

## KEY INITIATIVES & COMMITMENTS ADDRESSING MIGRATION

### CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVES

[2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (2015). Establishes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)<sup>1</sup> and recognizes the “positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth” and the “multi-dimensional reality” of migration, which were absent from the Millennium Development Goals. While there is a dedicated target on “facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people” (Target 10.7), migration is both directly and indirectly related to all SDGs.

[Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (2018). The first comprehensive United Nations framework adopted through intergovernmental negotiations to enhance international cooperation on international migration in all its dimensions. This non-legally binding framework offers a comprehensive set of objectives,<sup>2</sup> concrete actions and principles (people-centred, international cooperation, national sovereignty, rule of law and due process, sustainable development, human rights, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, whole-of-government approach and whole-of-society approach) to optimize the overall benefits of migration, while addressing risks and challenges for individuals and communities in countries of origin, transit and destination. Resting on several key international instruments, it reaffirms the sovereignty of States in managing migration as well as States’ obligation to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status.

### EMM2.0 THEME

#### GLOBAL INITIATIVES



#### GENDER AND MIGRATION

There is no single initiative dedicated to gender and migration, but the theme underlies many initiatives.

#### REGIONAL INITIATIVES



[ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers](#) (2017). This consensus stipulates general principles, fundamental rights of migrant workers and members of their families, as well as specific obligations and commitments of Member States.

<sup>1</sup> Find the EMM2.0 content that is relevant to each of the SDGs in “View by SDG” in the [EMM2.0 platform](#).

<sup>2</sup> Find the EMM2.0 content that is relevant to each of the 23 objectives in “View by GCM” in the [EMM2.0 platform](#).

		<p><a href="#">European Union Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality (2020-2024)</a>. This strategy for equality between women and men prioritizes five key areas for action: equal economic independence; equal pay for work of equal value; equality in decision-making; dignity, integrity and ending gender-based violence; and promoting gender equality beyond the European Union.</p>
<p><b>CHILD MIGRATION</b></p>	<p>There is no single initiative dedicated to child migration, but the theme underlies many initiatives.</p>	<p><a href="#">ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration (2019)</a>. Member States affirm their commitment to ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in all relevant policies and practices in the context of migration.</p> <p><a href="#">AGENDA 2040, Africa's Agenda for children: Fostering an Africa Fit for Children (2016)</a>. The African Union Assembly adopted the Agenda 2040 to establish action commitments to foster the implementation of the African Children's Charter.</p>
<p><b>MIGRANTS VULNERABLE TO VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE</b></p>	<p>There is no single initiative focused on the theme of migrant's vulnerability. This topic is cross-cutting and covered, as appropriate, in discussions related to other themes.</p>	<p>There is no single initiative focused on the theme of migrant's vulnerability. This topic is cross-cutting and covered, as appropriate, in discussions related to other themes.</p>
<p><b>MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (2015)</a>. The Agenda recognizes the value of migration to the overall development process. It affirms the need for development financing to enhance cooperation between States in ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration.</p> <p><a href="#">The New Urban Agenda (2016)</a>. Adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development</p>	<p><a href="#">Africa's Agenda 2063 (2013)</a>. The purpose of this strategic framework is to achieve inclusive and sustainable development, continental and regional integration, democratic governance, peace and security, among other issues aimed at repositioning Africa to become a dominant player in the global arena.</p> <p><a href="#">Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) – Workplan IV (2021-2025)</a>. This initiative aims to achieve regional integration and to narrow the development gap within the region. Its five-year work plan IV seeks to assist</p>

	<p>(Habitat III), this agenda fully integrates migration into the strategic planning and management of cities, recognizing that the local level is the level where the interaction between migration and other social issues is mostly felt.</p>	<p>countries in meeting the regional targets and commitments in five strategic areas: food and agriculture, trade facilitation, micro, small and medium enterprises, education, health and wellbeing.</p>
<p><b>LABOUR MIGRATION</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>IRIS: Ethical Recruitment*</u></a> is IOM’s flagship initiative to promote ethical recruitment. The goal of this multi-stakeholder global initiative is to make ethical recruitment fair for everyone involved—migrant workers, employers, recruiters, countries of origin and destination. IRIS is referred to under Objective 6 of the Global Compact.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration*</u></a> (2006). This Framework provides a comprehensive collection of non-binding rights-based principles and good practices to assist governments, social partners and other stakeholders in their efforts to protect migrant workers.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers</u></a> (2007). This declaration has spurred further institutionalization as a dedicated body was set up to oversee the implementation of the Declaration, which became an important element of regular consultations with employers, civil society and trade unions.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>Joint Labour Migration Programme for Africa (JLMP)*</u></a>. This programme combines several concrete objectives into an integrated framework for raising State’s capacities, including labour offices and statistical agencies, organizing regular tripartite policy consultation, dissemination and wider application of international labour standards and freedom of circulation policies and extension of decent work and social security guarantees of migrants.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>Summit of the Americas</u></a>. Supported by the Organization of American States (OAS), this is the primary forum for decision-making regarding labour matters whereby heads of States and government leaders formulate priorities and approaches to address labour challenges faced by the region.</p>
<p><b>FAMILY AND MIGRATION</b></p>	<p>There is no single initiative focused on the theme of family and migration. This topic is cross-cutting and covered, as appropriate, in discussions related to other themes, such as labour migration, child migration or integration..</p>	<p>There is no single initiative focused on the theme of family and migration. This topic is cross-cutting and covered, as appropriate, in discussions related to other themes, such as labour migration, child migration, youth and migration, integration and social cohesion, return and reintegration, among others.</p>
<p><b>YOUTH AND MIGRATION</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>United Nations Youth Strategy*</u></a> (2018). This strategy was launched with a goal to address the needs, build the agency and advance the rights of youth in all their diversity around the world. It aims to do this by expanding the global, regional and country-</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>African Union African Youth Charter</u></a> (2006). This charter aims to strengthen efforts to empower youth through meaningful participation and equal partnership in driving Africa’s development agenda. It promotes the</p>

	<p>level actions that address youth, and by helping to increase the impact of such actions.</p> <p><a href="#">ILO Youth Employment Crisis: A Call for Action*</a> (2012). This resolution provides a global framework on youth employment that countries can use to shape national strategies and take context-specific action to improve youth employment. The resolution encourages Member States to consider assigning the highest possible priority to youth employment in national development frameworks.</p> <p><a href="#">Decent Jobs for Youth*</a>. This is a global initiative that brings together many organizations to achieve the common goals of providing decent work and creating sustainable positive change for youth worldwide.</p>	<p>principle of non-discrimination regardless of nationality and social origin as well as freedom of movement.</p> <p><a href="#">ASEAN Forum on Youth Employment</a>. This Forum recognizes the fact that young people are more likely to migrate if they cannot find adequate employment in their country of origin. It therefore promotes programmes for job creation for youth, as well as the generation of reliable statistics and labour market information.</p> <p><a href="#">European Union Youth Strategy (2019–2027)</a>. This strategy aims to foster youth participation in democratic life through social and civil engagement. It builds on the previous framework (2010–2018) which prioritized the social inclusion of all young people, including those from a migrant background, newly arrived migrants and refugees.</p> <p><a href="#">Young Americas Forum*</a>. This Forum promotes the participation of young people in the Summits of the Americas processes. The forum is coordinated by the Young Americas Business Trust (YABT) in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Organization of the American States (OAS).</p>
<p>HEALTH AND MIGRATION</p>	<p><a href="#">Framework of Priorities and Guiding Principles to promote the health of refugees and migrants</a> (2017). This framework builds on two World Health Assembly Resolutions outlining Member States' commitments on the health of migrants and refugees (<a href="#">WHA Resolution 61.17</a>, 2008, and <a href="#">WHA Resolution 70.15</a>, 2017) and establishes priorities and principles for action. These are further operationalized in the <a href="#">Global Action Plan 'Promoting the health of refugees and migrants' 2019-2023</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">Colombo Statement</a> (2010) is the outcome of Global Consultations on Migrant Health held in Sri Lanka and identifies priority areas and key policy strategies to reach a unified plan on the health of migrants and engage partners for a sustained international dialogue.</p>	<p><a href="#">African Union Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018-2030)</a>. This plan includes health as a cross-cutting issue for migration management and outlines strategies to protect the right to health for migrants.</p> <p><a href="#">Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Regional Migration Policy Framework</a> (2012). This framework recognizes linkages between migration and provides recommendations to protect and promote the health of migrants among IGAD Member States.</p> <p><a href="#">Southern African Development Community (SADC) Declaration on Tuberculosis in the Mining Sector</a> (2012). This declaration outlines SADC Member States and partners' commitments to achieve certain goals in a sector that employs many migrants: zero new infections, zero stigma and HIV discrimination, zero deaths resulting from tuberculosis, and to reduce</p>

	<p><a href="#">Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015)</a> includes actions related to health, as it is an area impacted by sudden and slow onset disasters. For instance, increased health system resilience, disaster preparedness, infrastructural adaptation and capacity building among health-care and community health workers.</p>	<p>exposure to silica dust. The subsequent Code of Conduct (2015) provides operational guidance, strategic direction, principles and minimum standards.</p> <p><a href="#">Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) Guidance Document on Migration and Health (2019)</a>. This guidance aims to serve as a resource for WHO Member States to address the public health and health system challenges related to migration. It intends to support the integration of migration health into national health policies, strategies and programmes, and to contribute to the protection of public health, leaving no one behind.</p> <p><a href="#">Strategy and Action Plan for Refugee and Migrant Health in the WHO European Region (2016)</a>. This strategy aims to prevent disease and premature death with regard to large-scale international movement of refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants, and to respond to the health needs associated with the migration process.</p> <p><a href="#">Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) (2014)</a>. The Agenda is a partnership of nearly 70 nations and other stakeholders that aims to promote security from infectious disease threats, bring together nations to make concrete commitments, and elevate GHS as a national priority.</p>
<p>INTEGRATION AND SOCIAL COHESION</p>	<p><a href="#">The New Urban Agenda (2016)</a>. Adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), this agenda fully integrates migration into the strategic planning and management of cities, recognizing that the local level is the level where the interaction between migration and other social issues is mostly felt.</p>	<p><a href="#">Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Action Plan (2018-2030)</a>. This framework recommends specific strategies to support the integration of migrants.</p>
<p>MIGRATION, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE</p>	<p><a href="#">United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (1998)</a>. These principles explicitly include “natural or human-made disasters” as one cause of displacement and set out applicable rights to protect people from, during and after displacement.</p>	<p><b>Bilateral arrangements</b>, such as temporary labour migration schemes, can open regular pathways in the context of humanitarian assistance for migrants displaced by environmental and climate change disasters.</p>

[Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#). This framework charts the global course on disaster risk reduction (DRR), including clear references to mobility and displacement associated with environmental and climate change, and calls for migrants to be included in the design and implementation of DRR. It also invites stakeholders to formulate policies to relocate people out of hazard-prone areas and encourages the adoption of policies and programmes to address disaster-induced mobility in a sustainable manner.

[Nansen Initiative Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change \(2015\)](#). This agenda outlines approaches to address the “protection gap” for people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and climate change.

[Platform on Disaster Displacement \(PDD\)](#). This is a State-led process designed to work towards better protection for people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and climate change.

[Migrants in Countries in Crisis \(MICIC\) Initiative’s Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster \(2016\)](#). These guidelines were a result of a two-year State-led, multi-stakeholder consultative process (2014–2016) on this topic.

[Climate Vulnerable Forum \(CVF\)](#). This forum is an international partnership of countries highly vulnerable to a warming planet and serves as a South-South cooperation platform for participating governments to deal with global climate change, including implications for migration.

[Agenda for Humanity \(2016\)](#). The World Humanitarian Summit held in 2016 aimed to bridge the linkages between the 2030 Agenda and humanitarian action. The Agenda for Humanity calls

	<p>on States to reduce displacement in the long term, including by preparing for cross-border displacement due to disasters and climate change.</p>	
<p>SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS</p>	<p><a href="#">The International Agenda for Migration Management (IAMM) (2005)</a>. This is the key outcome of the Berne initiative process led by Switzerland, it is one of the first international initiative to recognize the complexity of migrant smuggling. Therefore, it sets forth recommendations on involving wide range of actors, adopting legislations, strengthening cooperation, improving data collection and providing capacity building where necessary.</p> <p><a href="#">The Sutherland Report*(2017)</a>. This report of former Special Representative of the Secretary General on Migration made several recommendations to address the smuggling of migrants including: Expanding legal pathways to offer alternatives to dangerous migration routes, improve cooperation, improve legal identity and undercut criminal networks.</p>	<p><a href="#">The Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants - Asia and the Middle East*</a>. (GLO.ACT) is a four-year initiative led by EU and the UNODC, implemented in partnership with IOM. This initiative assists governments to develop strategies and policies to address smuggling of migrants, review their laws and develop capacities.</p>
<p>TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND ASSOCIATED FORMS OF EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE</p>	<p><a href="#">UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2010)</a>. This plan translates political commitments made under the Trafficking Protocol into tangible actions to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevent trafficking in persons;</li> <li>2. Protect and assist victims;</li> <li>3. Prosecute traffickers;</li> <li>4. Strengthen partnerships against trafficking in persons.</li> </ol>	<p><a href="#">ASEAN Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2015)</a>. This plan outlines specific actions and policies to address regional challenges common to ASEAN Member States in the context of counter-trafficking.</p> <p><a href="#">Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) Organization Working Group in Combating Crime</a>. This working group is combating organized crime activities, such as the trafficking of human beings among the BSEC Member States.</p> <p><a href="#">Council of the Baltic Sea States Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings, Strategic Plan (2020-2025)</a>. This is a guiding instrument assisting the CBSS Member States in their joint efforts to counteract all forms of trafficking in human beings in the Baltic Sea Region..</p>

		<p><a href="#">Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2009–2019)</a>. This strategic framework covers the “4 Ps” approach to trafficking (prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships), and identifies “victim support and witness protection” as a key priority.</p> <p><a href="#">African Union Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children (2006)</a> This plan aims to develop co-operation, best practices and mechanisms to prevent and combat trafficking between the European Union and the African Union.</p> <p><a href="#">Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003)</a>. This plan provides participating States with a comprehensive toolkit to help them implement their commitments to combat trafficking.</p>
<p>RETURN AND REINTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS</p>	<p>There is no single global initiative dedicated to return and reintegration, but it is covered in various initiatives where return and reintegration is a relevant aspect, such as those on legal pathways for migration, counter-trafficking or border management.</p>	<p><a href="#">European Return and Reintegration Network</a>. This network seeks to strengthen cooperation between migration authorities, with the aim of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enabling and improving return and reintegration through joint contracting of service partners;</li> <li>• serving as an ‘innovation hub’ for members to improve practices, share learning and pilot new approaches to return and reintegration;</li> <li>• investing in knowledge to improve understanding of return dynamics.</li> </ul>
<p>MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES</p>	<p><a href="#">Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) (2018)</a>. This compact “seeks to operationalize the principles of burden- and responsibility-sharing” to better assist, protect and find solutions for “refugees and support host countries and communities” (part I, section ii, paragraph 5).</p> <p><a href="#">Agenda for Humanity (2016)</a>. The World Humanitarian Summit held in 2016 aimed to bridge the linkages between the 2030 Agenda and humanitarian action. The Agenda for Humanity calls</p>	<p><a href="#">Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2004)</a>. This strategy supports implementation of the Sendai Framework, while the ECOWAS Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction links its actions to sustainable development and strengthening subregional capacity for managing disaster risk.</p>



on States to reduce displacement in the long term, including by preparing for cross-border displacement due to disasters and climate change.

[United Nations Prevention Agenda\\*](#) (2018). This agenda aims at increasing preventive diplomacy, reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and sustaining peace, strengthening partnerships and promote reforms to overcome fragmentation and consolidate capacities.

[Sustaining Peace Agenda](#) (2017). This agenda calls on development, peace and security, and human rights pillars to work in an integrated fashion to prioritize crisis prevention, address root causes of conflict and support institutions for sustainable peace and development.

[Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#). This framework charts the global course on disaster risk reduction (DRR), including clear references to mobility and displacement and calls for migrants to be included in the design and implementation of DRR. It also invites stakeholders to formulate policies to relocate people out of hazard-prone areas and encourages the adoption of policies and programmes to address disaster-induced mobility in a sustainable manner.

[Platform on Disaster Displacement](#) (PDD). This platform is a State-led process designed to work towards better protection for people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and climate change.

[Migrants in Countries in Crisis \(MICIC\) Initiative's Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster](#) (2016). These guidelines were a result of a two-year State-led, multi-stakeholder consultative process (2014–2016) on this topic.

[Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency](#) (CDEMA). Established by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), this is a regional intergovernmental agency for disaster management.

[Disaster Management and Emergency Response](#) (2009). This agreement between ASEAN Member States is accompanied by a related [10-year vision \(2015–2025\)](#).

[Disaster Management Centre of the South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation \(SAARC\)](#). This centre provides specialized service delivery and aims to enhance regional coordination among its Member States in the areas of DRR, response and recovery.

[European Union Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) (2016). This plan sets out a five-year policy actions to realize the Sendai framework. It addresses the specific needs of displaced persons, migrants and other vulnerable people in urban resilience policy and practices as well as to “disaster induced human mobility”, linked to the European Agenda for Migration.

[Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific \(2017-2030\)](#). This is an integrated approach to climate change and DRR advocated by the Pacific Islands Forum regional strategy.

[United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific \(ESCAP\)](#). This commission provides Member States with an intergovernmental platform to address disaster challenges, and to discuss and adopt regional DRR strategies.

[European Union Council conclusions on the European Union approach to forced displacement and development](#) (2016). This council document reiterates the commitment to achieve peaceful solutions, including through safe voluntary return, prevention and capacity-building as cornerstones for resilience.

[OECD DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus \(2019\)](#). This is a comprehensive framework to incentivize more collaborative and complementary humanitarian, development and peace actions, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

[New Urban Agenda \(2016\)](#). This agenda helps to prevent displacement or mitigate its negative consequences in urban settings. It promotes housing policies that address all forms of discrimination and violence and prevent arbitrary forced evictions, upgrading and preventing slums and informal settlements, as well as planning for adequate housing options that are safe, affordable and accessible for members of different income groups of society, including those in vulnerable situations.

[Addis Ababa Action Agenda \(2015\)](#). This agenda increases support to countries that are vulnerable to (chronic) crisis related to conflicts or disaster. It does so by developing and implementing holistic disaster risk management in line with the Sendai Framework and by supporting national and local capacity for the prevention, adaptation and mitigation of external shocks and for risk management.

[East Asia Summit Declaration on Strengthening Responses to Migrants in Crisis and Trafficking in Persons \(2016\)](#). This declaration recognizes the large number of displacements due to disasters, as well as vulnerability to trafficking in persons and its associated forms of exploitation and abuse.

[Protection of Asylum Seekers, Refugees Returnees and Stateless Persons in the Americas \(2004\)](#). This resolution of the Organization of the American States General Assembly promotes strengthened cooperation between the inter-American system and UNHCR with regards to regional approaches to refugees.

*Note:* In EMM2.0, initiatives and commitments are understood to be efforts that result in non-binding agreements on principles and actions. These are usually outlined in outcome documents, such as those listed above. Therefore, this list does not include binding instruments, such as regional inter-State agreements that impact on migration. See further information on these, per thematic area, in the thematic [EMM2.0 Handbook chapters](#).

\* These initiatives were initiated and/or implemented by organizations operating at an international level. All other initiatives listed are led by States,