



Example of a development enabler at a global level: Migration

TOSSD Task Force Issues Paper¹

25-26 September 2018

For discussion under agenda Item 6

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, nations have recognised “*the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development*” and that “*international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses*”. In line with this recognition, a sustainable development target has been established to “Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies” (SDG 10.7). Specific targets under other SDGs also encompass a migration dimension.

2. The TOSSD Task Force at its meeting in May 2018 indicated that migration was one area for further study, both as a global challenge and as an enabler of development. This paper looks at this issue by providing an overview of how migration is addressed in the SDG framework (section II) and on that basis exploring the potential scope of migration-related activities under TOSSD (section III).

II. MIGRATION IN THE SDG FRAMEWORK

3. This section presents an overview of the treatment of migration in two foundational documents of the SDG framework i.e. “*Realizing the Future We Want for All*” and the “*2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*”. It also introduces the “*Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration*”, a major international reference that can guide the Task Force discussions on migration and on the question of what types of contributions in this area should be considered as support for sustainable development. Relevant extracts from these documents are given in the annexes.

“Realizing the Future We Want for All” (see Annex I)

4. In this report, migration is presented as a positive phenomenon – with international migration bringing benefits to both countries of origin and destination, including through remittances and reduced labour shortages – and migrants as agents of innovation. However, there is also a mention of migration being a “challenge with global ramifications”, the issue of forced migration is touched upon as well as the often insecure working and living conditions of many migrants. The report encourages well-managed migration (“fair rules to manage migration”) as an enabler of development.²

¹ Drafted by Valérie Gaveau (valerie.gaveau@oecd.org), Julia Benn (julia.benn@oecd.org) and Nicolas Le Gall (intern).

² See also Annex 2 of the issues paper on “Definition of the second pillar of TOSSD”, for discussion under agenda item 5.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Annex II)

5. The 2030 Agenda likewise recognises the positive contribution of migrants for development, emphasising the need for a comprehensive response to the global migration phenomenon. Several sustainable development targets have been adopted under different goals to address multi-faceted issues directly or indirectly related to migration:

- SDG 4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.³
- SDG 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- SDG 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- SDG 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- SDG 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
- SDG 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.
- SDG 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration (GCM, Annex III)

6. The GCM is expected to be the first intergovernmental agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, to cover all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. It aims to improve the governance on migration, to address the challenges associated with migration, and to strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to

³The related indicator for this target (4.b.1) measures expenditure on scholarships for study abroad. All recipients will have crossed an international border for the purposes of education.

sustainable development. The process to develop the GCM started in April 2017. The General Assembly is expected to hold an intergovernmental conference on international migration in December 2018 with a view to adopting the Global Compact.⁴ The GCM (draft 2) states that *“Migration contributes to positive development outcomes and to realizing the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially when it is properly managed.”* It aims to *“leverage the potential of migration for the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the impact this achievement will have on migration in the future.”* The GCM lists 23 objectives (see Annex III) that overlap with SDG migration-related targets but are also in many cases more specific. These objectives could be a useful reference to help determine the eligibility of migration-related projects under TOSSD, in addition to the SDG targets.

7. The above overview shows that, in the context of the 2030 Agenda, discussions around migration have focused on support to migrants and migration as a positive contribution to development, although they have also recognised that migration entails “challenges with global ramifications”. This suggests that, in the context of TOSSD, migration should primarily be seen as a **development enabler**. Presenting migration as a **global challenge** could be perceived as problematising migration⁵. In TOSSD, migration-related activities should therefore not be qualified as “addressing a global challenge”, but “addressing a phenomenon that entails global challenges”.

Issues for discussion

- Do Task Force members agree that the general spirit emerging from the documents presented in section II is a focus on migration as a positive phenomenon that contributes to sustainable development, i.e. migration seen as a **development enabler**?
- Does the Task Force agree that this implies migration should not be presented as a **global challenge per se**, but rather as a **phenomenon that entails global challenges** (as this may be an important nuance in terminology)?

III. SCOPE OF MIGRATION-RELATED ACTIVITIES FALLING UNDER TOSSD

8. Migration is a global phenomenon that concerns both developing and developed countries and programmes that are elaborated in this area will often involve international co-operation which benefits both. The design and implementation of well-managed migration policies is a good example of this. The TOSSD measure, by promoting greater transparency about the full array of officially-supported resources in support of the 2030 Agenda, will recognise the importance of such “win-win co-operation”. Relevant contributions may be supplied at global, regional or country level, including in provider countries. This section, by presenting examples of different types of migration-related activities (see Box 1), invites Task Force members’ views on the scope of TOSSD in this field. It also

⁴ See <https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration>.

⁵ In recent discussions on migration and ODA (at the DAC), the civil society has emphasised the importance of terminology in this context.

tests the concrete application of the proposed definition of TOSSD Pillar II and eligibility criteria of international and global public goods (IPGs and GPGs), reproduced for ease of reference in Box 2⁶. By doing so, it identifies specific issues related to migration for further consideration by the Task Force.⁷

Box 1. Exploring the possibility of identifying migration-related projects in current statistics on development co-operation

Most of the examples shown in this paper are taken from the OECD CRS database. An analysis was carried out to identify migration-related projects and their relevance to one or several of the relevant SDG targets (listed in paragraph 5). In the absence of a dedicated purpose code on migration (to be introduced in the reporting on 2017 flows, see Annex IV), the analysis was primarily based on text search in project descriptions.

In total, 4146 migration-related projects were identified, representing a total amount of USD 2.7 billion, or 9% of total commitments in 2016 (bilateral and multilateral). The table below presents the breakdown of these projects by SDG target (as tentatively assigned based on project descriptions). It illustrates that there are overlaps between targets as 15% of projects were found to be relevant to at least two targets. No project was found to only address target 8.8 on protect labour rights or target 16.2 on violence against children. The highest share of the sample by far (80%) was found to be relevant to target 10.7 on facilitate migration, due in particular to in-donor refugee costs tentatively assigned to this target. SDG 10.7 will be the core target on migration in the SDG framework, and the other targets more focused on specific aspects linked to migration (e.g. labour rights for migrant workers).

Table 1. Migration-related projects and SDG targets, 2016, results of exploratory work

SDG Target	USD million	Number of projects
5.2 Violence against women	93	123
8.7 Forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking	232	15
10.7 Facilitate migration	2 498	3358
10.c Remittances	8	11
Combination of two targets	5	264
Combination of three targets or more	7	375
Total, migration-related targets	2 655	4 146

Note: The analysis did not look into the distinction between pillar I or II. Scholarships (SDG target 4.b) were not covered either. Noting unfinished work on defining indicator 10.7.2, the above results are preliminary and presented for illustrative purposes only.

⁶ See Annex III of the issues paper on pillar II which presents the geographical dimensions of the benefits of the public good and its supply.

⁷ Noting the unfinished discussions on the GCM and the SDG indicator 10.7.2 “Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies”, the Task Force should remain cautious not to draw too stringent and definitive conclusions on this topic at this stage. In next steps, it might be advisable to also involve experts in the discussion.

Box 2. Proposed definition of pillar II in the issues paper for discussion under agenda Item 5

“Pillar II includes finance for development enablers and [International Public Goods (IPGs)] [Global Public Goods (GPGs)] supplied at regional or global levels. In cases where [IPGs] [GPGs] are supplied in provider countries, an activity is eligible to pillar II if it brings benefits to TOSSD-eligible countries or their populations, either directly, or indirectly through co-operation with their institutions.”

In order to be eligible to pillar II, activities would need to satisfy the following two criteria:

The Global Public Goods approach

- Publicness of the benefits: non-excludable and non-rival. This would place the good in the category of public goods; and
- Globality of the benefits, in terms of countries (covering more than one geographical region); people (accruing to several, preferably all population groups), and generations (extending both to current and future generation, or at least future generations).

The International Public Goods approach

- Publicness of the benefits: non-excludable and non-rival. This would place the good in the category of public goods; and
- The benefits must extend at least to two countries, one of which must be a TOSSD-eligible country.

1. Examples of migration-related activities supplied at global level

- Development of the *Global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration (GCM)* and of the *Global compact on refugees*. (See Annex V for examples of international institutions active in the field of migration that also develop global norms.)
- *Global forum for policy-makers and high-level policy practitioners to informally discuss the practical challenges and opportunities of the migration-development nexus*, by the Global Forum on Migration and Development.
- *Coordination of the global campaign to end immigration detention of children*: launched during the 19th Session of the UN Human Rights Council in 2012, the campaign draws attention to the many detrimental effects that immigration detention has on children, and encourages states to cease the immigration detention of children consistent with their Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) obligations. The Campaign urges states to adopt alternatives to detention that fulfil the best interests of the child and allow children to remain with their family members and/or guardians in non-custodial, community-based contexts while their immigration status is being resolved. The Campaign coordinates international, regional and national activities with the goal of raising awareness of the issue of child immigration detention and encouraging states to expeditiously and completely cease the immigration detention of children consistent with the CRC Committee's guidance.

9. The above activities contribute to SDG target 10.7 (facilitate migration) and seem to generally fit well under the proposed pillar II definition:

- Finance is provided either to support migration as a development enabler (the GCM explains that “migration contributes to positive development outcomes and to realizing the goals of the 2030 Agenda”) or to address challenges involved with migration (large movements of refugees and protracted refugee situations in the first example; immigration detention of children in the third example).⁸
- The activities are supplied at a global level.

Issues for discussion

- **Do Task Force members agree that these activities in support of sustainable development at a global level would typically fall under TOSSD pillar II?⁹**
- **The proposed definition for pillar II refers to development enablers and [IPGs] [GPGs] while some of the examples above refer to global challenges. In these examples, what are the associated development enablers (e.g. fair rules to manage migration) or public goods (human rights, children’s rights) that would justify the inclusion under TOSSD?**
- **Do the associated public goods meet the proposed eligibility criteria of an IPG? Of a GPG? Should some eligibility criteria be developed for development enablers as well?**

2. Examples of migration-related activities supplied at regional level

- *Promoting and protecting the rights of ASEAN migrant workers:* Harmonize labour migration governance frameworks in the ASEAN region to maximize the protection of migrant workers and their contributions to equitable and inclusive growth in the region. The project works with policy makers from national ministries of ASEAN member states as well as regional bodies, workers’ organizations, the private sector, civil society groups, and academic institutions. The work involves regional policy dialogue, evidence-based research, capacity development, tool development and implementation, and pilot testing of initiatives. Project activities will contribute to: (1) increasing access to social protection for women and men migrant workers; (2) maximizing the social and development impact of migration, with particular emphasis on remittances; and (3) improving regional cooperation and labour mobility opportunities within the ASEAN community.
- *Response to the migration crisis in Syria and neighbouring countries:* In recent years, programmes have been developed with multiple dimensions to address the root causes of migration and provide a comprehensive response to the crises. The aim is to provide a coherent coordinated and reinforced aid response to the Syrian crisis on a regional scale, responding to the needs of refugees from Syria in neighbouring countries. Some programmes also entail work to prevent illegal migration.

⁸ The proposed definition for pillar II refers to development enablers and [IPGs] [GPGs]. Global challenges are not mentioned given the lack of agreed definition for this term and the fact that, in the context of TOSSD, the terms “Global Public Goods” and “global challenges” are closely intertwined.

⁹ As regards the global campaign (third example), in principle only the coordination part, done at global level, would fall under pillar II. National activities would fall under pillar I if they entail a cross-border flow.

10. These examples of regional programmes contribute to SDG targets 8.8 (protect labour rights – first bullet) and potentially 10.7 (facilitate migration – second bullet). They seem to generally fit well under the proposed pillar II definition:

- Finance is provided either to promote a development enabler (“maximizing the social and development impact of migration” in the first example) or to address a global challenge (“migration crisis”, “address the root causes of migration” in the second example).
- The activities are supplied at a regional level.

Issues for discussion

- Do Task Force members agree that these activities can be considered as supplied at regional level, and that – if their eligibility under TOSSD is confirmed – they should fall under pillar II (support of sustainable development at a regional level) rather than pillar I?¹⁰
- What are the development enablers/public goods associated with the examples that would justify their inclusion under TOSSD? Do the identified public goods meet the proposed eligibility criteria of an IPG? Of a GPG?

In addition, the examples highlight topics that may need to be further discussed, possibly after agreement on the GCM has been reached:

- ***The treatment of projects that aim at fighting illegal/irregular migration.*** There is no international definition of irregular/illegal migration (countries use their own specific definition). In addition, the documentation presented in section II focusses on support to migrants and on migration as a positive contribution to development. This raises the question of whether projects aimed at fighting migration, containing migrants outside countries’ borders or stopping irregular migration, can be considered to be in this spirit and whether they should be included in TOSSD or not.
- ***The possible need to include specific safeguards in relation to migration in TOSSD such as the exclusion of funding of forced returns. Or are general safeguards/standards already covered in the TOSSD Reporting Instructions sufficient?***
- ***The possible need to distinguish migrants and refugees in the analysis.***
- **Being more specific than the SDG targets, could the 23 objectives of the GCM (see Annex III) serve as complementary eligibility criteria for migration-related activities in the TOSSD framework?**

¹⁰ Under agenda Item 5, the Task Force will also be invited to discuss – in the context of the decision tree – the classification under pillar I or II of programmes with the characteristics of regional public goods that entail activities implemented in specific countries (such as the programme to respond to the migration crisis in Syria).

3. Examples of migration-related activities supplied at provider country level

- Assistance to provide reception/protection to refugees originating from developing countries, provided with the aim of ensuring the dignity and human rights of beneficiary populations.
- Support to provider country X schools in accepting children with migration background and supporting teachers in creating multicultural and tolerant classrooms. These goals are supported by: (1) roundtable of experts advising on methods for the programme, (2) learning network of 7 schools across the provider country, (3) 7 field-visits to schools, (4) study-visit to schools in another provider country, (5) methodological materials created for teachers, (6) conference on multicultural schools, (7) 4-day study-cycles for teachers.

11. Migration-related projects deal with migrants and by nature may take place in destination countries which are not necessarily TOSSD-eligible. In-donor refugee costs could be considered as a contribution to SDG target 10.7 and counted under TOSSD to reflect the financial effort of hosting refugees and the sharing of responsibility with developing countries that host the vast majority of the world's refugees. Including these expenditures in TOSSD would be a way for developing countries to get their contributions in this area acknowledged in an international measure of development finance. However, expenditures beyond 12 months should in principle not be considered for inclusion.¹¹

12. Other domestic interventions directly benefit migrants and could also be considered for inclusion under TOSSD, such as the second example described above on better integrating migrants into the host country, or interventions to reduce the recruitment costs borne by migrants (see SDG indicator 10.7.1 "Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination").

13. These types of activities could be seen as a contribution to migration as a development enabler, targeting SDG 10.7 (facilitate migration) and essentially benefiting developing countries.

Issues for discussion

For [IPGs] [GPGs] supplied in provider countries, the proposed definition of pillar II indicates that an activity is eligible if it brings benefits to TOSSD-eligible countries or their populations, either directly, or indirectly through co-operation with their institutions. The application of this proposed definition on the above examples raises the following questions:

- **What is the public good supplied in the examples that would justify inclusion under TOSSD?**
- **Does it meet the proposed definition of an [IPG] [GPG]?**
- **To what extent does it bring benefits to TOSSD-eligible countries or their populations either directly, or indirectly through co-operation with their institutions?**
- **Would it be more relevant to refer to development enabler (instead of public good) for these examples?**

¹¹ For reference: the cost of hosting refugees in provider countries is accountable as ODA, but only costs for the temporary sustenance of refugees (food, shelter, training) during the first twelve months of stay. (Beyond 12 months, such expenditures incurred are no longer considered cross-border from a balance of payment statistics perspective and no longer accounted for in international statistics on flows.) Expenditures for the integration of refugees, e.g. assistance to find a job, are excluded from ODA. Irregular and regular migrants who have not declared their intent to seek asylum, are not refugees and related costs are not eligible as ODA.

4. Examples of migration-related activities supplied at recipient country level

- *Border management to prevent trafficking in human beings:* strengthen the professional capability of the developing country X policemen who in their everyday service deal with preventing and disclosing crimes connected with trafficking in human beings for forced labour and sexual exploitation and related organised criminal groups. The objective is to increase the security of people migrating from country X by strengthening professional skills of the police and by raising social awareness of potential threats.
- *Fight against illegal/irregular migration:* support a developing country's capacity to return irregular migrants by providing legislative support and operational migration co-operation between recipient and provider countries through joint work on removal centres.

14. These examples contribute to SDG targets 8.7 (forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking –first bullet) and potentially 10.7 (facilitate migration – second bullet). They involve cross-border flows and should therefore be considered for inclusion under TOSSD pillar I. Their benefits reach beyond the recipient country where they are supplied, which gives them a regional or global dimension. The Task Force discussed the issue of classifying such projects in pillar I or II, and concluded that “if a connection can be made between provider and recipient, the project should fall under pillar I, even if it has global externalities (e.g. environmental projects).” Therefore, activities such as the above examples undertaken in TOSSD-eligible countries in support of development enablers, IPGs or GPGs will be classified under pillar I.

Issues for discussion

The above examples of migration-related projects conducted at global, regional or country level illustrate that activities will be recorded under both pillars, not solely pillar II. The same will happen for other development enablers and global public goods (e.g. in the field of environment).¹²

- **What are Task Force members' recommendations to efficiently communicate about TOSSD pillar II and to make it clear that it does not cover comprehensive contributions to development enablers and global public goods, but only those supplied at regional and global levels (with the exception of activities supplied at provider country level that may be included under pillar II if they meet specific eligibility criteria)?**
- **Are there additional questions in relation to migration that should be raised in a follow-up discussion with experts?**

¹² See also the issues paper discussed at the fourth Task Force meeting (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/TF%20May%20-%20Pillar%202%20-%20general%20features%20final.pdf>) which indicates: “Some global challenges will typically be addressed through direct support to developing countries and are thus not the focus of this paper. For example, many actions to eradicate poverty (SDG 1), presented in the 2030 Agenda as the “greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development”, will be recorded under Pillar I on cross-border flows.”

Annex I. Extracts from the Report to the UN Secretary General “Realizing the Future We Want for All”

The growing number of youth with limited employment opportunities poses an enormous challenge, potentially undermining social cohesion and adding pressures on migratory flows.

Around one billion people are international or internal migrants; South-South migration is as significant as South-to-North movements. With approximately 214 million international migrants and an estimated 740 million internal migrants today, about one billion persons live outside their place of origin or habitual residence.

International migration today affects every region, with South-to-South migration as significant as South-to-North movements. Movements of people can be associated with multiple factors, including the search for better educational and job opportunities and working conditions, flight from poverty, conflict, human rights abuse, hunger, discrimination and environmental degradation and natural disasters. International migration is bringing benefits to both countries of origin and destination, including remittances and reduced labour shortages. The transfer of resources, skills, knowledge, ideas and networks through migration is difficult to quantify, yet significant. Many millions of migrants have also benefited from building a better future for themselves and their dependants. However, too many migrants continue to work and live in insecure, precarious and dangerous conditions, often marginalized and subject to discrimination and without access to social and health care services, while disruptions to family life can have significant social consequences, particularly in the country of origin.

Climate change and rising migration are challenges with global ramifications.

Global governance deficits and failure to implement international legal frameworks have spurred countries to seek regional solutions, including regional trade agreements, regional mechanisms of financial cooperation and informal arrangements to approach regional issues of migration.

Figure 1. An integrated framework for realizing the “future we want for all” in the post-2015 UN development agenda: “Fair rules to manage migration”.

Deepening resilience among vulnerable populations and reducing risks of disasters and other shocks must be central to limiting the social and economic costs of disasters, in terms of death, hunger, malnutrition, displacement and forced migration.

The dynamism of migrants and their economic and other contributions to both their countries of origin and host countries need to be more fully harnessed, above all by recognizing migrants as positive agents of innovation with human rights. Better managing migration, both in countries of origin and destination, will be essential.

Examples of the enablers include policies relating to issues such as sustainable food and nutrition security, protection of ecosystems; access to technology and knowledge; macroeconomic policies that are pro-poor, pro-employment and pro-environment; a trading environment that contributes to sustainable economic growth; good governance; and well-managed migration.

A reshaped and reinvigorated global partnership for development will also be essential to improve management of migration flows and to enhance their contribution to the creation of wealth, trade, jobs and social empowerment.

Annex II. Extracts from the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development in relation to migration

People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants.

All people, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations, should have access to life-long learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society.

We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries. We underline the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received.

Migration-related SDGs: 4.b, 5.2, 8.7, 8.8, 10.7, 10.c and 16.2.

Annex III. Extracts from Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration

The Global Compact carries a strong human dimension to it, inherent to the migration experience itself. It promotes the well-being of migrants and the members of communities in countries of origin, transit, destination and return. As a result, the Global Compact places individuals at its core.

International cooperation: The Global Compact is a non-legally binding cooperative framework that recognizes that no State can address migration on its own due to the inherently transnational nature of the phenomenon. It requires international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue. Its authority rests on its consensual nature, credibility, collective ownership, joint implementation, follow-up and review.

The Global Compact is rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and builds upon its recognition that migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the sustainable development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. Migration contributes to positive development outcomes and to realizing the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially when it is properly managed. The Global Compact aims to leverage the potential of migration for the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the impact this achievement will have on migration in the future.

Objectives for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

- (1) Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies
- (2) Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin
- (3) Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration
- (4) Provide all migrants with proof of legal identity, proper identification and documentation
- (5) Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration
- (6) Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work
- (7) Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration
- (8) Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants
- (9) Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants
- (10) Prevent and combat trafficking in persons in the context of international migration
- (11) Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner
- (12) Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate determination and referral
- (13) Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives
- (14) Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle
- (15) Provide access to basic services for migrants
- (16) Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion

- (17) Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration
- (18) Invest in skills development and facilitate recognition of skills, qualifications and competences
- (19) Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries
- (20) Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants
- (21) Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration
- (22) Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits
- (23) Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

Annex IV. New purpose code on migration, DAC

Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility

Assistance to developing countries that facilitates the orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people. This includes:

- Capacity building in migration and mobility policy, analysis, planning and management. This includes support to facilitate safe and regular migration and address irregular migration, engagement with diaspora and programmes enhancing the development impact of remittances and/or their use for developmental projects in developing countries.
- Measures to improve migrant labour recruitment systems in developing countries.
- Capacity building for strategy and policy development as well as legal and judicial development (including border management) in developing countries. This includes support to address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration, and strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants and preventing and combating trafficking in human beings.
- Support to effective strategies to ensure international protection and the right to asylum.
- Support to effective strategies to ensure access to justice and assistance for displaced persons.
- Assistance to migrants for their safe, dignified, informed and voluntary return to their country of origin (covers only returns from another developing country; assistance to forced returns is excluded from ODA).
- Assistance to migrants for their sustainable reintegration in their country of origin (use code 93010 for pre-departure assistance provided in donor countries in the context of voluntary returns).

Activities that pursue first and foremost providers' interest are excluded from ODA.

Activities addressing the root causes of forced displacement and irregular migration should not be coded here, but under their relevant sector of intervention. In addition, use code 15136 for support to countries' authorities for immigration affairs and services (optional), code 24050 for programmes aiming at reducing the sending costs of remittances, code 72010 for humanitarian aspects of assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) such as delivery of emergency services and humanitarian protection. Use code 93010 when expenditure is for the temporary sustenance of refugees in the donor country, including for their voluntary return and for their reintegration when support is provided in a donor country in connection with the return from that donor country (i.e. pre-departure assistance), or voluntary resettlement in a third developed country.

Annex V. Selected international organisations related to the field of migration

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The Labour Migration Branch (MIGRANT), within the Conditions of Work and Equality Department (WORKQUALITY), has the primary responsibility within the Office for the formulation and implementation of the Organization's policies and decisions concerning labour migration and mobility and migrant workers, as well as for the design, the implementation and the evaluation of national, regional and global migration policies. These are carried out in accordance with the ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration, the provisions of Conventions 97, 143, Recommendations 86 and 151, and of other relevant labour standards.

MIGRANT undertakes analytical work on the economic, employment and social aspects of international migration with an emphasis on its implications for development, labour markets and worker protection; provides related technical advisory services to its constituents and other concerned stakeholders; carries out technical cooperation activities; organizes policy forums and meetings on labour migration issues; and publishes and disseminates related information and good practices.

See e.g.:

- Addressing governance challenges in a changing labour migration landscape, available at: http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/106/reports/reports-to-the-conference/WCMS_550269/lang--en/index.htm
- Promoting fair migration - General Survey concerning the migrant workers instruments (2016), available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/WCMS_453917/lang--en/index.htm
- ILO global estimates on migrant workers, available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/publications/WCMS_436343/lang--en/index.htm

International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.

With 172 member states, a further 8 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.

IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

The IOM Constitution recognizes the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement.

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management:

- Migration and development
- Facilitating migration
- Regulating migration
- Forced migration.

IOM activities that cut across these areas include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The OECD has a horizontal project on ensuring the effective integration of vulnerable migrant groups which involves several of its directorates. In terms of statistics on migration, the OECD conducts various activities:

- Data on migration flows and stocks. Flow data are collected with the support of three regional networks: the SOPEMI (OECD's Continuous Reporting System on Migration), the SICREMI (Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas) developed in collaboration with the Organization of American States (OAS) and a network in Asia developed in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank Institute and ILO. The OECD and IOM are planning to expand the data collection to Africa in the near future with the creation of a fourth network
- Compilation of data on diasporas and emigration rates (jointly with the World Bank). This data source enables to estimate the brain drain globally.
- Data on emigration: international comparison of integration outcomes for immigrants and their children. This monitoring encompasses around 34 indicators in five areas of integration (employment, education and skills, social inclusion, civic engagement and social cohesion).

The OECD also keeps track of changes in immigration and integration policies and publishes country notes and reviews on integration and labour migration policies, as well as thematic reviews on integration policies (refugees and others in need of protection, assessment and recognition of foreign qualifications, family migrants).

See <http://www.oecd.org/migration/> and the International Migration Outlook at <http://www.oecd.org/migration/international-migration-outlook-1999124x.htm>.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

The **Population Division** of UNDESA provides the international community with timely and accessible population data and analysis of population trends and development outcomes for all countries and areas of the world. To this end, the Division undertakes regular studies of population size and characteristics and of all three components of population change (fertility, mortality and migration).

The Population Division provides substantive support on population and development issues to the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Population and Development. It also leads or participates in various interagency coordination mechanisms of the United Nations system. The work of the Division also contributes to strengthening the capacity of Member States to monitor population trends and to address current and emerging population issues.

In the area of international migration, the Population Division estimates the international migrant stock by country of destination, origin, sex and age for 232 countries and territories, issues datasets on the international migrant stock and international migration flows, assesses the impact of net migration on population change, monitors policies on international migration and studies the relation between migration and development. The Division publishes the International Migration Report, population fact sheets, wallcharts, technical papers and technical guidelines.

The Division supports the work of the General Assembly on international migration and development, the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration and related topics. Since 2001, the Division convenes the coordination meeting on international migration, the largest annual multi-stakeholder migration gathering at the United Nations. The Division engages in technical cooperation by, inter alia, convening regional workshops on the collection and use of migration data for development. The Division actively participates in the work of the interagency Global Migration Group and the Global Forum on Migration and Development.

For more information and details, see www.unmigration.org.

With the view toward improving the availability, quality and comparability of available international migration data, the **United Nations Statistics Division** (UNSD) (a) collects and disseminate international migration statistics (stocks and flows) disaggregated by relevant demographic and social characteristics, (b) develops methodologies for collecting and compiling international migration statistics and (c) builds technical capacity of national statistics offices and migration statisticians in relevant line ministries.

In June 2017, UNSD, in collaboration with the UN Population Division and IOM organized an Expert Group Meeting on Improving Migration Data in the Context of the 2030 Agenda, and addressed the dearth of sound migration statistics. Among a set of recommendations for improving international migration statistics, the experts defined migratory status for global SDG monitoring and agreed with a set of SDG indicators as relevant to migration, to guide priority setting in developing methodologies on measuring migration-relevant SDG indicators and in assisting countries to produce data for those indicators.

Links:

- Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1E.pdf)
- Migration data: <http://data.un.org/Explorer.aspx?d=POP> and https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb_mf/dyb_mf.htm

United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Forced displacement and statelessness are undoubtedly matters of concern to the international community. It is in response to these challenges that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his Office were created as the global refugee institution in the wake of the Second World War. UNHCR's mandate is to protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people, and assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country. See <http://www.unhcr.org/protection/basic/526a22cb6/mandate-high-commissioner-refugees-office.html>.

The **Global compact on refugees** is expected to be adopted by the UN General Assembly towards the end of 2018. It is seen as a unique opportunity to strengthen the international response to large movements of refugees and protracted refugee situations. Its four key objectives are to:

- Ease the pressures on host countries;
- Enhance refugee self-reliance;
- Expand access to third-country solutions;
- Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

The Global compact on refugees recognises that forced displacement may impact on development, and refugees may impact on host communities and their progress toward reaching SDGs. It presents efforts to support host communities as complementary to the need to facilitate future arrangements for durable solutions, and mentions the following in its programme of action:

- “The global compact can help attract support to ensure that refugees and their host communities are not left behind in a country’s progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. At the same time, host States that seek to strengthen national policies and institutions for the resilience of local and refugee communities often require sufficient contributions from the international community as a whole to accompany their efforts, until durable solutions can be found. Efforts to support refugees and host communities in no way diminish, and are in fact complementary to, the need to facilitate future arrangements for durable solutions.”
- “A spirit of partnership, the primacy of country leadership and ownership, and the mobilization of predictable international responses consistent with national development strategies and aligned with the 2030 Agenda, are key to ensuring sustainability. At the same time, host countries need to be able to rely on additional development resources to ensure that communities affected by a refugee situation are not impaired in making progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.”