

## UNDP-IOM Joint Global Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Strategies

### CONTEXT

Migration and development are closely related and they impact one another. Development goals and policies can influence migration decisions, conditions and consequences. Likewise, migration can be perceived as a consequence, a driver or an inherent aspect of economic, social, cultural and political factors that influence the achievement of development goals included in, for example, national, sectoral or local policies.

Acknowledging the linkages between migration and development, the international community has advocated for greater policy coherence between both. An important part of this is the need for mainstreaming migration into policy and development planning processes.

### PROGRAMME GOALS

The UNDP- International Organization for Migration (IOM) Joint Global Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Strategies is a concrete response to this call. With the generous support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the joint programme was piloted from 2011-2013 in Bangladesh, Jamaica, Republic of Moldova and Tunisia. Ecuador, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco and Serbia have joined the programme's second phase, which started in February 2014 and will run until January 2018.

Overall, the Joint UNDP-IOM Global Programme supports partner governments and their partners to: i) better measure and make more visible the human development impacts of migration; ii) govern migration to increase the human development outcomes; and iii) to mitigate the risks for migrants, their families and communities at origin and destination. Specifically, the joint programme supports governments and their partners to:

- collect more evidence to support policymaking;
- integrate migration considerations into national and local policy planning processes;
- identify and implement priorities for migration;
- strengthen capacities to design, implement and monitor and adjust their approaches to migration and displacement; and
- consolidate or enhance coordination mechanisms with respect to migration.

### PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

The Global Programme is jointly implemented by UNDP and IOM through a Programme Management Unit, in partnership with governments of the programme participating countries.

A Global Project Board made up of government representatives of the eight participating countries is responsible for reviewing programme progress at country and global levels; providing oversight and guidance to the Programme Management Unit; and development of synergies and coherence across countries and with other initiatives.

#### Joint Programme objectives

The Programme aims to build a joint vision for advancing migration and development objectives amongst key stakeholders at **national levels** (government, international organizations, donors, non-government entities and civil society), and improve institutional and policy coherence between migration and development. It also aims at ensuring inclusiveness and transparency for migration and displacement policy planning, programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

At the **global level**, the programme facilitates: international cooperation; knowledge-sharing on migration mainstreaming; the development of tools and methodologies for capacity development within UNDP, IOM and other Global Migration Group (GMG) partners for migration mainstreaming; and collection and dissemination of project lessons learned.

### RESULTS

The following results have been achieved so far through the joint programme:

#### National Level

##### Engagement of key migration and development partners in migration mainstreaming processes

The Joint Programme has secured buy-in from government counterparts and key migration and development

stakeholders on the migration mainstreaming process in all participating countries.

### **Strengthened evidence base for migration and development as a basis for planning, policy development and monitoring and evaluation**

As a result of the joint programme:

- Migration and development are clearly featured in key policy documents and national plans in Bangladesh, Jamaica and Morocco;
- Situational analyses on migration have been carried out in Bangladesh;
- Migration studies have been carried out and migration profiles have been expanded in Kyrgyzstan and Serbia respectively;
- Diaspora investment studies have been carried out, with a focus on the impact of labour migration and other demographic trends on labour markets in Tunisia and Serbia;
- Research has been conducted on to what extent to migration has been included in academic curricula, with special emphasis on youth in Serbia;
- A national observatory on migration has been established in Tunisia and a National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum has been developed in Morocco.

### **Identification and implementation of national migration and development policy priorities**

As a result of the joint programme:

- Migration and development priorities have been identified in the draft Migration Policy for Kyrgyzstan;
- National migration and development policy priorities have been implemented and a joint mapping of the migration-related projects has been carried out in Moldova;
- Support was provided to policy development in the health and migration sectors in Morocco;
- A database on migration and displacement was established in Jamaica to inform policy decisions and policy mainstreaming based on evidence.

### **Enhanced institutional coherence and capacity on migration and development for governments and other stakeholders**

The programme has strengthened the capacities of government institutions in Bangladesh, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia.

## **Global Level**

### **Learning Missions**

The Joint Programme organized bilateral learning missions for government focal points to facilitate an exchange of information and experiences. Participating officials have thereby acquired first-hand information about programmes and policies to ensure that migration policies contribute positively to national and local development.

To date in 2016, government counterparts from Ecuador, Jamaica, Morocco, and Tunisia have visited the Mexican government to exchange information on the management of migration flows, noting that irregular migration in their countries played a key role in the discourse and political programmes of recent years. The visit enhanced the integration of migration into national development plans, through among others, diaspora engagement for national socioeconomic development. Government representatives from the republic of Kyrgyzstan also visited the Republic of Moldova and exchanged information on regulating migration processes.



Irena Vojáčková-Sollorano, UN Resident Coordinator & UNDP Resident Representative, Aleksandar Vulin, Minister of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Policy and H.E. Kyle Randolph Scott, Ambassador of the United States to Serbia visiting refugee and migrant reception center in Subotica.  
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### **Guidance Note on Mainstreaming Migration**

As co-chairs of the on behalf of the Global Migration Group (GMG) Working Group on *Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Plans*, UNDP and IOM developed a *Guidance Note on Integrating Migration and Displacement into United Nations Development Action Plans (UNDAFs)*. The Guidance note will be launched in 2016 and will feed into the overall guidance on addressing migration under the Sustainable Development Goals.

**For more information, Contact**

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