.

**BOX 3: DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL**

In Nepal, the “Sustainable Local Development by Promoting Local Tourism through the Homestay by Migrants and their Families” (HOST) project was developed to engage the diaspora and harness migrant financial capital to develop origin communities. Specifically, migrant families received support in establishing homestay-tourism services focused on community well-being. While most beneficiary households were (return) migrant families, the project has benefited the development of the entire community by investing in infrastructure and creating additional income generating opportunities mostly related to tourism. JMDI (2017): “Harnessing the Local Rural Development Potential of Migration.” Case Study.

1 How should the Guidelines be used?

For each indicator, the user is first presented with a yes/no question to consider. It is recognised that the answer may sometimes fall in the middle (between yes and no). In these cases, qualitative follow-up questions have been added to encourage further thinking on the specific indicator area. Where an answer is not irrefutably yes, the user should consider the question, “under what circumstances, and for whom, is the answer no?” For each indicator where the answer no is given, the user should think through the reasons behind why the answer is no and consider what steps, if any, can be taken to overcome these obstacles. Concrete examples of how other local actors have reached these indicators are then provided, together with a section that outlines where further information and reference materials can be found to support the user in exploring how to apply the indicator to their context. Finally, the last section of the indicator outlines what SDGs are contributed to when achieving this indicator. It is recognised that some indicators may not be applicable in certain contexts, and, if so, the user can use the qualitative reflections to justify why the indicator is not relevant. Additionally, in some areas, localities may have taken informal steps to address certain issues. These too can be captured by the Guidelines.

2 Who should implement the Guidelines?

One of the primary principles of the Guidelines is the importance of multi-stakeholder engagement. Accordingly, while the Guidelines are created primarily for the use of LRAs, such authorities should include the input of other stakeholders, such as civil society organisations (CSOs), academia, trade unions, prominent employers and migrant led organisations, among others, whenever possible. Engagement with various stakeholders in the implementation of the Guidelines could take place through a purpose-created committee or another administrative body that gathers feedback.

3 What types of settings do the Guidelines apply to?

The Guidelines are created to be applicable to all migration trends, geographical locations and various levels of sub-national governments. Specifically, the Guidelines are applicable to all territories, including those that predominately experience inflows, outflows or a mixture of both. The Guidelines are also applicable to various migration directionalities (internal, international, circular, transit and return migration) and to migration driven by various, often overlapping causes (labour, education, family, medical, lifestyle, environmental, political and violence).

4 What if the terminology used in the Guidelines doesn't apply to the local context?

The Guidelines utilise terminology sourced from IOM's Glossary of Key Migration Terms. In some cases, the terminology used will be unfamiliar to government officials in a specific territory. The Guidelines can therefore be adapted using locally accepted terminology so that it can be easily implemented by local officials. The Guidelines are envisioned as a living document that works best when adapted to a specific environment.

5 Why are there no measurements or scores within the Guidelines?

The Guidelines are designed to encourage discussion and debate on issues related to migration and development and to enable local officials to create pathways towards progress. They are not designed to rank territories against one another or to objectively rate the progress a territory has made; local officials, as experts in their territory, are best placed to choose mileposts and goals for each indicator as they see fit.

6 Where can I find more information on linkages between the Guidelines and the SDGs?

More information on how the indicators of the Guidelines are linked to specific SDG targets can be found at the end of each indicator. This information can be used by local authorities to contextualise their work on mainstreaming migration and development into the global development agenda, highlighting the fact that accomplishing the SDGs is not possible if migration is not taken into consideration.

7 Where can I find more information about how other territories have addressed a specific issue?

The JMDI website – M4D Net – is home to numerous case studies¹⁹ detailing how territories around the world have successfully addressed issues related to migration and development. Furthermore, each indicator references examples of how a territory has dealt with that specific topic. Additional good practice examples can be located in the IOM and JMDI White Paper.²⁰

8 Where can I find relevant tools and training materials?

The My JMDI Toolbox²¹ offers flexible and comprehensive tools for local stakeholders (LRAs, CSOs, migrants' associations, academia, international organisations etc.), detailing how to mainstream migration into local development planning in order to better harness the development potential of migration. Furthermore, each indicator references complementary e-learning tools, training materials and handbooks relevant to that specific topic.

19 JMDI, "Case Studies." *M4D Resources* (2017). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

20 IOM and JMDI, *White Paper: Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond* (Geneva, Switzerland, IOM, 2015). Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/white-paper_mainstreaming.pdf

21 JMDI, *My JMDI Toolbox* (2015). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

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Indicators for mainstreaming migration into local policy planning



Beneficiaries of the JMDI-supported project “Migrants’ Investment and knowledge transfer for the revival of polyculture in the Oasis of Figuig” receiving tools and equipment to help them cultivate their respective parcels of land in the Oasis, Morocco. Source: JMDI.

Institutional Arrangements					
1. MAPPING THE LOCAL CONTEX					
A. Data and Evidence		B. Needs Assessment		C. Institutional Mapping	
Does your territory have a way to collect or collate evidence on the impacts of migration and displacement in your local context, including evaluations of interventions, and does this take sex, age, skill level, administrative status and other intersecting factors into consideration?		Has your territory conducted a multi-sectoral needs assessment to identify the requirements of various migrant populations (including diaspora members, displaced persons, immigrants, return migrants, etc.) and does this take age, sex and skill level into account?		Has your territory conducted an institutional mapping to determine which main actors are currently involved or should be involved in migration and displacement issues to explore possible synergies and complementarities achieved between stakeholders?	
If yes, is this data or evidence used to inform policies and decision-making and is it gathered systematically or on an ad-hoc basis?	If no, what are the factors inhibiting the collection or collation of evidence on the impacts of migration and displacement in your local context and how can these be overcome?	If yes, which needs emerged as most critical? What steps need to be taken to address these?	If no, what are the factors inhibiting the needs assessment from being conducted? How could these be overcome?	If yes, which institutions emerged as most critical? What steps need to be taken to ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders?	If no, what are the factors inhibiting the institutional mapping from being conducted and how could these be overcome?
					
2. ENGAGEMENT AND COORDINATION					
A. Multi-stakeholder Engagement		B. Civil Engagement		C. Coordination	
Does your territory engage the following actors in the processes of migration and displacement-related policy/ intervention design, implementation and evaluation?		Does your territory offer any opportunities for civic engagement for migrants and displaced persons?		Is there a mechanism or structure for coordinating responses to migration and displacement issues?	
If yes, how efficient is this process and what steps could be taken to improve engagement?	If no, what is inhibiting their engagement and what concrete steps could be taken to improve multi-stakeholder engagement?	If yes, what further steps, if any, could be taken to improve civil engagement opportunities for migrants and displaced persons?	If no, what is inhibiting the offering of such opportunities and could any steps be taken to overcome this?	If yes, could this mechanism be strengthened to encourage a greater level of coordination and, if so, how?	If no, what are the factors inhibiting vertical and/or horizontal coordination between different actors and what steps could be taken to overcome these?
					
3. IMPLEMENTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY					
A. Sustainability		B. Capacity Assessment		C. Preparedness	
Does your territory allocate or channel financial and human resources to migration, displacement and development-related interventions, including coordination mechanisms? Have these efforts been institutionalised within specially mandated working groups, policies or laws?		Do service providers, including public servants, in your territory have the skills and competencies necessary to meet the needs of migrant and displaced populations?		Does your territory have any plans in place to deal with an increased inflow of persons to your territory as a result of conflict or other external factors such as natural or man-made disasters, development projects, etc.?	
If yes, how could greater sustainability be secured?	If no, what is inhibiting the allocation of such resources and development of such laws or policies and could any concrete steps be taken to secure these?	If yes, how can it be ensured that these capacities remain up-to-date and, if applicable rolled out to other local actors? Are the training methodologies used the most effective?	If no, what are the most critical skill gaps that exist and how could these be addressed?	If yes, do these plans comprehensively cover the various sectors and actors that may be affected by such flows?	If no, what is inhibiting such a plan from being developed and could any measures be taken to overcome this?
					

Policy And Practice					
4. MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY					
A. Migrants' Rights		B. Social Cohesion and Xenophobia		C. Diaspora Engagement	
Has your territory taken steps to increase migrants' and displaced persons' awareness of and access to a) the services available to them; and b) their rights (including access to justice)?		Has your territory taken steps to increase awareness of migrants' contributions to local development and social cohesion in general?		Does your territory engage with and offer any opportunities for diaspora actions for development?	
If yes, have these steps resulted in any concrete actions/initiatives, and, if so, could the effectiveness and reach of such initiatives be improved (e.g. by being evaluated) and how could this be achieved?	If no, what is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?	If yes, have these steps resulted in any concrete actions/initiatives? If so, could the effectiveness and reach of such initiatives be improved (e.g. by being evaluated) and how could this be achieved?	If no, what is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?	If yes, could the effectiveness and reach of such initiatives be improved (e.g. have they been evaluated) and how could this be achieved?	If no, what is inhibiting the engagement and offering of such opportunities and could any steps be taken to overcome this?
					
5. MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT					
A. Mainstreaming Migration into Development Plans/ Strategies		B. Inclusive Education		C. Inclusive Healthcare	
Does the local or regional development plan(s) or strategy recognise and integrate the linkages between migration, displacement and development?		Has your territory taken steps to address the implications of migration and displacement flows to and from your territory on education?		Has your territory taken steps to address the implications of migration and displacement flows to and from your territory on healthcare?	
If yes, to what extent have the migration related components of this plan been implemented?	If no, what is inhibiting migration and displacement from being incorporated and what steps could be taken to address this?	If yes, what are the remaining education-related needs of migrant populations and what steps could be taken to respond to these?	If no, what is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?	If yes, what are the remaining health-related needs of migrant populations and what steps could be taken to respond to these?	If no, what is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?
					
D. Inclusive Employment		E. Capacity Assessment		F. Preparedness	
Has your territory taken steps to address the implications of migration and displacement flows to and from your territory on employment?		Has your territory taken steps to address the implications of migration and displacement flows to and from your territory on sustainable local development (e.g. implications on infrastructure, waste management, access to energy and water, housing, amenities, transport, regeneration of vacant spaces)?		Has your territory taken steps in encouraging the coordination with migrants to convey accurate information on investment opportunities back home, and strengthen linkages between entrepreneurs in agri-business and migrant investors?	
If yes, what are the remaining employment-related needs in your territory and what steps could be taken to respond to these?	If no, what is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?	If yes, what are the remaining planning-related needs of migrant populations and what steps could be taken to respond to these?	If no, what is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?	If yes, could the effectiveness and reach of such initiatives be improved (e.g. have they been evaluated) and how could this be achieved?	If no, what is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?
					
G. Inclusive Investment			H. Environment and Climate Change		
Has your territory taken steps to facilitate the productive investments of migrants, their families, and the diaspora?			Has your territory taken steps to assess the links between environmental factors, climate change and migration from and to the territory?		
If yes, what efforts are being made to ensure that these investments are sustainable?	What is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?		If yes, what steps could be taken to respond to migration and development challenges associated with environmental and climate change?	If no, what is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?	
					

Mapping the Local Context

[1]

Understanding the local context through data collection, needs assessments, and institutional mapping, allows for the mainstreaming process to be adapted and thus relevant to the migration and development-related needs and opportunities of the territory in focus.

Indicator Relevance

Having sufficient data or other forms of evidence on migration trends is an essential building block in creating evidence-based strategies, policies and interventions. Before effective strategies, policies and interventions can be made, evidence needs to be compiled. Migration data or evidence can be collected through tools such as Community-Based Monitoring Systems or through informal coordination mechanisms used by both national and local governments to share data. Taking into consideration the migration patterns and trends illustrated by such data, government officials can better understand where to prioritise their migration and displacement-related efforts. Moreover, the data can be used as evidence to secure sources of funding and create political momentum, which in turn, increases the likelihood of a successful intervention. Collecting data on the impacts of migration-related trends at the local level adds to the global body of knowledge on the impacts of the migration and development nexus and is a critical prerequisite in creating evidence-based policies.

Does your territory have a way to collect or collate evidence on the impacts of migration and displacement in your local context, including evaluations of interventions, and does this take sex, age, skill level, administrative status and other intersecting factors into consideration?

IF YES

Is this data or evidence used to inform policies and decision-making and is it gathered systematically or on an ad-hoc basis?

IF NO

What are the factors inhibiting the collection or collation of evidence on the impacts of migration and displacement in your local context and how can these be overcome?

Good Practice Examples

As an example of good practice in obtaining migration-related evidence, under the auspices of the Quinte Local Immigration Partnership Framework (Canada), multiple online surveys were developed and administered to learn about the characteristics and needs of migrants. These surveys sought to identify service gaps, challenges and opportunities experienced by migrants.²²

²² IOM and JMDI, *White Paper: Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond* (Geneva, Switzerland, IOM, 2015). Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/white-paper_mainstreaming.pdf

In the Calabarzon region in the Philippines, a Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) was introduced which provides local-level census data on poverty indicators, detailed measurement of various poverty dimensions, and the identification of householders that are poor by dimension. The CBMS in Calabarzon also contains information about migration households.²³

Further Information

More information on how to obtain migration-related data and evidence at the local level can be found in the ‘My JMDI Toolbox’ and online version ‘My JMDI e-Toolbox’ under Topic 3 of Module 1; JMDI’s case study “Collecting Data at the Local Level to Enhance Migration Management for Development”; Grdr’s “Note on Capitalization of Municipal Migration Profiles”; the “Guide in Generating Local Migration Data” developed under the JMDI in the Philippines; and UNHCR’s good practice portal “Good practices for urban refugees database to support professionals working with urban refugees.”

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



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

²³ JMDI, *Mainstreaming Migration and Development in Local Governance: Roadmap for Local Governments and Experiences from Region 4A-CALABARZON* (2016). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

Indicator Relevance

A needs assessment is an accepted good practice in the process of local development that allows policy makers to identify and prioritise migration, displacement and development interventions based on the most pressing needs as identified by community members, including migrants themselves. Since migratory trends vary by location, and are dependent on a number of interconnected factors, this is an important first step in creating evidence-based policy and can be used to design locally appropriate interventions, to secure financing and to create political momentum, which in turn, increase the likelihood of a successful migration-related intervention. A needs assessment is a critical prerequisite in achieving policy coherence for sustainable development as it identifies the gaps or incoherence in existing provisions that may undermine development objectives. Needs assessments allow territories to clearly visualise where resources and attention are most needed. Only once such a step is complete can strategies, policies or interventions be accurately created or designed to better address the challenges and opportunities that migration brings.

Has your territory conducted a multi-sectoral needs assessment to identify the requirements of various migrant populations (including diaspora members, displaced persons, immigrants, return migrants, etc.) and does this take age, sex and skill level into account?

IF YES

Which needs emerged as most critical? What steps need to be taken to address these?

IF NO

What are the factors inhibiting the needs assessment from being conducted? How could these be overcome?

Good Practice Example

One concrete way of conducting a needs assessment is through the development of territorial profiles. Municipalities throughout Senegal have developed and validated territorial migration profiles to enable local authorities to better understand and engage with migrants, and to develop policies that respond to the real needs of their migrant populations.

The particular experience in the region of Sedhiou in generating territorial migration profiles through a participatory approach, which engaged local authorities, CSOs and migrants' communities, has been well documented.²⁴

Further Information

More information on needs assessment can be found in JMDI's case study "Developing Territorial Migration Profiles for Effective Migration and Development Policies"; the Alameda County Public Health Department's "Handbook for Participatory Community Assessments"; and UNHCR's "Needs Assessment for Refugee Emergencies" (NARE).

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



17.14 - "Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development."

²⁴ JMDI, "Developing Territorial Migration Profiles for Effective Migration and Development Policies," *Case Study #12* (2017). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

Indicator Relevance

It is not only within governments that individuals encounter migration related challenges and opportunities. The range of actors working on migration is diverse. Institutional mapping is a powerful tool that allows practitioners in the field of migration, displacement and development to identify key actors relevant to the objective of mainstreaming migration and development and to map their interactions, interests and sources of power. Such information is invaluable in designing migration-related strategies, plans, or interventions since it ensures that there are no overlaps or contradictions between the interventions of different actors that may results in incoherence. Furthermore, it allows actors to work together in a ‘whole of society’ manner, avoiding duplication and pursuing synergies together. Only once such a step is complete can territories clearly visualise which actors need to be involved in the migration-related strategies, policies or interventions designed to address the issues identified in the needs assessment. Institutional mapping is a critical prerequisite in achieving policy coherence for sustainable development.

Has your territory conducted an institutional mapping to determine which main actors are currently involved or should be involved in migration and displacement issues to explore possible synergies and complementarities achieved between stakeholders?

IF YES

Which institutions emerged as most critical? What steps need to be taken to ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders?

IF NO

What are the factors inhibiting the institutional mapping from being conducted and how could these be overcome?

Good Practice Examples

The types of actors involved in migration and development issues will vary by territory but could include any of the following actors: local and regional authorities; the general public; local- and national-level non-governmental institutions and organisations (including diaspora NGOs); local and national media; local/national academic sector; citizen groups and associations including diaspora groups; private sector - including migrant entrepreneurs; migrant individuals; national authorities; and international development actors.

Further Information

More information on conducting an institutional mapping can be found in JMDI's handbook "Migration for development: A Bottom-up approach" and in the 'My JMDI Toolbox' under Module 2.

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



17.14 - "Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development."

Engagement and Coordination

[2]

For institutionalising a mainstreaming process that is inclusive and holistic, multi-stakeholder engagement, civil engagement and coordination are essential. Engagement and coordination not only encourage equal participation, accountability and transparency, but also help to ensure that the voices of migrants and displaced persons are incorporated into the policies and programmes that affect them directly.

Indicator Relevance

Multi-stakeholder engagement is an established best practice in the migration mainstreaming process, as well as mainstreaming processes more generally. At the local level, the engagement of various actors is critical to streamline different views and perspectives in order to create a mainstreaming culture that is inclusive and holistic in nature. Such relationships work to contextualise the mainstreaming process within international migration conventions and dialogues, regional processes, national migration legislation and priorities, and the local atmosphere concerning migration trends and responses. Taking into consideration the needs and abilities of such a variety of actors increases the applicability and effectiveness of migration mainstreaming outputs and raises the chance for successful implementation. To successfully implement migration and development programming at the local level, there must be buy-in and institutional/ political support. Multi-stakeholder Groups (MSGs) are one example of such support. Multi-stakeholder engagement at the local level encourages equal participation, accountability and transparency among various sectors involved in migration and displacement issues. It is critical in the successful design and implementation of migration and development related-interventions because if not all actors are involved and considered when developing such interventions, important viewpoints are likely to be excluded and implementation will be difficult due to a lack of buy-in and enthusiasm outside of the public sector.

Does your territory engage the following actors in the processes of migration and displacement-related policy/ intervention design, implementation and evaluation?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| → Local NGOs | → Migrant/diaspora organisations |
| → Chamber of commerce | → Trade unions |
| → Local academic bodies | → Prominent local employers |
| → Sector-relevant stakeholders | → Banks or other financial institutions |
| → Women's organisations | → Other |

IF YES

How efficient is this process and what steps could be taken to improve engagement?

IF NO

What is inhibiting their engagement and what concrete steps could be taken to improve multi-stakeholder engagement?

Good Practice Examples

The Human Mobility Units of the Provincial Governments of Imbabura and Pichincha, Ecuador bring together more than 70 stakeholders including public and private institutions, CSOs and international organisations at the provincial level. The Units are charged with overseeing migration mainstreaming efforts as well as providing specific services to migrants and displaced persons to ensure their integration and social cohesion in general among society. Having been recognised as a good practice at the national level, efforts are underway to replicate this model in other provinces.

In the Philippines, several regions such as Calabarzon, Bicol and Western Visayas, feature a multi-stakeholder and multi-level group called a Committee on Migration and Development (CMD) that is involved in implementing migration and development programming and initiatives. These CMDs are comprised of regional and local government offices, as well as representatives from private companies, academia, NGOs and migrant organisations.²⁵ Within the region are the provinces, cities and municipalities which also have their corresponding CMD. At the regional level, the CMDs support municipalities and implement their mainstreaming efforts while coordinating the experience of the local level with the national level actors, fostering multi-level coordination for enhanced effectiveness and policy coherence.

Further Information

More information on how to conduct local consultations in the context of migration can be found in the 'My JMDI Toolbox' under Module 2; JMDI case studies "Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for Migration and Local Development", "Ensuring Vertical Policy Coherence in Migration and Development through Strategic Coordination Mechanisms" and "Establishing Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue to Mainstream Migration into Local Development Planning"; and GRDR's "Municipal Consultation."

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



17.14 - "Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development."

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

17.17 - "Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships."

²⁵ JMDI, *Mainstreaming Migration and Development in Local Governance: Roadmap for Local Governments and Experiences from Region 4A-CALABARZON* (2016). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

Indicator Relevance

Civic engagement of migrants and displaced persons in their territories of destination is crucial to ensure that their needs and interests are considered across policies that will affect or are developed specifically for them. Lack of such engagement can lead to the development of incoherent and ineffective policies. In addition, inclusion of migrants in policy-making helps build trust between policy-makers, migrant communities and other parts of the population and can enhance migrants' ownership and willingness to cooperate with and support the implementation of the policies. Such civic engagement of migrants will go far in efforts to 'leave no one behind'. Indeed, this increases the representativeness of the territory's institutions and strengthens democratic institutions, which in turn promotes the rule of law and equal access to justice.

Does your territory offer any opportunities for civic engagement for migrants and displaced persons? Such as:

- Participation in special representative bodies
- Voting rights for non-citizens in local elections
- If non-citizen voting is prohibited within the national context, other forms of political participation or engagement
- Encouragement of migrant associations and trade union representation

IF YES

What further steps, if any, could be taken to improve civil engagement opportunities for migrants and displaced persons?

IF NO

What is inhibiting the offering of such opportunities and could any steps be taken to overcome this?

Good Practice Examples

In Italy, several regions and municipalities have created consultative immigrant bodies (*consulta immigrati*) which are designed to give a voice to migrants who do not have official voting rights, but who still represent part of the social fabric of the communities. In the Bolzano Autonomous Province, all non-European migrants who have no right to vote have the *de facto* right to participate and speak at municipal council meetings, as long as they are over 18 years old, hold regular status and have no criminal record. The president of the council, elected by the members, has the right to participate and speak at municipal council meetings, on all the issues raised during meetings, and to therefore influence local

decision-making. The council of immigrants also has a role in supporting projects and initiatives related to integration.

In Vaud, Switzerland, the Canton-level Immigrants Consultative Committee (CCCI) acts as an extra-parliamentary body that participates in decisions on migration and integration. The Committee is comprised of migrant community representatives.²⁶

Further Information

More information on promoting civic engagement in the context of migration can be found in 'My JMDI Toolbox' or online version 'My JMDI e-Toolbox' under Topic 4 of Module 3; the European Commission's "Promoting Immigrants' Democratic Participation and Integration"; and the FRA's "Together in the EU – Promoting the Participation of Migrants and their Descendants."

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



4.7 - "Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development."



10.2 - "By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status."



16.3 - "Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all."

16.6 - "Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels."

16.7 - "Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels."

16.10 - "Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements."

16.B - "Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development."

26 JMDI, *My JMDI Toolbox* (2015). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

Indicator Relevance

Effective coordination between public actors working at different levels on issues of migration, displacement and development is critical in ensuring harmony and synchronisation in migration-related policies and interventions. Coordination mechanisms can ensure that up-to-date information on migration trends, service gaps and stakeholder interests can be accessed by all. When all relevant public actors have access to a shared knowledge base, the resulting migration-related plans, policies and interventions are more likely to be complementary in nature and will better serve migrant communities. Coordination among public actors working on migration, displacement and development issues is a critical prerequisite in achieving policy coherence for sustainable development, as the open communication of objectives, requirements, obstacles, competencies and current trends is necessary to create a common and overarching goal for all public actors to work towards.

Is there a mechanism or structure for coordinating responses to migration and displacement issues? Such as:

- between different departments within your territory (horizontal, between different departments or offices within the same LGU)
- between your territory and other localities in the country (e.g. sister city, twinning arrangement, etc.)
- between different levels of government (vertical, between local, regional and national governments)

IF YES

Could this mechanism be strengthened to encourage a greater level of coordination and, if so, how?

IF NO

What are the factors inhibiting vertical and/or horizontal coordination between different actors and what steps could be taken to overcome these?

Good Practice Examples

The Programme to Support Local Development Initiatives (PAIDEL) was designed initially to accompany recent decentralisation policies in Mauritania, Mali and Senegal. Through tailored/ adapted local development processes, the programme allows various stakeholders including private, public and local actors, as well as nationals, to actively participate in the conception, implementation and monitoring of development strategies carried out by local authorities. The programme also includes activities in France that support co-development initiatives led by

migrants coming from Senegal's River Basin, thus engaging diaspora as well.²⁷

As another good practice in promoting coordination between different actors, the municipality of Upala, Costa Rica utilised a Network of Female Promoters to create, through the help of numerous actors, a support centre for migrants.²⁸

Further Information

More information on how to effectively coordinate between different actors can be found in the 'My JMDI Toolbox' and online version 'My JMDI e-Toolbox' under Module 2.

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



17.14 - "Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development."

17.17 - "Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships."

²⁷ GRDR, *Le développement économique local : territoire, filières et entrepreneuriat* (2014). Available from suivante http://www.grdr.org/IMG/pdf/Guide_DEL_version_finale_bd.pdf

²⁸ JMDI (2017): "Managing Migration and Development through Inter-Governmental Coordination." *Case Study #11*. Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

Implementation and Sustainability

[3]

To ensure the sustainable implementation of the migration mainstreaming process, sufficient funds and human resources should be allocated; permanent migration and development working groups established; capacity building of public servants strengthened; and preparedness for migratory changes considered. These measures enable interventions to be more nuanced, targeted, and effective.

Indicator Relevance

Earmarking or channelling specified funds and human resources towards the creation and implementation of migration, displacement and development-related structures, plans, policies or interventions is necessary to ensure viability and sustainability. Sources of such resources may vary, with both domestic and external resources being subject to changing priorities and a volatile political environment. Accordingly, creative and innovative attempts at securing resources to address migration, displacement and development issues are essential in ensuring the success of related programming and policy coherence. Beyond this, what can further ensure sustainability is the institutionalisation of mainstreaming efforts through policies and establishing permanent working groups that can outlast electoral mandates.

Does your territory allocate or channel financial and human resources to migration, displacement and development-related interventions, including coordination mechanisms? Have these efforts been institutionalised within specially mandated working groups, policies or laws?

IF YES

How could greater sustainability be secured?

IF NO

What is inhibiting the allocation of such resources and development of such laws or policies and could any concrete steps be taken to secure these?

Good Practice Examples

In 2012, in the scope of the Activity Plan and Municipal Budget, a Fund for Social Emergency (FES5) was created in Lisbon, Portugal. This fund is essentially an emergency fund that provides financial support to Private Institutions for Social Solidarity who work in the municipality of Lisbon and who, in time of crisis, suffer an increase in demand and a decrease in their capacity to respond. The Municipal Government, through the use of this fund, supported the Portuguese Council for Refugees to relieve the demands generated in the Reception Centre for Refugee Children.²⁹

²⁹ Teresa Juzwiak, *Migrant and Refugee Integration in Global Cities: The Role of Cities and Businesses, Case Study Report on Lisbon, Portugal*. The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration, United Nations University (UNU-MERIT) and Maastricht University (2014). Available from <http://thehagueprocess.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/LisbonTHP.pdf>

In the Philippines, and thanks to the efforts of the JMDI, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) issued an executive order instructing all NEDA regional offices to establish a committee on migration and development to facilitate the passage of local development plans and policies. These committees have led to the institutionalisation of migration into regional and local development planning, ensuring coherence among various migration and development-related policies and programmes being implemented by different regional and local entities. In addition, these committees have supported the replication of the migration management model across the different regions of the Philippines.

Further Information

More information on sustainability can be found in the JMDI case studies “Ensuring Vertical Policy Coherence in migration and Development through Strategic Coordination Mechanisms” and “Integrating Migration into Decentralised Cooperation Dynamics”; JMDI’s “Guidelines on Integrating Migration into Decentralised Cooperation for Enhanced Migration Management for Local Development”; GIZ’s handbook “Migration tools – Options for sustainability”; and the ITC-ILOs open online course “Crowdfunding for Development.”

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



17.3 - “Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.”

17.5 - “Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.”

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

Indicator Relevance

Equipping public servants with the tools and skills necessary to effectively design and implement strategies, policies and interventions is essential in achieving migration, displacement and development goals. Mastery of topical issues such as migrant rights and cultural sensitivity, along with practical project management skills, ensures that public servants are able to create policies and interventions that are nuanced, targeted and needs-based and that they are able to implement them in a skillful and effective manner. However, beyond this, while policies and strategies can be well-designed on paper, if they do not match the relevant competencies of service providers, policies can still fail in the implementation stage. For example, ensuring that local public servants can speak the languages of immigrant communities would enhance their access to services while also building stronger qualitative links between these communities and local authorities. Ensuring that local public officials are competent in areas of project design and implementation, budgeting, migration and development, intercultural communication and human rights, among other topics, is critical in creating effective policy-based solutions to current migration and development issues.

Do service providers, including public servants, in your territory have the skills and competencies necessary to meet the needs of migrant and displaced populations? Such as:

- cultural and gender sensitivity
- knowledge of migrants' rights
- knowledge of the (inter)national policy framework governing migration
- knowledge of how migration affects the territory (socially, demographically, economically and culturally), including through diaspora engagement
- knowledge of living conditions and challenges faced by migrants and their families living in the territory and how these experiences of women and men might differ
- knowledge of the particular languages spoken by migrants in the territory

IF YES

How can it be ensured that these capacities remain up-to-date and, if applicable, rolled out to other local actors? Are the training methodologies used the most effective?

IF NO

What are the most critical skill gaps that exist and how could these be addressed?

Good Practice Examples

In localities in Morocco, the MDCD (Migration Developpement Citoyennete et Democratie) trains political representatives and technical personnel on the difficulties faced by returnees in Morocco in accessing their retirement benefits earned abroad.³⁰

In the region of Los Santos, Costa Rica, public servants are given lessons on the indigenous language Ngäbe-Buglé in order to increase the access of indigenous trans-border communities to public services in the areas of health, education and employment. Clearer communication between immigrant groups and service providers can lead to a higher quality of services, as well as a higher usage of services provided to target populations.³¹

Further Information

More information on capacity assessments can be found in the ‘My JMDI Toolbox’ and on-line version ‘My JMDI e-Toolbox’; JMDI Final Country Reports; and IOM’s “International Migration and Development Training Modules.”

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



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

17.14 - “Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.”

³⁰ IOM and JMDI, *White Paper: Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond* (Geneva, Switzerland, IOM, 2015). Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/white-paper_mainstreaming.pdf

³¹ JMDI, “Breaking Language Barriers to Strengthen Migrant Inclusion,” *Case Study #10*. Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

Indicator Relevance

Historical trends show that large movements of migrants and displaced persons are difficult to predict and that territories are often grossly unprepared for the arrival of such populations. This unpreparedness can result in a shortage in essential services such as housing, education, healthcare, and legal services for newcomers creating tensions with existing populations. Accordingly, the creation of preparatory plans for increased inflows of migrants and displaced persons and the linkage of such plans to sectoral policies works to increase coherence in policies at both the territorial and national level. Having a plan or strategy in place to deal with rapid changes in migration trends at the local level works to facilitate safe and orderly migration and ensures that the territory is prepared to uphold the rights of migrants even in times of crisis.

Does your territory have any plans in place to deal with an increased inflow of persons to your territory as a result of conflict or other external factors such as natural or man-made disasters, development projects, etc.?

IF YES

Do these plans comprehensively cover the various sectors and actors that may be affected by such flows?

IF NO

What is inhibiting such a plan from being developed and could any measures be taken to overcome this?

Good Practice Examples

100 Resilient Cities Platform and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) has supported the City of Amman, Jordan in ensuring that the city's upcoming Resilience Strategy is more mindful of the needs of migrants and displaced persons. Support was provided through data collection, site visits, and organised workshops, which later informed recommendations on what critical elements to include in the strategy. Following the recommendations received, the Greater Amman Municipality chose to create an urban resilience research centre to collect and analyse relevant data on marginalised groups, such as migrants and displaced persons, with a special attention on women and girls. Additionally, the City of Amman has made efforts to promote multicultural encounters so that native and migrant populations are able to interact on a daily basis.

The city has also promoted the entrepreneurship of migrants and displaced persons by offering co-working spaces and centres where they can go to learn about business registration and employment opportunities.³²

Further Information

More information on preparedness can be found in the UNHCR's "Handbook for Planning and Implementing Development Assistance for Refugee Programmes"; the Global Shelter Cluster's self-learning course "More Than Just a Roof: An Introduction to Shelter Programming"; and 100 Resilient Cities' "Global Migration: Resilient Cities at the Forefront – Strategic Actions to Adapt and Transform our Cities in an Age of Migration".

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



3.D - "Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks."



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



11.B - "Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels."

³² 100 Resilient Cities, *Global Migration: Resilient Cities in the Forefront* (2017). Available from <https://medium.com/resilient-cities-at-the-forefront>

Policy and

Practice

Given the diversity of local experiences, these indicators include various action points that are critical for developing a policy and practice that is coherent with and supports the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Indicators in this section address issues such as social cohesion, migrant rights, empowerment of migrants and displaced persons, diaspora engagement, inclusive education, inclusive employment, inclusive healthcare, inclusive local planning and preparedness.

Migrants and Society

[4]

The extent to which migrants and displaced persons can integrate into society and thus contribute to development is directly linked to the extent to which their rights are guaranteed and upheld. As such, pathways for migrant inclusion forged by non-discrimination can benefit both territories of origin and destination.

Indicator Relevance

The extent to which migrants and displaced persons can integrate into society and thus contribute to development is directly linked to the extent to which their rights are guaranteed and upheld. A human rights based approach to migration governance therefore puts migrants and their needs at the forefront and is an effective way to ensure their ability to contribute to development. Moreover, even if migrants and displaced persons are legally granted a variety of rights protecting their access to critical services, these rights can only be ensured if there is a level of awareness among migrants and displaced persons themselves about the protection that they grant. Accordingly, specific efforts taken by territories to increase access to and awareness of the services and rights available to them serve to empower migrants and displaced persons and equip them with the necessary tools to leverage the positive elements of migration. Rights provided to migrants are often based on the concepts of non-discrimination and equal access for all. By increasing awareness of and utilisation of the protections granted by such rights among migrant populations, non-discrimination and equality are fostered in accordance with the principle of ‘leaving no one behind’.

Has your territory taken steps to increase migrants’ and displaced persons’ awareness of and access to a) the services available to them; and b) their rights (including access to justice)? Services could include:

- Firewalls (to ensure access to services such as health, education, justice regardless of status)
- Gender-based violence prevention and response services
- Information services, e.g. migrant resource centres
- Language training
- Services for victims of human trafficking
- Specialised post-arrival orientation services
- Specialised pre-departure services
- Other

IF YES

Have these steps resulted in any concrete actions/initiatives, and, if so, could the effectiveness and reach of such initiatives be improved (e.g. by being evaluated) and how could this be achieved?

IF NO

What is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?

Good Practice Examples

The municipality of New York City created the free Identification Document (ID) of New York City for all city residents. This ID card grants residents access to municipal services and valid identification and is granted to all residents, including homeless persons and undocumented migrants.³³

In Upala, Costa Rica, which borders with neighbouring Nicaragua, cross-border migration occurs whereby many people because of work or any other reason live life on both sides of the border. This situation is challenging because legal vacuums can make basic services and rights not accessible to this population, given that their migratory status is categorised as irregular and they lack proper documentation. Thus, the JMDI has supported the creation of the Cross Border Mobility Management Model which provides cross-border workers and citizens with a special identification and status that provides them with equal access to services such as health, education and labour market insertion.

Further Information

More information on how to ensure migrant rights can be found in JMDI's case studies "An Integral Model for the Management of Cross Border Mobility", "Ensuring the Provision of Services through Migrant Resource Centres" and "Protecting the Rights of Migrant and Cross-Border Women"; the 'My JMDI Toolbox' and online version 'My JMDI e-Toolbox' under Topic 5 of the Core Module; IOM's "Running an Effective Migrant Resource Centre: A Handbook for Practitioners"; and the OSCE, IOM, and ILO's "Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination."

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



1.4 - "By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance."



3.8 - "Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all."

³³ IOM and JMDI, *White Paper: Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond* (Geneva, Switzerland, IOM, 2015). Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/whitepaper_mainstreaming.pdf



10.2 - “Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.”

10.3 - “Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.”



16.3 - “Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.”

16.6 - “Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.”

16.9 - “Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.”

16.B - “Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.”

Indicator Relevance

Social cohesion, commonly defined with outcomes such as solidarity, common values, strong social networks and disparity reduction, is of increased relevance for territories experiencing both inward and outward flows of migrants and displaced persons. Encouraging social cohesion within communities through channels such as anti-discrimination initiatives and community events helps to promote inclusion, equal opportunities and integration. Newcomers and locals alike are likely to be more prosperous and have better well-being in a cohesive society, as they can benefit from the peace and support it offers. Accordingly, specific efforts taken by territories at building a cohesive society will in turn support migrants' rights.

Has your territory taken steps to increase awareness of migrants' contributions to local development and social cohesion in general?*
Such as:

- Organising cultural events
- Anti-discrimination initiatives
- Open-houses or community days at migrant centres or asylum seeker centres

***Special consideration should be given to groups of persons that face intersecting forms of discrimination based on factors such as sex, age, religion and ethnicity.**

IF YES

Have these steps resulted in any concrete actions/initiatives? If so, could the effectiveness and reach of such initiatives be improved (e.g. by being evaluated) and how could this be achieved?

IF NO

What is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?

Good Practice Examples

In the Province of Pichincha, Ecuador, the Provincial Government's Human Mobility Unit promotes social cohesion through four strategic axes: (i) provision of care and reception to those in need; (ii) promoting economic inclusion of migrants; (iii) carrying out research and (iv) political lobbying and encouraging social participation. With regards to the latter

axe, the Unit has been carrying out a successful awareness raising campaign to generate empathy and understanding in the local population with regards to migrants and displaced persons and promote the recognition of and appreciation of diversity. It achieves this by developing education and promotional products through books, radio stories, working with migrant and non-migrant youth through peer education and hosting mass events in public spaces. All of this serves to highlight the rights of migrants and displaced persons and their positive contributions to society.

Demokrati for Barns Framtid (DBF) promotes the integration of children aged five and up into local Swedish community by creating meeting points for different groups through various activities, including both social and educational activities, and using them to engage migrant youth. The goals of this programme are to facilitate learning, personal development and social inclusion in the migrant youth community. The activities promote togetherness, an understanding of human rights, democracy, (racial and gender) equality, leadership and social responsibilities, and an understanding of Swedish society. They involve migrant and Swedish youth, as well as their parents in activities, which include swimming lessons, homework assistance, international gatherings, seminars and sporting events.³⁴

The “Casa Comunitária da Mouraria” project, directly supported by the municipal government of Lisbon, Portugal, aims at the social inclusion of vulnerable populations. This is done through Portuguese language courses, the renovation of buildings and the integration of migrant and refugee populations. One of the programme’s goals is to create closer relationships between neighbourhoods and the municipality.³⁵

Further Information

More information on promoting social cohesion can be found in JMDI’s case studies “Combating Racism and Xenophobia through Awareness Raising and Multiculturalism” and “Mitigation of Caste-Based and Ethnic Exclusion in Rural Areas through Migration and Development”; the ‘My JMDI Toolbox’ and online version ‘My JMDI e-Toolbox’ under Module 5; and the Australian Human Rights Commission’s handbook “Building Social Cohesion in Our Communities”.

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



1.4 - “By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.”

34 JMDI, *My JMDI Toolbox* (2015). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

35 Teresa Juzwiak, *Migrant and Refugee Integration in Global Cities: The Role of Cities and Businesses, Case Study Report on Lisbon, Portugal*. The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration, United Nations University (UNU-MERIT) and Maastricht University (2014). Available from <http://thehagueprocess.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/LisbonTHP.pdf>



10.2 - “Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.”

10.3 - “Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.”



11.B - “Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.”



16.B - “Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.”

Indicator Relevance

Diaspora engagement is multi-faceted and can take many forms; however, it is widely agreed upon that such engagement can have beneficial potential for both territories of origin and destination. Migrant populations abroad may not only remit money to their territories of origin, but may also act as philanthropists or investors in new and emerging industries and establish businesses in the territory of origin, which may act to encourage economic growth and development. Their knowledge and understanding of the territory of origin also allows diaspora members to act as a bridge between the two territories, connecting them. The efforts of the diaspora in both social and economic development work to place migration and displacement issues within the broader global development agenda.

Does your territory engage with and offer any opportunities for diaspora actions for development? Such as:

- Networking initiatives and platforms
- Investment facilitation
- Partnership promotion
- Decentralised cooperation partnerships
- Specialised funding
- Volunteer corps
- Specialised councils
- Other

IF YES

Could the effectiveness and reach of such initiatives be improved (e.g. have they been evaluated) and how could this be achieved?

IF NO

What is inhibiting the engagement and offering of such opportunities and could any steps be taken to overcome this?

Good Practice Examples

In localities throughout the Department of Morazán, El Salvador, enterprise programmes have been developed, providing technical and financial support from the diaspora to young entrepreneurs in the country. Specifically, opportunities of self-employment are created through the training of young people who are at risk of migrating irregularly and who have business potential. US-based El Salvadorian diaspora organisations are involved to increase

resource mobilisation and to allow for network expansion of the young entrepreneurs.³⁶

In the Province of Kasserine, Tunisia, a JMDI-supported project was launched to involve the Tunisian community of health workers in Tuscany in enhancing the quality of and access to health services in Kasserine through decentralised cooperation between the two regions. The Tunisian diaspora therefore provided knowledge transfer and training to enhance the capacities of health professionals in Kasserine as well as provided resources to refurbish and enhance the facilities of various clinics.

The State of Kerala is the only Indian state to include a Diaspora and Migration Strategy in its local development plan. The Strategy focuses on Non-Resident Keralites, return migrants and in-migrants and aims to create an enabling environment to integrate and empower migrants.³⁷

Further Information

More information on how to promote diaspora engagement can be found in the ‘My JMDI Toolbox’ and online version ‘My JMDI e-Toolbox’ under Module 3; JMDI’s case studies “Supporting Youth-Led Entrepreneurship with the Help of the Diaspora”, “Engaging Diaspora for Local Rural Development” and “Involving the Diaspora to Strengthen the Local Economy”; and IOM and MPI’s “Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diaspora in Development.”

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



8.3 - “Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.”

8.5 - “By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.”

8.6 - “By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.”



10.C - “Reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.”

36 JMDI, “Supporting Youth-led Entrepreneurship with the Help of Diaspora.” *Case Study #5* (2017). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

37 IOM and JMDI, *White Paper: Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond* (Geneva, Switzerland, IOM, 2015). Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/white-paper_mainstreaming.pdf



17.3 - “Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.”

17.5 - “Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.”

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

17.17 - “Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.”

Mainstreaming Migration and Displacement

[5]

Mainstreaming is an established good practice in creating policy coherence for migration and development. With the recognition that migration and displacement affect and are affected by policies from a range of sectors, the concept of mainstreaming migration has emerged as a process to insert migration as a parameter across different policy areas, such as education, infrastructure, and the environment.

Mainstreaming Migration and Displacement into Development Plans/Strategies

Indicator Relevance

Mainstreaming is an established good practice in creating policy coherence for migration and development. With the recognition that migration and displacement affect - and are affected by - policies from a range of policy sectors, the concept of mainstreaming migration has emerged as a process to insert migration as a parameter across different policy areas, through multi-stakeholder and multi-level mechanisms. By integrating migration factors into local development planning, migration becomes embedded in the broader development context of a territory (and nation) and synergies and interactions between migration and sectoral areas of development become apparent. This indicator represents one form of mainstreaming, which involves the insertion of migration as a relevant factor in local or regional development plans. However, a range of connections could be made, for example with agriculture, education, health, employment, tourism and so forth. Similarly, migration and displacement could also be integrated into sectoral strategy documents. This latter issue is covered in the remainder of this section for a set of selected sectors. While not exhaustive, users are encouraged to adapt the Guidelines to whichever sectors are of most relevance to the territory.

Does the local or regional development plan(s) or strategy recognise and integrate the linkages between migration, displacement and development?

Depending on contextual relevance, links could be made to:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| → Agriculture | → Health |
| → Education | → Industry |
| → Employment | → Investment |
| → Environment | → Trade |
| → Gender | → Tourism |
| → Governance | → Other |
| → Human Rights | |

IF YES

To what extent have the migration related components of this plan been implemented?

IF NO

What is inhibiting migration and displacement from being incorporated and what steps could be taken to address this?

Good Practice Examples

In the Bicol and Calabarzon Region of the Philippines, Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) – created via Executive Orders or Ordinances – strengthened mainstreaming efforts by providing holistic programmes and services for migrants and their families. These provided services minimise the social cost of migration and maximise its gains by ensuring safe and legal migration; timely and efficient processing of complaints and welfare concerns; and the promotion of the socio-economic development potential of migration. When set up at the local level, the efforts of the MRC can be better aligned with and feed into local development priorities for enhanced development impact since the local level is more tuned into the needs and lived realities of the migrant population.

Further Information

More information on mainstreaming migration can be found in JMDI and IOM’s “White Paper on Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond”; the ‘My JMDI Toolbox’ and online version ‘My JMDI e-Toolbox’; “The LGU Guide to Mainstreaming International Migration and Development in Local Development Planning and Governance” based on the JMDI-supported project in the Philippines; the GMG’s handbook “Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning”; OHCHR’s “Good Governance Practices for the Protection of Human Rights”; and OHCHR’s “Mainstreaming Human Rights into Development: Stories from the Field.”

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



10.3 - “Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.”



16B - “Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.”



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

17.14 - “Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.”

Indicator Relevance

The right to education is enshrined in Article 13c of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Furthermore, migrant children and adults may be more likely to face additional barriers to accessing inclusive and comprehensive education due to a possible irregular status, a lack of traditional social networks, or unfamiliarity with the education system or language of the host territory. Accordingly, specific efforts taken by territories to provide opportunities for access to education for migrants or displaced persons are coherent with the advancement of both migrant rights and the Sustainable Development Goals' commitment to leave no-one behind. At the same time, in local contexts that have high rates of emigration, schools and education centres can include migration and development topics in curricula to enhance awareness of both the positive and negative aspects of migration, ideally better preparing children to make an educated choice about migrating abroad. The SDGs draw attention to the importance of access to a quality education, including through open access and intercultural curricula, is critical in achieving education for all.

Has your territory taken steps to address the implications of migration and displacement flows to and from your territory on education? Such as:

- Providing access to primary, secondary and tertiary education regardless of status
- Making adjustments to teacher training, infrastructure or class sizes
- Language services
- Elimination of gender disparities in accessing and utilising the education system
- Ensuring that intercultural values, including respect of the principles of women empowerment and dignity for all, are integrated in the curricula

IF YES

What are the remaining education-related needs of migrant populations and what steps could be taken to respond to these?

IF NO

What is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?

Good Practice Examples

In the case of the Philippines, the country has acquired a strong “culture of migration” where planning to work or live overseas starts at an early age is extremely common. These trends have resulted in various challenges for the Philippines, such as brain drain, the emergence of dubious schools (or “fly-by-night” schools that produce fake certifications or diplomas) to respond to the demand of students planning to work abroad and the increasing dependency of families on remittances. The JMDI has supported the Region of Bicol to pioneer School-Based Programmes on migration and development. These programmes have seen the integration of migration and development into curricula and training of trainers to impart the courses, together with the creation of support systems for children of Overseas Filipinos in order to reduce the social, psychosocial and financial costs of migration for families with migrants. These support systems are composed of the provision of (i) guidance and counselling and other social services; (ii) financial literacy training to better manage remittances and investment and decrease dependency and (iii) mapping and organising of children of migrants so as to provide a support network and space for children of migrants to voice their concerns at school.

Additionally, the municipality of Hamburg runs the Parents on the Spot initiative, in which parents with a migrant background are trained on how the German school system works to enable them to play a more active role in their children’s education.³⁸ To do so, initial contact was made between actors in the German school system and the parents to build a trusting relationship between both. Then parents who were trained under the initiative were encouraged to become facilitators, passing along the obtained knowledge to their own social networks. Throughout this programme, an estimated total of 2,800 parents were reached.

Further Information

More information on promoting inclusive education can be found in JMDI’s case study “The Key Role of Academia in Supporting the Mainstreaming of Migration into Local Development Planning”; the ‘My JMDI Toolbox’ and online version ‘My JMDI e-Toolbox’ under Module 2; the European Civil Society for Education’s “Integrating Refugees and Migrants through Education”; and UNESCO’s “Policy Guidelines on Inclusion in Education.”

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals³⁹



4 - “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.”

4.1 - “Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes.”

38 JMDI, *My JMDI Toolbox* (2015). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

39 The linkages between the concept of inclusive education and the SDGs were informed by the briefing from ODI, “Education, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”

4.2 - “Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.”

4.3 - “Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.”

4.4 - “Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.”

4.5 - “Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.”

4.6 - “Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.”

4.A - “Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.”

4.B - “Substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries ... for enrolment in higher education.”

8.6 - “Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.”



Indicator Relevance

Migrants, especially undocumented or irregular migrants, who do not have access to inclusive and comprehensive health care services may experience higher maternal and infant mortality rates, more instances of preventable death, be disproportionately affected by epidemics such as AIDS, TB, and malaria, as well as mental health disorders. While critical from a human rights perspective, access to comprehensive health care is also economically beneficial as healthy individuals are more apt to contribute to sustainable growth and development. Migrants and displaced persons are at an increased risk of being excluded from comprehensive health care due to language barriers, or a possible lack of employment benefits or documentation.

Has your territory taken steps to address the implications of migration and displacement flows to and from your territory on healthcare? Such as:

- Offering gender-responsive and culturally sensitive services
- Offering mental health services
- Providing access to both primary and secondary health services for all regardless of legal status
- Containment of communicable diseases
- Offering comprehensive sexual and reproductive services

IF YES

What are the remaining health-related needs of migrant populations and what steps could be taken to respond to these?

IF NO

What is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?

Good Practice Examples

JMDI carried out a project entitled “Health for All” in the context of a pre-existing partnership between the regional authorities of Tuscany, Italy and Kasserine, Tunisia. This project aimed at improving access to social and health services for Tunisians living in Tuscany with emphasis on those from Kasserine and specifically women. Elements of the project included the organisation of workshops and exchange visits in Kasserine and Tuscany, in order to

facilitate knowledge transfer; as well as information campaigns aimed at Tunisian migrants in Tuscany and the rural population in Kasserine focusing on neonatal, maternal and infant health.⁴⁰

In Ecuador, the Provincial Government of Pichincha (GADPP) has integrated mental health into its migration management model by establishing complementary professional psychosocial support as part of the overall selection of services provided by the Human Mobility Unit. In the case of people that migrate or are displaced, the difficulty and complexity of the situations they face in the countries of origin or destination or during their journey may have led to destabilising psychosocial effects that need to be adequately addressed in order to improve their well-being and allow for their successful integration into the community. Indeed, it is important to recognise that mental health is an essential condition relating to the social, economic and cultural inclusion of migrants and displaced persons; yet it tends not to be part of the services provided to migrants and displaced persons. In Pichincha, psychosocial support is provided by a certified professional psychologist who is provided with suitable space to receive and support those in need, together with their families or friends. The selected psychologist has also undertaken his or her own migratory journey and is thus more sensitive to the needs of migrants and displaced persons.

Another example of inclusive healthcare is the Migrant Health Programme (Programme sante migrants) which is implemented by Geneva's University Hospital and provides asylum-seekers with linguistic translations, cultural mediation and transcultural psychiatric supervision.⁴¹

Further Information

More information on inclusive healthcare can be found in JMDI's case studies "Mental health: A Key Success Factor for Social Inclusion" and "Integrating Migration into Decentralised Cooperation Dynamics"; JMDI's Final Country Report for Tunisia; and the IOM's training manual "International Migration, Health and Human Rights".

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals⁴²



2.2 - "End all forms of malnutrition ... and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons."

40 JMDI, "Integrating Migration into Decentralised Cooperation Dynamics." *Case Study #4* (2017). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

41 Swiss Federal Office of Public Health, ICMPD, Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies – University of Neuchâtel, *Health Care for Undocumented Migrants in Switzerland* (2011). Available from https://www.unine.ch/files/live/sites/sfm/files/nouvelles%20publications/Booklet-Publikation_FINAL_03082011_A5.pdf

42 Olivia Tulloch, Fortunate Machingura and Claire Melamed, *Health, Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), (2016). Available from <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/10761.pdf>



3.2 - “End preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age.”

3.3 - “End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases.”

3.4 - “Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases.”

3.5 - “Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.”

3.8 - “Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, and access to quality essential health-care services.”



5.6 - “Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.”

Indicator Relevance

Migrants, especially undocumented or irregular migrants, may disproportionately experience exploitation or abuse in an employment situation in the form of low wages, harassment, intimidation or by being forced or coerced to work in conditions of modern day slavery. Migrants who do not enjoy equal pay and worker protections are less able to contribute positively to origin or destination societies. Furthermore, a lack of decent work opportunities can also be a driver of migration and, for those that remain behind, increase the likelihood of remittance dependency. As such, viable income-generating opportunities, adopted with a “whole-of-community” approach in localities of origin can decrease dependence on remittances and decrease relative deprivation. Accordingly, specific efforts taken by territories to provide opportunities for access to safe and meaningful employment are coherent with the advancement of migrant rights.

Has your territory taken steps to address the implications of migration and displacement flows to and from your territory on employment? Such as:

- Efforts to integrate or re-integrate migrants in the local economy through, for example, tackling brain drain or deskilling, vocational training, skills recognition, or entrepreneurship support
- Ensuring that linkages between labour markets, education and migration are considered
- Efforts to ensure decent work and social protection
- Ensuring that vulnerable workers, such as those in the care and domestic sectors, have the same rights and protections as all workers
- Efforts that promote financial literacy and inclusion especially, for those who do not traditionally access formal financial institutions, such as women

IF YES

What are the remaining employment-related needs in your territory and what steps could be taken to respond to these?

IF NO

What is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?

Good Practice Examples

In localities throughout Nepal, the JMDI supported the HOST Project which fostered the development of the local communities by enhancing the economic wellbeing of returned migrants, families affected by migration, and potential migrants through the establishment of homestay services. Homestays are community based residential sites for tourists. These homestays have paved the way for a growing tourism sector, which has also provided further employment and business opportunities for the overall community. To support this, capacity building in areas like tourism, environmental preservation, English language, hospitality, organic farming etc. were provided to a further 200 members of the community beyond those chosen and trained to run the 29 homestay households. As a result, there was a steady rise in household income (as each participating household made approximately 12,000 to 14,000 NPR) and the popularity and demand for homestays increased.

In Canada, the Toronto Region Immigrant Employment Council (TRIEC) works to improve access to employment for immigrants in the City of Toronto and surrounding region. The goals of TRIEC are to better enable migrants to use the skills, education and experience they bring with them to Canada. TRIEC is a multi-stakeholder council comprised of employers, post-secondary institutions, service providers, community organisations, regulatory bodies, and government (federal, provincial, and municipal). The Intergovernmental Relations Committee brings together representatives from different levels of government to share information and enhance coordination on the issue of immigrant employment.⁴³

In addition, the New Americans Small Business Series was started by the by the Mayor of Chicago. It consisted of a series of workshops to train and promote the creation and expansion of small businesses among immigrant communities. Four workshops are held annually to train immigrant small businessmen and women and guide them; this includes information on accessing available local, state and federal resources.⁴⁴

Further Information

More information on promoting inclusive employment can be found in JMDI's case studies "Harnessing the Local Rural Development Potential of Migration", "Migrants' Reception and Orientation Offices" and "Financial Literacy as a Key Factor in Harnessing the Development Potential of Remittances"; the 'My JMDI Toolbox' and online version 'My JMDI e-Toolbox' under Module 4; the UN HABITAT's training manual "Promoting Local Economic Development through Strategic Planning"; the ITC-ILO's training modules on "Labour Migration Policy and Management"; and the ITC-ILO's self-learning course "Formalisation of Informal Economic: Introduction to Concepts of Informality and Transition to Formality."

43 JMDI, *My JMDI Toolbox* (2015). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

44 Teresa Juzwiak, *Migrant and Refugee Integration in Global Cities: The Role of Cities and Businesses, Case Study Report on Lisbon, Portugal*. The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration, United Nations University (UNU-MERIT) and Maastricht University (2014). Available from <http://thehagueprocess.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/LisbonTHP.pdf>

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



3.9 - “Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.”



5.4 - “Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.”



8.3 - “Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.”

8.5 - “Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.”

8.6 - “Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.”

8.7 - “Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour.”

8.8 - “Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.”



10.2 - “By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status”

Indicator Relevance

While critical from a human rights perspective, access to affordable housing, safe and reliable transportation, and access to basic services is also a prerequisite for the development of a well-functioning locality. Arrivals or departures from a territory can increase or decrease demand for these services and, as such, taking migration into consideration in local plans is crucial in creating an effectively-run locality. Additionally, allowing migrants access to a full range of local services allows for quicker integration and gives migrants a better chance at positively contributing to the host society. Accordingly, specific efforts taken by territories to conduct local planning in a way that is inclusive of migrants are coherent with the advancement of both migrants' rights and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Has your territory taken steps to address the implications of migration and displacement flows to and from your territory on sustainable local development (e.g. implications on infrastructure, waste management, access to energy and water, housing, amenities, transport, regeneration of vacant spaces)?

IF YES

What are the remaining planning-related needs of migrant populations and what steps could be taken to respond to these?

IF NO

What is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?

Good Practice Examples

The Grand Hotel Cosmopolis, in Augsburg, Germany uses its space to combine refugee accommodation, artist's studios and open work spaces with a hotel offering culinary offerings from around the world. The underlying rationale of the project was to demonstrate that, in a modern urban society, different groups can live together in harmony in a relatively dense environment. The 'hotel' now serves as a multi-functional space acting as a meeting point, a community centre, a cultural centre, a museum, a local restaurant, and a multi-generational home to many.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Elaine McGregor and Nora J. Ragab, *The Role of Culture and the Arts in the Integration of Refugees and Migrants* (2016). Available from <https://migration.unu.edu/publications/reports/the-role-of-culture-and-the-arts-in-the-integration-of-refugees-and-migrants.html>

As an example of inclusive local planning, the municipality of Visby runs the programme Democracy for the Future of Children (Demokrati for Barns Framid), which promotes the integration of migrant children into the local Swedish community by creating meeting points and activities throughout the city to promote togetherness and an understanding of social responsibilities.⁴⁶

Further Information

More information on inclusive infrastructure can be found in Intercultural Cities' training manual "Building Inter-cultural Cities; Strategies with Citizens: The Community Based Results Accountability Approach"; Eurocities' "Integrating Cities – Mixities: Toolkit on Migrant Integration"; and Cities of Migration's resource platform, which includes various tools and resources on migrant integration.

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals⁴⁷



9.1 - "Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all."



11.1 - "By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums."

11.2 - "Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all ... with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations."

11.3 - "By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries."

11.A - "Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning."

⁴⁶ JMDI, *My JMDI Toolbox* (2015). Available from <http://www.migration4development.org/>

⁴⁷ ODI, *Sustainable cities: Internal migration, jobs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2016). Available from <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/10959.pdf>

Inclusive Agriculture and Food Security

Indicator Relevance

The central role of agriculture for local development is paramount. 75% of poor and food insecure people rely on agriculture and natural resources for a living.⁴⁸ Moreover, around 40% of migrants' remittances are sent to rural areas, reflecting the rural origins of a large share of international migrants. This benefits the agriculture economy, improves food security and generates employment opportunities at the local level, particularly for young people.⁴⁹ It is estimated that remittance receiving families invest in agriculture, thereby contributing to food security and rural development in many countries. Local economic growth and rural development expands when there is an efficient integration of migrant's investments into agricultural modernization and value chains, which support local markets, trade, jobs, and food sufficiency and positively contribute to the creation of job opportunities in territories of origin, especially in rural areas. This can be achieved by strengthening the capacity of rural financial and non-financial service providers, particularly by promoting services for agricultural production, as well as by linking diaspora communities with local entrepreneurs in agri-business.⁵⁰

Has your territory taken steps in encouraging the coordination with migrants to convey accurate information on rural investment opportunities back home, and strengthen linkages between entrepreneurs in agri-business and migrant investors?

IF YES

Could the effectiveness and reach of such initiatives be improved (e.g. have they been evaluated) and how could this be achieved?

IF NO

What is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?

48 FAO, *Migration, agriculture et développement rural : Affronter les causes profondes de la migration et exploiter son potentiel pour le développement* (2016). Available from <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6064e.pdf>

49 IFAD, *Sending Money Home: Contributing to the SDGs One Family at a Time* (2017). Available from <https://www.ifad.org/documents/36783902/4a5640d9-e944-4a8c-8007-a1bc461416e6>

50 IFAD, *Remittances, Investments, and the Sustainable Development Goals* (2017). <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/cdc84bb8-a1a0-4be5-8bf4-8040ec2cd992>

Good Practice Examples

Atikha, a Filipino NGO, has worked for the past seven years on mobilising diaspora resources for local development. Thanks to IFAD support, Atikha provided training to overseas Filipino workers (OFW) and their families, who expressed a desire to start their own businesses back in the Philippines. As a result of the training received, 2,000 OFWs and families pooled \$6 million in savings to invest in small businesses and in their local rural cooperative, creating 1,000 jobs in agriculture-related activities. In addition to maximising their own financial gains, these OFWs have become agents of change for themselves and their communities.

In the framework of the Diaspora Investment in Agriculture (DIA) Initiative⁵¹, IFAD supports the Somali AgriFood Fund⁵² - a seed capital matching investment fund focused on driving diaspora investments into Somali agriculture, fisheries, food processing and livestock sectors. Investment projects ranged from \$20,000 to \$250,000 through contributions from local business owners and the diaspora. In the third investment round, the AgriFood Fund's contribution was brought down to 20%, and applicants were put in contact with partner Somali banks to complete their financing. In two years, 14 businesses were created in all three regions of Somalia, through a leveraged fund of \$2.3 million and a total diaspora investment of \$1 million. Over 400 direct and indirect jobs were created.

Further Information

More information on the linkages between inclusive agriculture and food security, remittances and diaspora investment can be found in the IFAD publications “Sending Money Home: Contributing to the SDGs One Family at a Time”; “Migration and Transformative Pathways. A Rural Perspective”; and the IFAD’s Financing Facility for Remittances (FFR) webpage.⁵³

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



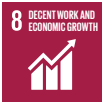
2.3 – “By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.”

2.A – “Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.”

⁵¹ IFAD, *Initiative d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora en faveur de l'agriculture* (DIA) (2016). Available from www.ifad.org/documents/10180/4fab1867-3435-4597-8968-80877b933faa

⁵² Somalia AgriFood Fund. Available from <http://somaliagrifood.org/>

⁵³ IFAD, “Financing Facility for Remittances,” 2017. Available from www.ifad.org/remittances



8.3 - “Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.”



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

17.17 - “Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.”

Indicator Relevance

Migrants invest in their territories of origin and destination in many ways. One of the most commonly referenced investments are built upon remittances. Indeed, migrant remittances are a source of capital for many developing countries. These remittances sent by diaspora are not only sent directly to family members to advance their personal wellbeing, but are also channelled towards productive investments and philanthropic endeavours. Apart from these money transfers, migrants also invest in their territories of origin through knowledge or skill transfers in order to support local development. Moreover, in their territories of destination, migrants are often entrepreneurial and create their own businesses that support the local economy. In fact, in many countries, immigrants have higher rates of business ownership than non-immigrants. Accordingly, specific efforts should be taken by territories of both origin and destination to provide opportunities for migrants to invest in their communities in meaningful ways in order to advance the opportunities of the migrants themselves as well as the local population.

Has your territory taken steps to facilitate the productive investments of migrants, their families, and the diaspora? Such as:

- Providing financial literacy training to migrants, the diaspora, and their families so that they can better channel their earnings toward productive savings or investment
- Recognising and validating the qualifications and skills of migrants
- Adopting an inclusive legal or regulatory framework for migrant investment
- Developing mechanisms to reduce the cost of sending remittance
- Informing migrants of local business needs and opportunities in territories of origin and destination
- Setting up support schemes to facilitate migrant investments

IF YES

What efforts are being made to ensure that these investments are sustainable?

IF NO

What is inhibiting such steps from being taken and could any measures be taken to overcome this?

Good Practice Examples

In the Surkhet and Kailali districts in Nepal, the JMDI supported a project to facilitate remittances in a safer manner in order to improve livelihoods. Financial literacy courses were provided to the families of migrant workers so that they could better manage their finances and invest in income-generating activities or development initiatives. To achieve this, the project partners introduced a door-to-door remittance transfer practice and conducted awareness raising and training programmes that facilitated the establishment of local micro-finance structures and cooperatives. To secure the usage of formal remittance channels and reduce exposure to theft, loss or exploitation, the project gave training on financial literacy to 300 households. In addition, the project worked with 3 Cooperatives, 1 Microfinance Company and 1 Remittance Transfer Company to introduce financial products and tailored money transfer mechanisms that are suitable for seasonal migrant families. These products and mechanisms have benefitted 758 people.

The JMDI supported project “Linking migrants, local authorities, investors and economic actors for local development” in the Regions of Diourbel, Thies, Kaolack and Louga in Senegal successfully created and strengthened a network of helpdesks, with 1 in each of the 4 targeted regions to maximise the benefits migration and promote migrant investments for local development. These helpdesks supported returned migrants and diaspora in implementing their development projects, paving the way to maximise the benefits of migration on local development in these regions. More specifically, the helpdesks provide technical support to potential entrepreneurs in designing and managing their projects and facilitating their access to funding. In total, 267 migrant entrepreneurs have been welcomed and supported by the helpdesks and 41 project documents have been finalised. In addition, over 1,000 Senegalese migrants in Brazil, France and Spain were directly informed of the support offered to migrant entrepreneurs by the Regional Development Agency of Diourbel through the helpdesks.

Further Information

More information on facilitating inclusive investment can be found in JMDI’s case studies “Financial Literacy Training as a Key Factor in Harnessing the Development Potential of Remittances” and “Supporting Youth-led Entrepreneurship with the Help of Diaspora”; the ‘My JMDI Toolbox’ and online version ‘My JMDI e-Toolbox’ under Module 3 and Module 4; and the BMZ’s “FReDI: Financial Literacy for Remittances and Diaspora Investments: A Handbook on Methods for Project Design.”

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



8.3 - “Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.”

8.6 - “By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.”

8.8 – “Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.”

8.10 – “Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.”



10.2 – “By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.”

10.7 – “Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.”

10.C – “By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.”



17.3 – “Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.”

17.5 – “Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.”

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

17.17 – “Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.”

Indicator Relevance

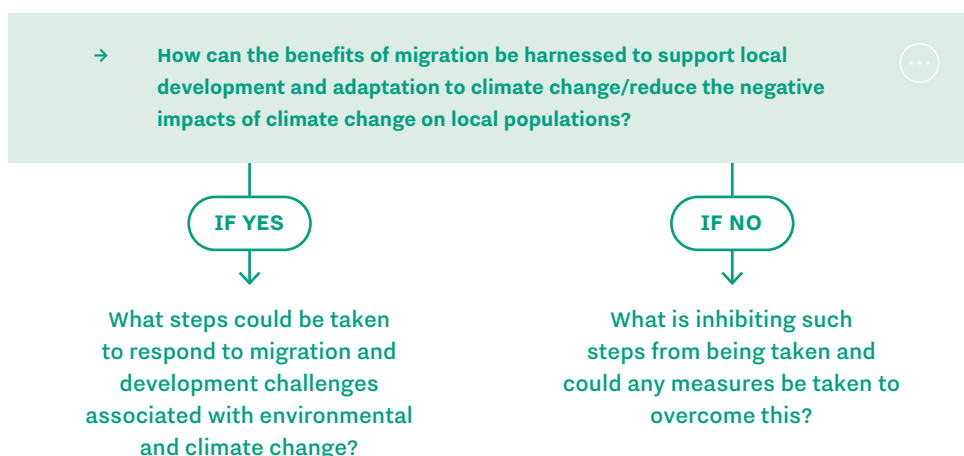
Environmental processes and climate change can have negative impacts on communities particularly exposed to their effects or dependent on natural resources. Poor and marginalised communities and individuals are particularly vulnerable in that context. The negative effects of environmental and climate change can lead to forced forms of migration and jeopardise development efforts at the local level by undermining the livelihoods and day to day lives of individuals and communities. At the same time, migration can also contribute to both climate change adaptation and sustainable development as people move out of harm's way, diversify their resources, and contribute to the local economies in both communities of origin and of destination through skills and competencies transfer, remittances and financial investments. In many instances, migrants and diaspora organisations support local climate change adaptation, environmental management and disaster risk reduction initiatives in their communities of origin. When developing or implementing migration and development policies and programmes, local and regional authorities must therefore factor in environmental and climate-related challenges and risks at play in their localities and promote opportunities for addressing these challenges through tailored migration and development strategies. Conversely, local environmental management and climate change adaptation policies and plans must take into consideration their links to migration and development strategies, to ensure a holistic approach to these interrelated phenomena and ensuing challenges.

Has your territory taken steps to assess the links between environmental factors, climate change and migration from and to the territory?

Specifically, have you considered the following:

- **Do environmental factors and/or climate change induce migration or displacement from and to the territory and what kind of challenges does this constitute for local development and livelihoods?**
- **What are the impacts of migration on the local environment and resources and how can they be mitigated?**
- **Is migration used as an adaptation strategy to environmental and climate change, and if so, how can it be supported?**





Good Practice Examples

In Morocco, Migration et Développement (M&D), a diaspora organisation founded in France in 1986 by immigrants from the Souss region, works with local communities, local authorities and governmental institutions in the Souss region to support participatory development projects addressing environmental challenges such as drought, desertification, and ecosystem degradation, among others. In addition to direct water, food or infrastructure interventions on the ground, M&D provides training in technical environmental management skills to local populations, thus empowering local actors to engage in sustainable agroecological practices in areas particularly affected by the adverse effects of environmental change. Such initiatives not only contribute to local adaptation to environmental and climate change, but also reduce the out-migration pressure in the affected areas by providing alternative local livelihood opportunities for the population, and in particular to the young generation. This example also illustrates particularly well the important contributions that migrants and diasporas can make to help their communities of origin respond to the challenges associated with climate change and environmental degradation.⁵⁴

Further Information

For further information on migration, environment and climate change and related topics, please see the “IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change” (IOM 2014), the “Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual (Facilitators’ Guide)” (IOM 2016); “The Atlas of Environmental Migration” (Ionesco, D., Mokhnacheva D., Gemenne F., 2017); and “A Toolbox: Planning Relocations in the Context of Disasters and Environmental Change” (Georgetown University, UNHCR, IOM, 2017). More information can also be found on migration, environment and climate change on IOM’s Environmental Migration Portal: www.environmentalmigration.iom.int.

⁵⁴ For more information in diaspora's support to local sustainable development and environmental initiatives in Morocco, see Alena Cierna, Renzo Costa and Erica Mazerolle Castillo, *How can diaspora investments support local sustainable development in Morocco: Applied Research Seminar Final Report* (2017).

Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals⁵⁵



1.5 – “By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.”



2.3 – “By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.”

2.4 – “By 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality.”



5.A – “Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.”



8.3 – “Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.”



10.7 – “Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.”



11.5 – “Reduce deaths and number of people affected and economic losses caused by disasters.”

11.A – “Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.”

⁵⁵ The linkages between the migration-environment-climate change nexus and the SDGs are outlined in Mach, E., *Implementation of the migration, environment and climate change-related commitments of the 2030 Agenda* (2017) and Banerjee, S. and A. Mishra (2017) “Migration and environmental change in the Sustainable Development Goals” in *Migration in the 2030 Agenda* (G. Appave, N. Sinha, eds.). IOM, Geneva. Available from <https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-2030-agenda>

11.B – “By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.”



13.1 – “Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.”

13.2 – “Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.”

13.3 – “Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.”

13.B – “Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.”

Annexes

Annex 1: Glossary of key terms

Term	Definition ¹
Asylum seeker	“A person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In case of a negative decision, the person must leave the country and may be expelled, as may any non-national in an irregular or unlawful situation, unless permission to stay is provided on humanitarian or other related grounds”
Capacity building	“Building capacity of governments and civil society by increasing their knowledge and enhancing their skills. Capacity building can take the form of substantive direct project design and implementation with a partner government, training opportunities, or in other circumstances facilitation of a bilateral or multilateral agenda for dialogue development put in place by concerned authorities. In all cases, capacity building aims to build towards generally acceptable benchmarks of management practices”
Diaspora	“A community of people who live outside their shared country of origin or ancestry but maintain active connections with it. A diaspora includes both emigrants and their descendants. While some people lose their attachment to their ancestral homeland, others maintain a strong connection to a place which their ancestors may have left generations ago” ²
Discrimination	“Discrimination is the selection for unfavourable treatment of an individual or individuals on the basis of: gender, race, colour or ethnic or national origin, religion, disability, sexual orientation, social class, age (subject to the usual conventions on retirement), marital status or family responsibilities, or as a result of any conditions or requirements that do not accord with the principles of fairness and natural justice” ³
Displacement	“The forced movement of people from their locality or environment and occupational activities. It is a form of social change caused by a number of factors, the most common being armed conflict. Natural disasters, famine, development and economic changes may also be a cause of displacement” ⁴
Emigration	“The act of departing or exiting from one State with a view to settling in another”
Forced migration	“A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects)”
Immigration	“A process by which non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement”

Term	Definition
Internally displaced person	“Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2.)”
Irregular migration	“Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorisation or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term “illegal migration” to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons”
Labour migration	“Movement of persons from one State to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment. Labour migration is addressed by most States in their migration laws. In addition, some States take an active role in regulating outward labour migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad.”
Migration	“The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification”
Refugee	A person who, “owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country. (Art. 1(A)(2), Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A(2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol). In addition to the refugee definition in the 1951 Refugee Convention, Art. 1(2), 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention defines a refugee as any person compelled to leave his or her country “owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country or origin or nationality.”



Term	Definition
	Similarly, the 1984 Cartagena Declaration states that refugees also include persons who flee their country “because their lives, security or freedom have been threatened by generalised violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violations of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order.”
Remittances	“Monies earned or acquired by non-nationals that are transferred back to their country of origin”
Return migrant	“People who return to their countries of origin after a period in another country” ⁵
Smuggling	“The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident” (Art. 3(a), UN Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000). Smuggling, contrary to trafficking, does not require an element of exploitation, coercion, or violation of human rights”
Trafficking in persons	“The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation” (Art. 3(a), UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000). Trafficking in persons can take place within the borders of one State or may have a transnational character”
Transit migrant	“There is no authoritative definition of “transit migration”; the term is commonly taken to mean the temporary stay of migrants in one or more countries, with the objective of reaching a further and final destination” ⁶
Undocumented migrant	“People who enter a country, usually in search of employment, without the necessary documents and permits” ⁷
Xenophobia	“At the international level, no universally accepted definition of xenophobia exists, though it can be described as attitudes, prejudices and behaviour that reject, exclude and often vilify persons, based on the perception that they are outsiders or foreigners to the community, society or national identity”

- 1 IOM, “Key Migration Terms,” 2017. Available from <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>
- 2 International Diaspora Engagement Alliance, *What is a Diaspora?* Available from <http://www.diasporaalliance.org/what-is-a-diaspora/>
- 3 UNESCO, “Discrimination,” 2017. Available from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/discrimination/>
- 4 UNESCO, “Displaced Person/Displacement.” Available from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/displaced-person-displacement/>
- 5 UNESCO, “Migrant/Migration.” Available from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/migrant/>
- 6 OHCHR, *Situation of Migrants in Transit* (2016). Available from http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/StudyMigrants/OHCHR_2016_Report-migrants-transit_EN.pdf
- 7 UNESCO, “Migrant/Migration,” 2017. Available from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/migrant/>

Annex 2: Glossary of acronyms

BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring System
CCCI	Canton-level Immigrants Consultative Committee
CMD	Committee on Migration and Development
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DBF	Demokrati for Barns Framtid
DIA	Diaspora Investment in Agriculture
EC	European Commission
ECPDM	European Centre for Development Policy Management
EU	European Union
GADPP	Provincial Government of Pichincha
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GMG	Global Migration Group
GRDR	Groupe de Recherche et de Réalisation pour le Développement Rural
ID	Identification Document
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ITC-ILO	International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FES5	Fund for Social Emergency
FFR	Financing Facility for Remittances
FRA	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
JMDI	UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative
KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
LGU	Local Government Unit
LRAs	Local and Regional Authorities
MDCD	Migration Développement Citoyenneté et Démocratie
MRC	Migrant Resource Centre
MSG	Multi-stakeholder Groups

NARE	Needs Assessment for Refugee Emergencies
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGO	Non-government Organisation
OHCHR	Office for the United Nations High Commissioner For Human Rights
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
OFW	Overseas Filipino Workers
PAIDEL	Programme to Support Local Development Initiatives
PICMD	Policy and Institutional Coherence for Migration and Development
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
THP	The Hague Process
UN	United Nations
UN Habitat	United Nations Agency for Human Settlements
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNU-GCM	United Nations University Institute on Globalization, Culture and Mobility
UNU-MERIT	United Nations University – Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology

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The UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI) has created this set of “Guidelines on Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning” to help local and regional authorities enhance their efforts to mainstream migration into all governance areas for enhanced policy coherence in migration and development. Given that migration affects and is affected by all areas of governance, the guidelines are structured around a set of indicators that allow local and regional authorities to measure policy coherence across a non-exhaustive variety of sectors, such as education, the environment, and health etc. This allows practitioners to identify institutional, policy and intervention gaps or weaknesses in mainstreaming migration and development and work towards ensuring policy coherence in their local context. The guidelines are also set up in a way that allows for local and regional authorities to understand how to relate their compliance with these indicators to their efforts to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals.



UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative