



Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region

Mapping Report of Programmes, Projects and Activities, 2016

Internal report

Contents

Introduction

1. Overview of projects on international migration in the Arab region

1.1 Organizational approaches to migration

1.2 Programmes, projects and activities on international migration

- Labour mobility and development
- Emergency and post-crisis
- Human trafficking and migrant smuggling
- Health
- Gender
- Children and youth
- Data initiatives
- Environment, climate change and migration
- Migration and urban planning
- Regional dialogue and coordination

2. Sustainable Development Goals and migration

3. Knowledge and research

3.1 Knowledge gaps and topics for future research activities

3.2 Topics for the 2017 Situation Report

3.3 List of publications

4. Annexes

Introduction

Migration is a complex global phenomenon requiring inputs and expertise of many specialized agencies on its various aspects, including health, education, labour markets and human rights, besides many of its economic, social and environmental facets and implications. Due to the inherently crosscutting nature of migration and displacement, and the constant development of new migration flows or adaptation of old ones in the face of economic trends, violence or environmental factors, it is of great importance to create a clear and comprehensive overview of the different projects that are currently taking place in the Arab region¹ or are planned for the future, specifically the period of the next two years (2016 and 2017).

Building on a mapping exercise conducted two years earlier, the 2016 survey was set up to chart the activities of the member organizations of the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab region in the field of migration and displacement in the Arab region. The mapping was also conducted to outline the focus for the *2017 Situation Report on International Migration* so that the next edition of the report is as relevant as possible.

In total, 11 of the 16 members of the Working Group² on International Migration in the Arab Region responded to the mapping survey. These organizations are UN-ESCWA, FAO, ILO, IOM, LAS, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNODC and WHO.

A qualitative research methodology was used to evaluate survey responses aiming to take into account the varying practices of the participating members of the Working Group. A structured survey tool was designed and completed by the focal points in each participating agency in order to collect information on the agency's background and approach to migration, its programmatic responses in the field of international migration and its activities supporting implementation of migration-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.

The responses to the survey were processed and analyzed in order to produce an internal report which will be shared with all members as a reference document. This descriptive report outlines the activities, projects and programmes of the different agencies, in addition to key challenges and gaps and future initiatives, and thus can be used as a basis for identifying needs and priority areas and forging collaboration between international and regional organizations on the issues relating to international migration in the Arab region. The co-chairs of the Working Group also hope to present the main findings at the meeting of the Regional Coordination Mechanism in late 2016.

¹ Although the report refers to the "Arab region", please note that the different member organizations of the Working Group have all slightly different geographical definitions.

² United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), the League of Arab States (LAS), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Entity for Gender Empowerment (UN-Women), and the World Health Organization (WHO)

1. Overview of projects on international migration in the Arab region

1.1 Organizational Approaches to Migration

Each organization in the Working Group develops its programmes, projects and activities related to international migration according to a specific and unique perspective. While focus areas are unique and complementary, certain perspectives tend to be widely shared. These include the commitment to understanding migration through the lens of human rights, a recognition of the significant and complex interlinkages between migration and development, and a striving for enhanced cooperation, synergies and knowledge regarding migration. The approaches of participating Working Group members are outlined below³.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

In implementing the Fair Migration Agenda in the Middle East, the ILO works with its constituents to manage labour migration and address decent work deficits in the situation of migrant workers. Specifically, the ILO aims to address five problems of varying scope and magnitude: i) flawed recruitment and placement systems, ii) unacceptable working conditions including those akin to forced labour, iii) ineffective dispute resolution and lack of access to justice for migrant workers; iv) limits on migrants' voice, representation, and social dialogue; and v) discrimination against migrant workers.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

With 165 Member States, a further eight 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 with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration and uphold the well-being and human rights of migrants. 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's overall approach to migration is described in the IOM Migration Governance Framework (MIGOF)⁴ which was adopted by IOM Member States in 2015. Furthermore, the humanitarian dimensions of IOM's work are underpinned by IOM's Principles for Humanitarian Action (PHA), which provide the foundation for the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework and aim to ensure that the Organization acts based on robust principles and as part of the humanitarian response system.

Across the Arab region, IOM implements the organization's full programmatic spectrum, including movement and resettlement; emergency preparedness and response; post-crisis transition and recovery; migration health; labour migration and migration and development; counter-trafficking and migrant assistance, including return and reintegration assistance; immigration and border management; and migration policy and research.

³Organizations are listed in alphabetical order. Those not listed, left this part of the questionnaire blank.

⁴ See <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>.

IOM's objectives in the Arab region are to:

- Enhance capacity, knowledge and dialogue on migration, migration management, and migration policymaking among States, civil society and other stakeholders in the region;
- Contribute to safe, protected, and regular migration, in full respect of the human rights of all migrants, and with a view to improving development outcomes of migration for migrants and societies in countries of origin and countries of destination;
- Improve preparedness for and responses to the migration dimensions of humanitarian crises, with a focus both on vulnerable mobile populations and affected communities.

IOM has offices in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yemen, Somalia, Djibouti, and Mauritania. IOM also has some (operational) presence /activities in Comoros, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

League of Arab States (LAS)

The League of Arab States (LAS) and its specialized organizations offer a framework for Arab countries to cooperate on issues related to migration and human mobility within the region, and with sending and receiving regions, with the aim to: develop more effective policies for utilizing migration in favor of Arab regional development, integration and international cooperation, and to communicate with Arab expatriates.

Intra-regional cooperation in the field of migration in the Arab region started in the 1950s with the Agreement on Arab Economic Unity issued by the Arab Economic Council in 1957, followed by a set of agreements, declarations, and charters. Today, LAS aims to maximize the benefits of migration and minimize its negative aspects, communicate with Arab expatriates living abroad, and promote their participation in the development of the Arab region. Undertaking to continue intensive regional cooperation in the field of migration, LAS assists its Member States to establish fruitful dialogue and cooperation in the field of international migration between them and with other regions. LAS focuses on supporting Member States to develop more effective policies for utilizing migration in favor of Arab regional development, integrating expatriates in national development plans and building bridges of dialogue.

Different sectors, departments and specialized organization of LAS are concerned with migration as a crosscutting issue. This mapping report will include the efforts and views of the Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration department only, as the main department concerned with migration issues.

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA)

Over the past ten years, UN-ESCWA has been engaged in policy analysis and building knowledge and capacity on international migration and displacement among its Member States. Following up on its active engagement in the preparation for the 2013 Second High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, particularly through regional consensus building and support to its member states in reaching a common understanding of the migration-development nexus, ESCWA's work focuses on the implementation of the recommendations which emanated from this important global event. UN-ESCWA's work centers on the Secretary-General's eight-point agenda for action, especially with regard to enhancing migration partnerships and cooperation to improve policy coherence and coordinated

responses to international migration challenges, and integrating migration into the development agenda, including in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

UN-ESCWA works towards strengthening regional coordination on addressing migration issues and working towards the implementation of migration-related SDGs, especially during current times of unprecedented flows of migrants and refugees in the region. Through its coordinating role, UN-ESCWA co-chairs the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region which was set up to improve the knowledge base on international migration, build capacity and raise awareness of the migration-related issues. A number of divisions contribute to strengthening research and knowledge in the field of migration and displacement including the Emerging and Conflict-related Issues Division (displacement and conflict prevention), Economic Development and Integration Division (remittances) and Social Development Division (migration and development).

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

UN-Habitat has longstanding experience in working with cities and communities and migration. In the Arab region, most of UN-Habitat's work is related to crisis and post-crisis contexts, mainly cities with a large population of IDPs, in regions with many returnees after the situation stabilizes, or in a context of large refugee movements and their settlement in camps or cities. UN-Habitat has been developing and contributing to a number of initiatives to address issues arising from urban migration, and sustainable urban development, from the angle of city inclusion and the right to adequate housing. With urban migration on the increase, UN-Habitat has concentrated efforts to re-establish the role of housing for the future of sustainable urbanization through its 'housing at the center' approach. UN-Habitat seeks to develop an integrated framework for planned urbanization - the "Three-Pronged approach" –a design to better respond to the challenges and harness the opportunities of cities, migration and human settlements.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

In over 177 countries, UNDP helps counterparts to formulate and implement solutions to global and national development challenges. In 72 out of the 177 countries and territories where UNDP has a field presence, it has engaged in one or more migration-related initiatives. UNDP often acts as an advocate for empowering migrants and potential migrants and expanding their choices. Through these activities, UNDP has contributed to the migration and development agenda in a number of ways: (a) by providing up-to-date knowledge on migration and development issues; (b) by strengthening the capacities of relevant government ministries, departments and civil society organizations; (c) by influencing public policy and promoting people-centered migration policies and practices; (d) by building partnerships with key actors across sectors relevant to migration issues; (e) by leveraging resources; and (f) by enhancing the participation of various actors in migration and development related processes. UNDP focuses on three areas of work that seek to enhance the management of human mobility and migration in order to achieve multiple development benefits:

- Developing national policy and institutional frameworks for migration
- Managing migration for long-term development impacts at sub-national and local level
- Resilience based development solutions for migration and displacement in times of crisis, conflict and disaster

To date, UNDP has implemented over 192 migration-related initiatives at the country level, addressing drivers of migration and root causes of displacement. This includes projects on internal migration and urbanization, border management, migrant remittances, health and migration, durable solutions for displaced communities, employment and social protection. UNDP implements these projects with NGOs, as well as other sister agencies including IOM, UNICEF, ILO and UNHCR.

In the Arab region, UNDP projects have a special focus on addressing the plight of forced migrants and internally displaced communities, helping create livelihood opportunities, alleviate pressure on host communities and strengthening social cohesion. This includes ongoing projects in Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen. UNDP has Country Offices in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, the State of Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syria Arab Republic, Iraq, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Yemen.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA works to increase understanding of migration issues, advocates for better migration data, and promotes the incorporation of migration into national development plans. UNFPA also advocates for addressing the special concerns of women and other vulnerable migrants, and works to meet the emergency reproductive health needs of refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced people, migrants and vulnerable host communities.

At the regional level, UNFPA aims to enhance the capacity to mainstream migration into development processes in the Arab region. Mainstreaming migration into development planning includes putting in place institutional structures and policy frameworks, as well as creating databases and information systems on diaspora populations as a component towards better integrating diasporas into development strategies.

World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO works to develop migrant-sensitive health policies, strengthen health systems to provide equitable access to services, establish information systems to assess migrant health, share information on best practices, increase the cultural and gender sensitivity and specific training of health service providers and professionals, and promote multilateral cooperation among countries in accordance with the resolution WHA61.17 on the health of migrants endorsed by the Sixty-first World Health Assembly in 2008.

WHO in collaboration with Governments, United Nations agencies and other organizations working on migration and health have developed a common framework for collaborative action for addressing the health needs of refugees and migrants. Key actions include: i) stronger collaboration that cuts across sectors, mandates and borders; ii) improving and harmonizing data gathering, analysis and information sharing; iii) building national, regional and international health workforce; iv) overcoming barriers to health for migrants and refugees; v.) advocating and developing policies that leave no one behind.

Further, WHO calls for respect for the right to health, which requires migrant-sensitive health systems. WHO strongly recommends offering and providing health checks to ensure access to health care for all refugees and migrants in need of health protection. Health checks should be done for both communicable and non-communicable diseases, with respect for migrants' human rights and dignity.

WHO also advocates for improved data on health needs to better address priorities. Many host countries lack the capacity and financing to deal with the health needs of their own citizens, much less those of migrants. There is a need to ensure that attention is given to policy and legal frameworks in host countries that were not designed to cope with additional pressures on health systems arising from large population movements.

1.2 Programmes, projects and activities on international migration⁵

Labour mobility and development

ILO is engaged in issues of labour mobility from various angles, principally policy development and capacity building of government actors, ethical recruitment and workers' rights, and research. ILO's MAGNET project (Migration Governance Network) supported Lebanon, Jordan, Yemen and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) States to strengthen labour migration governance and combat human trafficking. Activities involved capacity building of trade unions, civil society and government, and enhanced information and tools for policy formulation in accordance with the ILO Convention 189 and accompanying Recommendation 201. ILO's South Asia Labour Migration project (SALM) addressed labour migration from India, Nepal and Pakistan to the GCC countries. The project worked to improve job and skill matching between origin and destination countries, and improve recruitment and protection for migrant workers. Several projects are aimed at assisting female workers and victims of trafficking, including the "Global action programme on migrant domestic workers", the PROWD (Action Programme for Protecting the Rights of Women Migrant Domestic Workers in Lebanon) project in Lebanon, the Work in Freedom Project and a project addressing domestic workers in the GCC from Ethiopia and Somalia.

Going forward, ILO's FAIRWAY project will contribute to implementing the fair migration agenda in the region. Starting in mid-2016, the 30-month project foresees support to ILO constituents in the region and has a specific focus on the domestic work and construction sectors. The project strategy is three-fold: i) evidence-based labour migration policy change for fair migration; ii) more effective and efficient institutional mechanisms and improved operational modalities (government and trade unions) and iii) reduction in discriminatory attitudes and actions held by employers and the general public.

Other prospective activities include 11 additional programmes to enhance regional policy dialogue, research and capacity building including the Global Fair Recruitment (FAIR) project focusing on the garment sector in Jordan and the Global Migrant Worker Recruitment Project (covering six migration corridors, including India-Bahrain and Madagascar-Lebanon).

Labour migration is a central component of **IOM's** work in the Arab region. In 2014/2015 IOM had 45 active projects in the areas of labour mobility, labour migrant training and integration, and economic and community development. IOM's work involves training and capacity building of government officials including on managing migration and facilitating labour migration schemes, providing skills trainings for migrant workers, especially youth, building capacities to match workers with employers domestically and internationally, recruitment chains, and workers' rights. In 2015 IOM enhanced capacity and engagement with governments on issues relating to labour migration management and ethical recruitment in the GCC, including large-scale research projects on labour migration management and recruitment in the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait. IOM has worked with governments in the GCC to promote laws protecting workers' rights and to engage in questions of fair recruitment. Other examples of work in this area include the establishment of migrant resource centers in Tunisia to assist outgoing and returning labour migrants,

⁵ Includes only activities of Working Group members that replied to a questionnaire administered by the Working Group.

and education and training for young potential labour migrants in Egypt. IOM provides technical expertise and support to the Abu-Dhabi Dialogue, along with other observers of the dialogue, including **UN-ESCWA** and **ILO**. At the global level, IOM continues to promote the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS)⁶ as a means of building oversight and improving ethical practices within the international labour recruitment industry.

IOM aims to foster a better understanding of the links between migration and development so as to better harness the benefits of migration for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Globally and within the Arab region, IOM works with governments to mainstream migration into development planning. For example, Tunisia and Morocco are both part of the ongoing **IOM-UNDP** programme “Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies”. At the level of UN country teams in the region, IOM works to ensure migration is integrated into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks. IOM programmes in the area of migration and development include research, capacity building for governments and communities, community stabilization in countries that have undergone conflict, delivery of social programmes, community development, engaging diaspora communities with their countries of origin, and partnership building with relevant institutions, authorities and business.

For the period 2016-17, IOM aims to build the capacity of government institutions to better engage with and leverage diaspora support for sustainable development by undertaking research. The research will focus on developing diaspora profiles to understand where and how diaspora engage in development, and support governments in the development and implementation of diaspora engagement strategies that align with their broader economic development plans. In this regard, IOM will also work on innovative migration and development projects, such as developing crowdsourcing platforms and virtual return programmes, to enhance opportunities for diasporas to engage in economic development and job creation, as well as engaging expatriate communities in post-crisis reconstruction.

IOM will continue to work closely with governments of countries of origin and destination to effectively manage labour migration in meeting labour market and economic development objectives, as well as combating irregular migration while protecting the rights of vulnerable workers.

World Health Organization (WHO) established a Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel⁷ in 2010. The Code aims to establish and promote voluntary principles and practices for the ethical international recruitment of health personnel and to facilitate the strengthening of health systems. The Code was designed by WHO member states to serve as a continuous and dynamic framework for global dialogue and cooperation. While the code is global, there is a particular emphasis on GCC countries.

The **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)** in the Arab region works to address labour- and crisis- related migration at its root causes, providing inclusive and shock-responsive social protection measures but also viable employment opportunities for groups who might otherwise migrate. FAO contributes to improving the management of labour migration, supporting voluntary and legal migration channels. It may advise countries on how to better manage rural labour mobility, providing technical support and capacity development to enable national actors to account for migration and labour

⁶ See <https://iris.iom.int/>.

⁷ See <http://www.who.int/hrh/migration/code/practice/en/>.

mobility in agricultural and rural development planning, promote policy coherence and implement inclusive social programming.

UNDP has focused on the nexus between migration policies and local/national development strategies, working with partner agencies, including **IOM** and other relevant UN agencies, in providing guidance and institutional capacity development to facilitate effective national and regional migration policies and programmes. This is being done in Morocco and Tunisia through increased dialogue at various levels of decision making, by strengthening the capacity of national and sub-national actors to develop context-specific and systematic approaches to mainstreaming migration and by mobilizing funds and providing technical support to mainstreaming processes.

UNDP has also engaged specifically on employment generation in poor and rural areas in numerous countries in the region including Jordan, Lebanon, the State of Palestine, Tunisia and Egypt through public works projects, as well as capacity development of local governments to identify and respond to the needs of communities. The programmes ensure that the interventions have contributed meaningfully to the longer-term process of socioeconomic development of localities in the poorest areas and build skills and capacities of youth, both men and women, which they need for current and future jobs. UNDP also has a dedicated focus on engaging diaspora from the Arab region as key development actors with financial resources, networks, human capital, and innovative skills that they can bring to their countries of origin. UNDP has also led diaspora engagement initiatives in countries such as Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria and Somalia.

Over the past two years **UN-ESCWA** ran a development account project on Harnessing Migration and Remittances for Development in the Arab Region. The first phase of the project successfully created awareness among government and central bank officials regarding the potential contribution remittances could make to national development. Building on the successes of the first phase, UN-ESCWA plans to launch a second phase of the project “Strengthening the Capacity of Arab Countries to Mobilize Remittances for Financing for Development” for the four-year period of 2016-2019 and is currently in the process of mobilizing funding to continue this work.

This new phase of the project will support Arab governments to integrate migration and remittances into their national development plans and create awareness among nationals living abroad about investment and savings opportunities available at home. The project will also support the central banks and financial institutions to design and implement policies to mobilise Diaspora savings and direct them to finance medium and long term investments.

A training workshop for **LAS** member states was convened in September 2014 by the Working Group – under the lead of co-chairs **LAS**, **UN-ESCWA** and **IOM** – on mainstreaming international migration into development strategies. At the first meeting of the Arab Regional Consultative Process (ARCP) on Migration in April 2015, convened by the **LAS**, a special session was held to discuss the vision of the Arab region as regards the next Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). A briefing paper was submitted to the GFMD secretariat. The second meeting of the ARCP was held in May 2016 and dealt with migration targets and the Sustainable Development Goals within Agenda 2030, with contributions from **UNFPA** and **IOM**. **LAS** honored Arab expatriate figures and Arab civil society organizations during ceremonies in several countries of destination on Arab Expatriates’ Day. **LAS** published the winter 2015 edition of its non-periodic newsletter on Arab expatriates. In 2014, **LAS** issued the Third Edition of the Report on Arab Migration under the theme of “International Migration and Development”.

Emergency and post crisis response

With three Level 3 emergencies⁸ currently in the Arab region (Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen), emergency operations and post crisis initiatives are at the center of **IOM**'s work in the region. In 2014 and 2015 IOM had nearly 200 active projects in the areas of internal displacement, resettlement, repatriation from countries in crisis, community stabilization, and out of country voting/electoral assistance in the Arab region. IOM's work in emergency situations is guided by its Migration Crisis Operational Framework,⁹ a practical, operational and institution-wide tool to improve and systematize the way in which IOM supports its Member States and partners to better prepare for and respond to migration crises.

Based on systematic and continued needs assessments, IOM delivered a wide range of critical services to various crisis-affected populations, including migrants, IDPs, refugees, asylum seekers and host communities. Through capacity-building measures, IOM also supported governments to increase their effectiveness in delivering emergency assistance and responding to crises. IOM delivered non-food items, hygiene kits and winterization items to displaced populations and to migrants in detention centres, provided shelter assistance, and water, sanitation and hygiene assistance to people affected across the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region. Given the protracted nature of crises in the region, IOM has focused on building resilience and livelihoods for displaced and affected communities. For example, livelihood support activities reached nearly 14,000 beneficiaries in 2015.

Resettlement is another major area of activity for IOM in the Arab region, with over 40,000 individuals benefiting from resettlement assistance in 2015. IOM also provides health and psychosocial support, emergency consular services, counter-trafficking interventions and protection to vulnerable migrants, including migrants caught in countries experiencing crises. Disaster risk reduction activities and humanitarian communications are also considered priorities, while IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix tracks the location of displaced populations and maps their needs.

Going forward, IOM will enhance emergency preparedness by working with relevant partners to provide early warning mechanisms; build and maintain institutional channels to share up-to-date, relevant information; and enhance coordination and contingency-planning to integrate needs of migrants, IDPs and others into national crisis-response mechanisms.

IOM will continue to support governments' efforts to provide timely and needs-based assistance including needs assessments, land, sea and air evacuation for stranded migrants, assistance to vulnerable migrants, humanitarian border management, and delivery of life-saving emergency assistance to affected populations in urban and rural settings.

In the context of protracted displacement, **FAO** offers food assistance and viable livelihood opportunities to both host communities and IDPs or refugees, in order to mitigate conflicts and build the resilience of communities. In addition, FAO is investing in climate smart agriculture, water harvesting schemes for irrigation and post-harvest management, thus supporting disaster risk reduction and promoting transition

⁸ A level 3 emergency is defined by the IASC as a major sudden-onset humanitarian crisis triggered by a natural disaster or conflict, which requires system-wide mobilization or 'L3 activation' to ensure a more effective response to humanitarian need.

⁹ See <http://www.iom.int/mcof>.

to development. Furthermore, FAO is building local capacities to provide assistance and protect the human rights of refugees, IDPs and migrants.

For the period 2016-2017, FAO is engaging in a number of projects enhancing food security and resilience of vulnerable Syrian refugee households in Jordan, improving the nutrition of Syrian refugees and host communities through garden walls, supporting Iraqi returnees in the newly liberated areas of Nineveh governorate through a cash-for-work schemes, building resilience, food security and socio-economic inclusion of IDPs and vulnerable host communities in the north of the Syrian Arab Republic and supporting vulnerable households affected by the Syrian crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey.

UNDP is engaged in a large number of country-led livelihood restoration and employment generation projects in communities hosting displaced and/or refugee populations in Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syria Arab Republic and Yemen. Programmes in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen are building resilience and stabilization of IDP host communities, as well as provide basic infrastructure for IDP populations. Programmes in Jordan and Lebanon are mitigating the impact of Syrian refugees on vulnerable host communities, and enhance community security and access to justice, while support initiatives are likewise underway in Djibouti to support communities hosting Yemeni refugees. Work with Palestinian and Syrian communities in Lebanon, in collaboration with **UN-Habitat**, has aimed to enhance living conditions, strengthen the resilience of communities by enhancing access to sufficient basic urban services, and improve shelter conditions in order to reduce tensions and ensure sustainability of services.

UNDP plays a key role leading the development-resilience pillar of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). The 3RP brings together more than 200 partners in a country-driven, regionally coordinated response to the Syrian crisis. It combines humanitarian and development resources to support the implementation of nationally owned response plans for Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. The 3RP, co-led by UNDP and **UNHCR**, coordinates and monitors responses and funding commitments. In 2015, UNDP organized the Resilience Development Forum, hosted by Jordan and sponsored by Germany, Switzerland, the EU, Canada and Kuwait. The Forum adopted the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda, recognizing the need for a renewed focus on a resilience approach to the crisis in the region.

As part of its humanitarian programme, **UNFPA** works with national and international partners to provide services for three specific components:

- Providing reproductive health services and promoting reproductive rights
- Gender based violence prevention and response
- Promoting healthy life styles, involving and responding to the needs of young people

UNFPA responds from the onset of crises to the needs of affected populations in different countries across the region through offering youth, gender-based violence prevention and response, and reproductive health services while working on capacity building and empowerment of people and communities in affected countries. The programmes of UNFPA intend to promote and protect the rights of refugees, IDPs, asylum seekers and vulnerable host communities, especially women and girls and strengthen the capacity of governments and other national and international partners by providing training and supplies to address increased demand on reproductive health, youth and gender-based violence prevention and response services.

UN-Habitat trained actors in local communities in the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq to respond to humanitarian aspects related to displacement and host community long-term needs. Implementation of infrastructure projects benefitted both host and displaced communities and generated employment.

WHO operates in more than 40 countries globally dealing with humanitarian health emergencies of all kinds ranging from disease outbreaks to conflicts to natural disasters. In the Arab region, WHO is working in the Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, Yemen, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Libya and Egypt, collaborating with partners to support the emergency health interventions and to ensure appropriate protection from and response to outbreaks. WHO's work aims to help communities and authorities: i) prepare for crises by strengthening their overall capacity to manage all types of crises; ii) mitigate against the effects of crises by taking measures to reduce the effects of disasters and crises on systems that support good public health; iii) respond to crises by ensuring effective, efficient and timely action to address public health priorities so that lives are saved and suffering is reduced; iv) recover from crises by ensuring that the local health system is back to functioning. WHO's work in the region includes providing direct assistance to ministries of health in refugee hosting countries.

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) launched the Arab Initiative for Combatting Human Trafficking¹⁰ in 2010, which aims to raise awareness and build capacity of criminal justice practitioners, labour inspectors, social workers, NGOs and academics on combating human trafficking throughout the Arab region through regional and national activities. Under the umbrella of the **League of Arab States**, it has created a coalition of anti-human trafficking focal points in the Arab region that meet on an annual basis to exchange information and expertise on anti-human trafficking efforts. UNODC is engaged in policy change, capacity building and training in the following focus areas, principally in Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen: (i) development of a comprehensive Arab regional action plan to prevent and combat human trafficking to, from and within the Arab Region; (ii) establishment of a Trafficking in Persons Coordination Unit within the LAS structures; (iii) legislative assistance activities to enhance compliance of participating countries' legal frameworks with the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and relevant international legal instruments; (iv) in-depth capacity training of criminal justice actors. Through UNODC's Global Programme against Smuggling of Migrants – implemented globally including in the Arab region – capacity building and trainings on migrant smuggling and migrants' rights have been carried out in Algeria and Morocco and regionally. Capacity building on human trafficking and protection of victims was carried out in the Arab region through UNODC's Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons. In 2016-17, this programme will operate in Morocco and Egypt.

IOM provides direct assistance to abused, exploited, and trafficked migrants. Promoting an individualized approach to assistance and protection, services include medical care, psychosocial counselling, provision of shelter and legal aid, and voluntary return and reintegration support. In 2015, over 750 trafficked persons were assisted by IOM in the MENA region after having experienced multiple forms of exploitation.

¹⁰ See <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/2010/arab-initiative.html>.

In this region, IOM has given priority to ensuring that anti-trafficking mechanisms are mainstreamed during all phases of a crisis response to reduce vulnerabilities and protection gaps.

IOM has trained officials on national and international legal frameworks and best practices on international migration, countering transnational organized crime involved in smuggling of migrants, document examination procedures, and links between migration and terrorism. IOM also developed its activities in the area of the Humanitarian Border Management (HBM), which ensures the effective management of large-scale population movements in an emergency scenario, while putting in place safeguards at the border to monitor any threats that could undermine migrants' human rights and safety, as well as national security.

LAS, together with **UNHCR** and **IOM**, held a training workshop on mixed migration and irregular movements in November 2015. Together with the European Commission, **LAS** organized a roundtable on migration in Valetta in July 2015. The main objective was to discuss the European Agenda on Migration endorsed by the EU in May 2015.

Health

WHO works with **IOM** and **UNHCR**, among others, to understand the health needs and to improve the health status of displaced populations while protecting the health of host communities. To address the unique health challenges of migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, especially in emergency situations, WHO supports health promotion, vaccination campaigns, health care service delivery and disease surveillance, and helps to build national capacities for emergency risk management, such as data and supply management. In refugee host countries, WHO leads the health cluster at country level when it is activated; leads health assessments; generates and disseminates health information; provides health impact analysis; and gathers surveillance data. WHO also provides technical support and training to ministries of health and partners. WHO provides health facilities with medicines and medical equipment for refugees and host communities, including support for referral services and patients with disabilities. In exceptional circumstances, WHO also directly provides health care services as provider of last resort, as in Syrian refugee camps in Iraq.

In 2014 and 2015 WHO provided direct assistance to ministries of health in countries hosting large numbers of refugees – namely Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. WHO addressed human rights and public health legislation in Bahrain in a pilot project targeting government and civil society actors. Furthermore, it promoted a self-assessment tool to evaluate essential public health services available to migrants and refugees in European and other host countries of Syrian refugees.

UNFPA provides technical and financial support to governmental and non-governmental implementing partners to address reproductive health needs and promote reproductive rights, while working on capacity building and empowerment of the service providers to provide high quality services. UNFPA's programmes are targeted at refugees, IDPs, migrants and host communities. UNFPA provides integrated sexual and reproductive health support, including protection services and maternal health care to IDPs and refugees across the Arab region including in Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, the State of Palestine, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

UNFPA promotes reproductive rights and supports health services in both refugee camps and urban settings, and has raised awareness on sexual and reproductive health issues including family planning as well as gender-based violence. UNFPA also provides medical and psychosocial assistance to survivors of violence, including gender based violence, and has increasingly integrated these services into health and maternity clinics and community services. Moreover, UNFPA takes the lead on inter-agency gender-based violence coordination across the region as well as supporting a regional network on reproductive health in crises.

IOM provided health services to over 1 million migrants in the Arab region in 2015. Services include general primary and secondary health care, emergency health care, and mental health and psychosocial support. In the region, especially in the context of displacement and humanitarian emergencies, tuberculosis prevention, screening and treatment has emerged as a priority. In addition, IOM carries out health screenings for migrants prior to repatriation and assisted voluntary return, and for refugees being resettled. In 2015, IOM reached almost 40,000 individuals with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support interventions in Iraq, Lebanon and Yemen.

Future plans of IOM involve supporting respective ministries of health to improve the health and well-being of migrants, mobile populations and cross-border communities through the following: i) conducting situational migrant health needs assessments at subregional levels to gather evidence and strengthen the knowledge base on health of migrants and ensure evidence-based programming and policy development; ii) ensuring equitable access to migrant-friendly and comprehensive health service delivery and providing capacity and operational support to local health authorities on non-communicable and communicable diseases and iii) sustaining operational and technical support to health authorities in implementing tuberculosis, HIV and malaria prevention, treatment and care in emergency settings.

Women migrants and gender-related issues

ILO has engaged in work to promote the rights, empowerment and enhanced economic integration of female domestic workers, as well as support improved labour migration governance and ethical recruitment. These objectives have been carried out through ILO's programme in Lebanon PROWD – Action Programme for Protecting the Rights of Women Migrant Domestic Workers in Lebanon – as well as a programme to protect the rights of women migrant domestic workers from the Horn of Africa working in GCC countries, Lebanon and Sudan. ILO's Global Action Programme on Migrant Domestic Workers and their Families (GAP) aims to promote the human and labour rights of migrant domestic workers worldwide. This is achieved through research into migration and trafficking in global care chains, capacity building of policy makers and practitioners to advocate for improved access to decent work and rights, and promotion of rights based policies and regulations through national capacity building processes. The Work in Freedom Project addresses trafficking of women and girls in South Asia, Jordan and Lebanon.

UNDP has supported the Directorate for Combating Violence Against Women and Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq in order to enhance their capacity to protect Syrian women and girls from sexual gender-based violence (GBV) and trafficking. UNDP's project "Family Support, Justice, and Security" seeks to help develop a strategy to ensure victims of GBV are offered refuge, reintegration and access to justice. This project provides technical and advisory support to victims, as well as capacity building for government and non-governmental groups. UNDP's programming in the Syrian Arab Republic to address interrupted livelihoods included support to female-headed households.

IOM mainstreams gender-related concerns across all of its programming and migration management activities. Through its regional PAVE project (Action to Protect and Assist Vulnerable and Exploited Migrant Workers in the Middle East and North Africa) and other nationally implemented anti-trafficking projects IOM is working to not only protect the rights of migrant domestic workers, but also to provide diverse and individualized direct assistance to those who have been abused, exploited and trafficked. Work in Lebanon and Jordan has addressed gendered dimensions of labour migration, as well as gender-based violence in migrant communities. IOM activities in Egypt and Lebanon have sought to empower women economically. IOM also realizes that there is a gap in protection services for trafficked and abused men and boys and is working to remedy this; for example, through the establishment of shelter and other services for males. In its immigration and border management activities, IOM advocates for increasing the number of female police officers at the border and in patrol units, recognizing the considerable advantages that their presence bring in terms of effectiveness of operations.

As part of its mandate, **UNFPA** works with governments, international and national institutions to promote the rights of all women and men to lead a life free of violence and abuse and it aims to address the physical and emotional consequences of gender-based violence.

UNFPA provides safe, confidential and survivor-centred case management that support gender-based violence survivors to access quality multi-sectoral (medical, psychosocial, legal and security) services according to their needs and preferences. UNFPA also provides comprehensive psycho-social support through access to safe spaces, support groups and recreational activities. UNFPA also implements gender-based violence prevention and outreach activities including raising awareness, community mobilization and youth engagement.

Children and youth

IOM is engaged in supporting children and youth migrants, particularly unaccompanied and separated migrant children. In coordination with relevant agencies, IOM's activities include family tracing, assisted voluntary return and reintegration, assistance to child victims of trafficking, and family reunification within the context of emergency response. IOM also engages in research, as well as initiatives to promote social and economic integration of marginalized youth as a way of providing alternatives to irregular migration. IOM engages in awareness-raising and empowerment activities targeting youth at risk of irregular migration.

The inter-agency North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force and its Mixed Migration Hub (MHub)¹¹ is currently engaged in research on unaccompanied and separated children migrating to, through and from North Africa, as well as detention of migrant children and alternatives to detention. The North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force is comprised of Working Group members **IOM**, **OHCHR**, **UNHCR** and **UNODC**, as well as the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Save the Children and the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS).

UNDP has a number of youth employment projects across the Arab region, focused on vulnerability and unemployment as a root cause of migration. This includes dedicated initiatives for youth employment in the Syrian Arab Republic mobilizing at-risk youth, providing psychosocial support and engaging youth in

¹¹ See <http://www.mixedmigrationhub.org/>

participative community-based activities, including drama therapy, sports, and social activities, among others.

FAO's work in the Arab region aims to address labour and crisis related migration at its root causes, mainly providing inclusive and shock-responsive social protection measures, as well as decent and viable employment opportunities for rural and disadvantaged populations “at risk” of migration. FAO is engaged in facilitating, promoting and supporting multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral policy dialogues at regional and/or country level, as well as implementing mechanisms for decent employment in rural farm and non-farm activities, particularly for youth, including both young migrants and internally displaced youth, and youth in host communities.

UNFPA has designed and implemented activities for young people aged 15-24 in camp settings and within host communities across the region. UNFPA works on addressing the needs of young people by promoting healthy life styles, a peer education approach, and raising awareness of topics related to young people, especially in humanitarian settings. UNFPA also supports young women and men in camp settings to design and implement youth initiatives on topics such as basic hygiene skills, prevention of sexual and physical abuse, early marriage and family planning.

Data initiatives

The Mixed Migration Hub (MHub) – the knowledge platform of the North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force which includes Working Group members **IOM, OHCHR, UNHCR, and UNODC** – is building a database to record and visualize migratory movements to, through and from North Africa. Forming part of a range of data sources, MHub has established data collectors in six origin, transit and destination countries for migrants moving to, through and from the North Africa region. Other research outputs generate data and knowledge on migration in the region. In 2015 research documented routes from Eastern Africa to Northern Africa, as well as detention of youth in Libya. Upcoming work involves migration of children, and detention.

Several agencies – namely **ILO, IOM, LAS, UNFPA, and UNHCR** – are supporting the Household International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean Countries (MED-HIMS) programme. A regional, coordinated programme of household surveys, MED-HIMS aims to address the lack of data on international migration in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean by collecting comparative data on the characteristics and behavior of migrants and on the determinants and consequences of international migration. Egypt was the first country to publish the results of its HIMs in January 2016, while Jordan has recently launched initial results from its survey.

UNFPA produced policy briefs to guide data collection on populations in the Arab region and counting diaspora populations (specific to Iraq). UNFPA also advocated for the inclusion of refugees in the national census (Jordan 2015). UNFPA is currently leading a multi-cluster household survey to collect information on humanitarian needs in Libya. UNFPA also organized a Population Estimate Survey for Somalia in 2014.

IOM supports the capacity development of Arab governments in data collection, management and analysis, as well as stimulation of knowledge and data production within academic circles in the region. IOM also generates primary data and knowledge through its numerous research studies on a range of migration issues in the Arab region. IOM and **ILO** have supported the establishment of Tunisia's National

Observatory on Migration, including through capacity building on data collection and management. IOM is also supporting Egypt's statistics office (CAPMAS) to establish a migration unit. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix is active in Iraq, Libya, Sudan and Yemen and is an ongoing survey which serves to track the movements of displaced persons and assess their needs. Data are published regularly and are publically available.

UNDP is involved in projects regarding migration research and data in 19 countries globally including Egypt and Somalia in the Arab region. Building on the 2009 Human Development Report themed on Mobility and Development, national HDRs in recent years in Egypt and Somalia have included mobility as a theme.

Going forward, **UN-ESCWA** aims to respond to the capacity development needs of member states in terms of data production, analysis and dissemination as key prerequisite for effective national review and monitoring of progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. It also chairs the Thematic Working Group on Agenda 2030 which will support the monitoring and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including migration-related indicators. The Thematic Working Group on SDG Data aims to establish and maintain a unified set of regional SDG data that will be used by all agencies for their studies and reports in a consistent way.

Environment, climate change and migration

UNEP addresses migration from the lens of environmental causes of migration (climate change, drought, water resource availability and accessibility etc.) and the environmental impacts of migration (especially on the receiving communities/countries), working closely with **IOM** and **UNHCR** at the global level. UNEP worked in Jordan to do an assessment of the environmental impacts of the Syrian refugee crisis and include an environmental marker in the Jordan Response Plan.

UNDP has over \$100 million of climate change projects across the Arab region, with a major focus on building resilience of food, water and land resources to climate change. With climate impacts and loss of resource security among the root causes of displacements in the region, these projects play an important role in addressing the nexus of migration and development. Important examples include UNDP climate resilience projects in vulnerable areas of Djibouti, Egypt, Palestine, the Sudan, Somalia, Tunisia and Yemen where capacities are being developed to manage risks and build resilience to climate vulnerability.

In 2016-17, **FAO** Deltaic Environments, Vulnerability and Climate Change: The role of Migration in Adaptation and its policy implications project will analyze the impacts of climate change and associated vulnerabilities across four contrasting deltas. Processes of migration will be analyzed using surveys, participatory research and econometric tools.

In addition to providing humanitarian assistance and supporting recovery and resilience for communities affected by natural disasters and environmental degradation, including most recently in Sudan and Yemen, **IOM** also promotes research, policymaking and practical adaptation measures to tackle the links between migration, environment and climate change. In Egypt, IOM recently concluded a project to assess the potential impact of sea-level rise on the livelihoods and population movement in the Nile Delta. IOM will also support Morocco, host of the Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2016 (COP 22), with preparations and follow-up on migration-relevant aspects, including preparing an international pilot initiative on climate-induced migration which advocates for the integration of migration as a core issue in climate action and funding.

Migration and Urban Planning

UN-Habitat's programme Mediterranean City-to-City Migration Profiles and Dialogue aims to contribute to improved inclusion and integration of migrants at city level in the Southern Mediterranean, including access to human rights. More specifically, it aims: (i) to institute a city representative and an expert network for stakeholder dialogue, data collection and the development of city Migrant Inclusion and Integration Roadmaps; (ii) elaborate city migration profiles; (iii) develop IT-based information-gathering and exchange tools.

UN-Habitat is engaged in various projects at the city and neighbourhood level, dealing with capacity building, training and direct assistance to migrants and communities in the context of forced displacement. Specific activities include training of local communities to respond to humanitarian aspects related to displacement, addressing host community needs, and implementing infrastructure projects. UN-Habitat is also engaged in profiling of city and neighbourhoods, including analyses of displaced and host community vulnerabilities and access to basic urban services.

Regional Dialogue and Coordination

LAS and **IOM** co-chaired the Fifth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCP) at LAS headquarters in Cairo in October 2015. The meeting's theme was "Exploring Contemporary Migration Challenges: Reflecting on the Outcomes of the 2013 High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the Post-2015 Development Agenda". The meeting included the official launch of the Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration (ARCP), a State-driven, non-binding, flexible and informal forum to facilitate dialogue and cooperation between LAS member States on migration issues.

LAS acts as the secretariat of the ARCP. The first ARCP meeting was held in April 2015 and the second in May 2016. During these two meetings, the ARCP endorsed its Terms of Reference (ToRs), agreed on its Programming Document and its 2016-2017 Work Plan.

LAS also held an extraordinary meeting for the Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration (ARCP) on 2-3 August 2016 at its headquarters in Cairo, in preparation for the UNGA High-Level Plenary Meeting on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants. The meeting was co-organized with **UNHCR** and **IOM**, aiming to enhancing the regional dialogue and unifying the Arab position on the topics to be discussed in the High-Level Meeting, and to maximize the input and contribution of the Arab States during the roundtables of the meeting. A Final Declaration was adopted by the member states and will serve as an input from the Arab region to the High-Level Meeting in September.

The Sixth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration will be organized by **IOM** in Geneva in October 2016. **UN-ESCWA**, **LAS**, and representatives of the ARCP and the Abu Dhabi Dialogue have been invited to participate in the meeting.

LAS has also established mechanisms of cooperation with other regions. The Africa Arab summit, the Summit of South American-Arab Countries and the European Union-Arab League foreign affairs ministerial meetings are examples of these mechanisms of cooperation. A Technical and Coordination Committee on Migration (TCCM), co-chaired by the African Union (AU) and LAS, was also established, according to a resolution from the 3rd Africa-Arab Summit in Kuwait 2013. The committee held two meetings in October 2015 in Addis Ababa and in March 2016 at LAS headquarters. The work modalities and 2016-2019 work plan have been agreed upon and a study on establishing an Africa Arab Center on Migration has been finalized. The expected outputs of the TCCM are: (i) consolidated Africa-Arab common position on migration; (ii) improved public awareness on the opportunities and challenges of migration; (iii) research-based recommendations on joint measures to be taken on issues related to migration.

2. Sustainable Development Goals and Migration

The SDGs, alongside the Declaration, Means of Implementation and Follow-up and Review Framework are the four components of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Migration and displacement finds important mention in the preamble and the declaration, recognizing the positive contribution of migrants, calling for cooperation on safe, orderly and regular migration and the full respect for the human rights of migrants, refugees and displaced persons, regardless of status, and stressing the need to strengthen resilience of communities hosting refugees (paragraph 29, declaration). Moreover, one of the key principles of the 2030 Agenda – “Leaving no one behind” – is an expression of the spirit of the Agenda that everyone should be included and able to benefit from and participate in sustainable development.

The SDGs represent concrete measures to implement the Agenda and at least 10 of the 169 targets include directly or indirectly reference to international migration and mobility. Central to international migration remains target 10.7, under goal 10 (Reducing inequality within and among countries), which calls to “facilitate orderly, safe and regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of well-managed migration policies”. The most important targets linked directly or indirectly to international migration are:

- Strengthen and retain health workforce in developing countries (3.c)
- Increase the number of scholarships for study abroad (4.b)
- Eradicate human trafficking (5.2, 8.7, and 16.2)
- Protect labour rights, including for migrant workers, in particular women migrants (8.8)
- Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (10.7)
- Reduce transaction costs of remittances (10.c)
- Ensure legal identity, including through birth registration (16.9)
- Disaggregate data by migratory status (17.18)

In a region where there are countries at different stages of development and facing different migration challenges, and while respecting the principle of universality of the goals, adaptation to national and regional realities will be key. A number of UN entities are engaged in implementation and follow-up and review of the Agenda and are supporting Member States with adaptation, integration and implementation and setting up follow-up and review frameworks as well as creating partnerships and ensuring that all relevant stakeholders and major groups are involved in the process. This chapter gives an overview of how various members of the working group are supporting these processes.

FAO

FAO plays a role in improving the management of labour migration out of rural areas, and in turn contributes to ensuring safe and orderly migration (target 10.7) namely by: (i) collaborating with other partners to support regular migration originating from rural areas by designing and implementing seasonal employment schemes in agriculture; (ii) ensuring that seasonal migration schemes do not interfere with local markets and local agricultural calendars; (iii) integrating existing pre-departure information and training for potential migrant workers, with specific modules on agriculture, decent rural employment as well as information on employment opportunities available in rural areas of origin; (iv) promoting the portability of social benefits and skills of migrant workers, especially of returnees; and (v) building the capacities of existing local rural institutions to organize sensitization and information

campaigns on opportunities for legal migration and existing livelihood opportunities in rural areas of origin.

FAO also contributes to enhancing the evidence-base and data to measure progress in achieving key development goals and targets and develops dedicated capacity-building initiatives and thematic reviews on migration, ensuring that different typologies, drivers and root causes of migration are factored in and that the positive contribution of migrants and displaced persons for inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination is adequately recognized.

ILO

Target 10.7, but also targets 10.c, 8.8 and 8.8 were lobbied for by ILO and its constituents in the process leading up to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and are directly underpinned by the ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration and the adopted Fair Migration Agenda, which in turn are underpinned by the International Labour Standards on Migration. These all shaped the adopted programme and budget of the ILO for the current programme cycle and guide the focus of projects going forward.

IOM

IOM devised the IOM Migration Governance Framework which was adopted by IOM Member States in 2015¹². IOM considers good migration governance to be systems that promote human mobility in a way that is humane and orderly and benefits migrants and society. The Framework outlines three main principles – adherence to international stands and migrants’ rights, evidence-based policymaking, and partnerships – and three objectives of good migration governance: advancing socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society, addressing the mobility dimension of crises, and striving for safe, orderly dignified migration. IOM is proposing the Migration Governance Framework as the basis for States to evaluate their approaches to migration, and specifically in implementing, monitoring and following up on target 10.7 of the SDGs.

Following the adoption of the global-level indicator 10.7.2 (the number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies) by the UN Statistical Commission, IOM and UN-DESA are proposing to measure this indicator along 6 policy domains in line with the Migration Governance Framework. The suggested domains are listed below (although still pending finalization):

- Domain 1: Institutional capacity and policy
- Domain 2: Migrant Rights
- Domain 3: Safe and Orderly Migration
- Domain 4: Labour migration and recruitment costs
- Domain 5: International Partnerships
- Domain 6: Humanitarian Crises and Migration Policy

Data to monitor indicator 10.7.2. will be drawn from the existing periodic United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development, in combination with information obtained via the IOM country offices on relevant policy developments.

¹² <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf> and Resolution 1310 <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-RES-1310%20MIGOF.pdf>

Furthermore, together with the Economist Intelligence Unit, IOM has piloted a more in-depth Migration Governance Index¹³ which allows for detailed policy benchmarking on migration governance, for national-level monitoring of SDGs and the thematic review processes.

LAS

LAS, as the secretariat of the Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration (ARCP) and through its different mechanisms (Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, Africa-Arab Technical and Coordination Committee on Migration and the LAS-EU Strategic Dialogue), is planning to address the migration related targets within the SDG framework and provide adequate support to its Member States in partnership with other entities.

In particular, the ARCP can play an important role in awareness raising of migration-related goals by improving knowledge base on migration related targets, coordinating policies of Arab countries in the field of migration and providing policy guidance through enhancing regional dialogue, implementing training programmes and sharing information, experiences and best practices. Going forward, the ARCP will focus on supporting the governments of its Member States to develop more effective policies to unlock the potential of migration for Arab regional development, integrating expatriates in national development plans and enabling regional dialogue. This role should take into consideration the current crises in the Arab region and joint response to existing challenges and crises remains one of the key aims of the organization.

The ARCP should also work as a link between the national level and the global one; inputs and perspectives from the national level should be considered and analysed at the regional level and feed into global process. It can also help countries to translate global goals into policies, norms, standards, and guidelines that can be implemented at the national level, as well as mobilize partnerships and South-South cooperation.

In coordination with its Member States, **LAS**, **UNFPA** and **UN-ESCWA** have also established Regional Task Force on ICPD Indicators. The aim of the technical task force is to discuss and reflect on regional priorities and interlinkage at regional and national levels, study global SDGs indicators in light of ICPD-based priority indicators, suggest a priority list of indicators for SDG tracking at regional level, including ICPD-based SDG indicators, promote these priority indicators among Arab National Statistics Offices and develop a mechanism for reporting every five years at regional and national levels.

The Task Force convened its first meeting on 11th and 12th May 2016 in Cairo. Its outcomes included (1) preliminary list of proposed regional indicators for the Arab region to monitor the plan of action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the framework of the 2030 Agenda (2) terms of reference of the Task Force on "regional review of indicators on population and development beyond 2014, within the framework of sustainable development indicators in the Arab region" and (3) work plan of the Task Force (for the period June 2016-June 2017).

¹³ http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/EIU-Migration-Governance-Index-20160429.pdf

UN – ESCWA

UN-ESCWA is mandated to support efforts to identify regional priorities and establish frameworks for follow-up and review (FUR) of progress at national and regional levels (*Transforming our world A/RES/70/1, Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development - endorsed by A/RES/69/313, Follow-up and review of Agenda 2030 A/RES/70/684*). UN-ESCWA is also mandated to assist countries during the roll-out and implementation of the SDGs (*Follow-up and review of Agenda 2030 (A/RES/70/684), Twenty-Eighth ESCWA Ministerial Session, ESCWA Executive Committee 2015*).

The organization chairs the Thematic Working Group on the 2030 Agenda and co-chairs the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region both of which are thematic sub-group of the Regional Co-ordination Mechanism and will play a role in regional implementation and FUR of migration related targets.

ESCWA also leads regional efforts in FUR through organizing the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development and is preparing to lead capacity-building activities that will also include work on migration.

UN-Habitat

Habitat III Regional Report for the Arab States and the *New Urban Agenda for the Arab Region* highlight the issue of migration and displacement and the impact on urban areas and their implications on achieving Agenda 2030.

UNDP

In addition to the projects outlined in part I., many of which will have an impact on achieving the SDGs at country level, UNDP is working to maximize the potential developmental benefits of migration and displacement. UNDP works with partner countries to balance short-term responses to addressing the impacts of migration and displacement with long-term sustainable development solutions and mainstreaming migration into development strategies. On the ground in over 177 countries and with over \$4 billion of development projects each year, UNDP works to assist national counterparts to formulate and implement their own SDG strategies and solutions, with the effective management of migration a critical factor in the reduction of conflict, disasters, poverty and insecurity. UNDP addresses migration through a 'development lens' with potential linkages to its work on various SDGs including SDG 1 on poverty, SDG 10 on inequality, SDG 13 on climate change and SDG 16 on peace and security, among others.

UNFPA

The Arab National Population Councils/Committees identified migration (including displacement and labour migration) as a priority regional population issue. UNFPA at regional and national levels has included migration within its programme frameworks. Regional Task Force on ICPD Indicators identified 10.7.3 as a priority indicator for which UNFPA shall allocate resources for tracking and reporting.

UNODC

UNODC's mandate includes assisting States Parties in implementing the provisions of the United Nations Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. Projects implemented in this field aim at assisting States in combating trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants and dismantling criminal networks that engage in such activities, including smuggling activities that put the safety and lives of migrants at risk (e.g. smuggling of migrants by sea). This work directly links to achieving goals 5.2, 8.7, and 16.2. UNODC promotes international cooperation in fighting against organized criminal groups that operate across borders, and an important component of all UNODC project in the area of migrant smuggling is the protection of the rights of smuggled migrants.

3. Knowledge and research

3.1 Knowledge gaps and topics for future research activities

The following section provides an overview of topics where member organizations felt the biggest knowledge gaps in relation to international migration and displacement existed and topics that should be considered for future reports, policy briefs, EGMs and other outputs of the working group.

Although improving data and evidence on migration and evidenced-based policy making remain among the main objectives of the Working Group, all responding agencies have agreed that the biggest challenge to migration research is data availability, collection and analysis to inform policy design and programming. In general, good quality, comprehensive migration data disaggregated by age, sex, reasons for movement, countries of origin and destination are missing in the region.

Existing data are poor at best and often gathered in limiting contexts. There is a need for the Working Group to continue to highlight the importance of regular high-quality research and data collection. More transparency of Member States in sharing and publicizing some of the collected data is also needed. For example, **UNODC** reported that some States in the Arab region have not participated in the UNODC data collection exercise on trafficking in persons. More generally, trafficking in persons appears to be under reported in the region. Regarding smuggling in persons, data are extremely scarce and patchy. The existing data generally concern irregular migration in general and not smuggling in persons.

Some members of the Working group are already doing work to improve data quality. This includes **IOM**'s recently established Global Migration Data Analysis Center, located in Berlin, with the objective of strengthening data on migration globally. Within the MENA region, IOM is engaged in various ongoing data initiatives, and also collects valuable data through its many research studies including the [Missing Migrants Project](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya), [Displacement Tracking Matrix](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya), active in the MENA countries of Libya (<http://www.globaldtm.info/libya>), Iraq (<http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>), Sudan (<https://sudan.iom.int/displacement-tracking-matrix>), Yemen (<http://www.globaldtm.info/yemen/>), tracking and monitoring displacement and population mobility, as well as the [Mixed Migration Hub \(MHub\)](#), the knowledge platform of the North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force ((IOM, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNODC, Danish Refugee Council, Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat and Save the Children)).

IOM, the European Commission, World Bank, **UNFPA**, **UNHCR**, **ILO** and **LAS** are actively engaged in the MED-HIMS programme (Households International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean countries). Originating in the European Commission's MEDSTAT Programme in 2008, the programme has since evolved into a joint initiative in cooperation with national statistical offices in participating countries along the southern Mediterranean (see also "Data initiatives" above).

LAS is seeking to establish an information system for migration and Arab expatriates affairs, which is based on the integration of migration information systems in the Arab countries. The system includes a number of databases including i) database of highly skilled Arab expatriates; ii) database of associations, unions and organizations established by Arab communities in countries of destination; iii) database of laws, legislations and regulations related to migration and expatriates and database of experts and iv) database of researchers and migration research centers. The establishment of such a system will contribute to create the necessary mechanisms to ensure evidence-based policymaking.

UNFPA Arab States Regional Office intends to conduct a research study on Demographic dividend (DD) in the Arab region within the context of humanitarian setting, forced and labor migration and its effect in reaching demographic dividend in the Arab Region. The research will focus on two phenomena with major implications – sizable labor migration, particularly to GCC countries and unprecedented forced migration within and out of the Arab region.

3.1.1 List of research topics highlighted by member organizations

In addition to the overarching theme of data, a comprehensive list of specific topics highlighted by member organizations is provided below:

FAO

- Extent, drivers and patterns of migration for youth and women and migration originating from rural areas
- Positive contributions of migration for countries of origin and destination

ILO

- Kafala/sponsorship system
- Recruitment of migrant workers
- Displacement
- Statelessness
- Irregularity in status

IOM

- Female migration in the MENA region
- LGBTQ migrants and protection challenges
- Diaspora engagement in conflict and post conflict settings
- Trafficking in persons in times of crises – a legal analysis
- Knowledge of rights among labour migrants in the Gulf
- Gender and migrant smuggling

LAS

- Image of migrants and refugees in the receiving communities
- Migrants vs. asylum seekers and refugees (needs, legal status and protection rights)
- Xenophobia/Islamophobia
- Mixed migration flows (focusing on Gulf of Aden)
- Migration-related targets in the 2030 SDGs and the role of different stakeholders on the regional level

UN-ESCWA

- Benefits of migration, fighting xenophobia
- Migration-related aspects of Agenda 2030 with a specific focus on either well-managed migration policies or remittances

UN-Habitat

- Impact of displacement on urban areas, role of local government and civil society in addressing it.
- Long-term impact of displacement on urban areas and the urbanization dynamics of a particular city/ country.
- Role of local government in addressing impact of displacement on urban areas

UNDP

- Building resilience of communities hosting forced migrants and persons displaced by conflict
- Building resilience to climate change as a root cause of forced migration and displacement

UNFPA

- Understanding of migration issues, advocate for better migration data, and promote the incorporation of migration into national development plans
- Data to raise awareness of migration-development nexus
- Overlaps between migration and youth and older persons issues, gender based violence
- Impact of migration on the health outcomes, particularly reproductive health, of migrant populations and hosting communities

UNODC

- Smuggling of migrants and its interrelation with other migration issues in the region (refugee flows, etc.)

WHO

- Migration and health: health insurance plans for migrant workers, refugee hosting countries and best practices in resilience for health systems

3.2 Topics proposed for the 2017 Situation report Topics for Chapter III. (Thematic focus of the report)

The below table provides an overview of topics which were put forward as a suggestion for the thematic focus of chapter III. of the new report by more than one agency:

Topic proposed	Agencies
SDGs and migration	ILO, IOM, LAS, UN-ESCWA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO
Promoting the image of migrants and benefits of migration; tackling xenophobia	ILO, IOM, LAS, UN-ESCWA, UNFPA
Migration of marginalized and disadvantaged groups (women, disabled persons, youth and older persons)	FAO, IOM, UNFPA

Summary of topics as proposed by members of the working group

FAO

- Migration and social protection

ILO

- Benefits of migration at destination, given para 111 of the UNGA resolution on Financing For Development (adopted in September 2015) which clearly spells out the need to promote the positives of migration and to fight xenophobia

IOM

- An analysis of the state of play of migration governance in Arab countries based on SDG target and indicator 10.7 building on the 2015 Situation Report and to serving as a baseline once the decisions around targets, indicators and follow up processes are final.
- Gender and migration in the Arab region.

LAS

- Image of migrants and refugees in the receiving communities
- Migrants vs. asylum seekers and refugees (needs, legal status and protection rights)
- Xenophobia/Islamophobia
- Mixed migration flows (focusing on Gulf of Aden)
- Implementation of SDGs in a regional context

UN-ESCWA

- Benefits of migration, fighting xenophobia
- Migration-related aspects of Agenda 2030 with a specific focus on either well-managed migration policies or remittances

UN-Habitat

- Role of local government in addressing impact of displacement on urban areas

- Impact of displacement on urban areas, role of local government and civil society in addressing it and long-term impact of displacement on urban areas and the urbanization dynamics of a particular city/ country

UNDP

- Implementation agenda and national actions for SDG 10.7
- Achieving SDG 10.7 in crisis contexts
- Nexus of migration/displacement with local achievement of SDG 1 on poverty, SDG 13 on climate change, SDG 16 on peace and access to justice

UNFPA

- Understanding of migration issues: a study to advocate for better migration data, enhance capacity of regional institutions to address migration data
- Migration data and research for monitoring the living conditions of the poor; promoting social and development policies specially for vulnerable groups
- Impact of migration on the health outcomes, particularly reproductive health, of migrant populations and hosting countries/communities
- The absence of protective family and community structures within migrant populations and its impact on women and girls rights and protection issues

UNODC

- Smuggling of migrants and its interrelation with other migration issues in the region (refugee flows, etc.)

3.3. List of migration-related publications focusing on the Arab region since 2014

Working Group on International Migration in the Arab region

[2015 Situation Report on International Migration: Migration, Displacement and Development in a Changing Arab region](#) (2016)

FAO

Migrants from Marginal Dry Areas in Syria: Destinations, Employment and Returns. (forthcoming)

ILO

[Analysis of demographic and labour market trends in Yemen, framing the interface between the employment challenge and the national migration policy](#) (Yemen, 2015)

[Employers' perspectives towards domestic workers in Kuwait: a qualitative study on attitudes, working conditions and the employment relationship](#) (Kuwait, 2015)

[Cooperating out of isolation: the case of migrant domestic workers in Jordan, Lebanon, and Kuwait](#) (2015)

[Employers' perspectives towards domestic workers in Jordan: a qualitative study on attitudes, working conditions and the employment relationship](#) (Jordan, 2015)

[Realizing a Fair Migration Agenda: Labour flows between Asia and Arab States.](#) (Background Paper for discussion at ILO interregional experts' meeting, 3-4 December 2014, Kathmandu, 2014)

[Fair recruitment in international labour migration between Asia and the Gulf Cooperation Council countries](#) (Issues paper, Inter-regional Asia Pacific and Arab States, 2014)

[The Kuwaiti labour market and foreign workers: understanding past and present to provide a way forward](#) (Kuwait, 2014)

[Women Migrant Domestic Workers in the Arab States: An Annotated Bibliography](#) (Arab region, 2014)

[Access to justice for migrant domestic workers in Lebanon](#) (Lebanon, 2014)

[A cost effectiveness assessment of HIV-related restrictions for migrant workers](#) (regional analysis, 2014)

IOM

[Egyptian unaccompanied migrant children: A case study on irregular migration](#) (IOM Egypt, 2016)

[Migration Flows from Iraq to Europe](#) (IOM Iraq, 2016)

[A Gendered Perspective: Safety, Dignity, and Privacy of Camp and Camp-Like Settings in Iraq](#) (IOM Iraq, 2016)

[Migration Trends across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots](#) (Altai Consulting for IOM MENA, 2015)

[The Other Migrant Crisis - Protecting Migrant Workers against Exploitation in the Middle East and North Africa](#) (IOM Lebanon and Walk Free Foundation, 2015 - within the framework of IOM's "Action to Protect and Assist Vulnerable and Exploited Migrant Workers in the Middle East and North Africa" (PAVE project covering Egypt, Iraq, Jordan Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia, managed by IOM Lebanon))

[Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis- Evidence and Recommendations for Further Action to Protect Vulnerable and Mobile Populations](#) (IOM, 2015)

[Returnees at Risk: Profiling Lebanese Returnees from the Syrian Arab Republic Four Years into the Crisis](#) (IOM Lebanon, 2015)

[Migration Policy Practice \(Vol V No.3, july-sept 2015\) Special Edition on the Middle East and North Africa](#) (IOM MENA, 2015)

[Detained Youth: The fate of young migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in Libya today](#) (Mixed Migration Hub, North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force, 2015)

[Conditions and risks of mixed migration in North East Africa](#) (Mixed Migration Hub, North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force, 2015)

[Monthly trend bulletins on mixed migration in, to, through and from North Africa](#) (Mixed Migration Hub, North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force, 2015)

Community Socioeconomic and Labour Market Survey (IOM Sudan and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)) – not available online.

[Assessment of Data Collection and Statistics on International Migration in Libya](#) (IOM Libya, 2015)

[Migration and the Middle East and North Africa Research Blog](#) (2015)

[Assessment of priorities for the development of Libya's migration policy: A strategic vision](#) (IOM Libya, 2014)

[Assessment of the Reintegration Experiences of Children in Contact with the law in Iraq](#) (IOM and UNICEF, 2014)

[Ongoing displacement: A profile of Iraq 2013 – 2014](#) (IOM Iraq)

"Pilot Project: Assessment and Strategy Development to Respond to Sea Level Rise on Human Mobility in Abu Qir, Egypt"

[Cartographie des projets de réintégration économique des MRE de retour et mécanismes d'appui à leur réinsertion socioprofessionnelle et la réinsertion socioéducative de leurs enfants](#) (IOM Morocco, 2014)

[Impact de la migration internationale sur le développement au Maroc](#) (l'Association Migration Internationale (AMI), for Ministry in Charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs, with support of IOM Morocco, 2014).

[Marocains de l'Extérieur - 2013](#) (Observatory for the Community of Moroccans Living Abroad and IOM, 2014).

[Pilot Study: Ethiopian Migrant Labourers on Qat Farms in Rada](#) (IOM Yemen, 2014)

[Pilot Study: Tourist Marriage in Yemen](#) (IOM Yemen, 2014)

[Humanitarian border management in the Silk Routes region – Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan](#) (2014)

[Refugees at home: A livelihoods assessment of Lebanese returnees from Syria](#) (2014)

LAS

[Report on Arab Migration: International Migration and Development](#) (2014)

[The fourth issue of "The Arab Expatriate" Newsletter](#) (2015)

[An Information Note on "Forced Migration in the Arab Region"](#) (2015)

UN-ESCWA

[UN-ESCWA Social Development Bulletin Issue 6: Migration Governance in the Arab region and beyond](#) (2015)

UNDP

[A Development Approach to Migration and Displacement](#) (Guidance Note, UNDP Headquarters, New York, 2015)

[A Resilience Based Development Approach to the Regional Syria Crisis](#) (UNDP, Regional Bureau for Arab States, 2014)

UNODC

[The regional overview on Trafficking in Persons in Africa and the Middle East](#) (includes quantitative and qualitative data on TiP in the Arab region, 2014)

[Global Report on Trafficking in Persons](#) (2014)

The new edition of the **Global Report** will be issued at the end of 2016 and will include a chapter on trafficking in persons and migration, in particular, exploring the links between trafficking in persons and voluntary and forced migration.

4. Annexes

Annex 1. Survey Questionnaire

Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region



Mapping of existing and future migration related work

The Aim of the Survey

Building on a mapping exercise conducted in 2014, this survey was set up to chart the activities of member organizations of the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab region in the field of migration and forced displacement. Migration is a complex global phenomenon requiring the inputs and expertise of many specialized agencies on various aspects, including health, education, labour market, development, human rights, besides many other economic, social and environmental aspects. Due to the inherently cross-cutting nature of migration and displacement, and the constant development of new migration flows or adaptation of old ones in the face of economic trends, violence or environmental factors, it is of great importance to create a clear and comprehensive overview of the different projects that are taking place now or are planned for the future, specifically the next two years (2016-2017). The mapping will be also useful for the purpose of outlining the focus for the *2017 Situation Report on International Migration* ensuring that the next edition is as relevant as possible. The responses to the survey will be processed, analyzed and shared with the Working Group members as a reference document.

We would like to thank you in advance for your time and cooperation!

I – Overview of the Organization’s Projects on Migration in the Arab region

1. Briefly describe your organization’s approach to international migration in the Arab region and main areas of focus?
2. What migration related projects has your organization undertaken in the Arab region in 2014-15?

Project title	Type of Intervention (policy change, research, capacity building, training, direct assistance to migrants/communities)	Topic covered (nationality/statelessness, labour migration, irregular migration, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, refugees and displacement, migration and development, expatriate engagement, migration and health, migrants’ rights, border management, other)	Countries covered	Main beneficiaries (migrants, communities of origin/destination, governments, civil society, others)	Main results and outcomes

3. What migration related projects will your organization undertake in 2016-17?

Project title	Type of Intervention (policy change, research, capacity building, training, direct assistance to migrants/communities)	Topic covered (nationality/statelessness, labour migration, irregular migration, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, refugees and displacement, migration and development, expatriate engagement, migration and health, migrants' rights, border management, other)	Countries covered	Main beneficiaries (migrants, communities of origin/destination, governments, civil society, others)	Main results and outcomes

II – Sustainable Development Goals and Migration

1. Sustainable Development Goal 10.7 reads: “Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.” How does your organization intend to implement or gear their projects towards this goal and other migration related goals?

III – Existing gaps in research

1. Is your organization engaged in any (one-off or continuous) data collection efforts on migration and displacement in the Arab region? Please specify what kind of data is collected, in which countries, and whether the data is publicly available.
2. Please list any migration-related publications (research / studies / reports) focusing on the Arab region your organization has issued over the course of 2014-2015, with weblinks where available.
3. In which aspects of migration in the Arab region do you think knowledge gaps exist? What is the evidence of these gaps? In your opinion, what would be the best way to fill these gaps?
4. What topic(s) do you propose for the *2017 Situation Report on International Migration*¹⁴ and why?
5. What topics do you think should be considered for policy briefs, EGMs and other outputs of the working group?

¹⁴ 2015 Situation Report focused on displacement and development.