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Making Migration Work for Sustainable Development

Third Global Programme

Board Report 2023

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Acronyms

CDP	Communal Development Plan
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GPB	Global Programme Board
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
M4SD	Migration for Sustainable Development
MECC	Migration Environment and Climate Change
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MM	Mayors Mechanism
NAP	National Adaption Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
IOM	International Organization for Migration
PMU	Programme Management Unit
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SD&IM	Sustainable Development and International Migration
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WHO	World Health Organization

Key documents

- [List of participants and their bios](#)
- Agenda ([EN](#), [FR](#), [ES](#))
- Key Messages ([EN](#), [FR](#), [ES](#), [RU](#), [SR](#))



Objectives and figures

Objectives:

The last Global Programme Board meeting presented a final opportunity for all governments and stakeholders participating in the M4SD Programme to ensure the effective consolidation of the Programme's impressive results, identify next steps, ensure sustainability and feed the results and lessons into global dialogues. The meeting was therefore structured in the following three pillars:

- 1. Looking back:** Consolidate and celebrate the journey and results of Programme implementation at global and country levels, considering what has changed, what has worked, what we have learned and how this has contributed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 2. Looking forward:** Based on the above, and considering new and on-going societal challenges, discuss what is needed moving forward to ensure sustainability.
- 3. Looking outwards:** Jointly agree on a common message and strategy for showcasing results and lessons into global dialogues and further build the global understanding of how to make migration work for sustainable development.

Third GPB in figures:

- **84 participants** from the Programme countries, IOM, UNDP and SDC.
- **11 participating countries** including the Kingdom of Morocco; People's Republic of Bangladesh; Republic of Ecuador; Jamaica; Kyrgyz Republic; Republic of Moldova; Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal; Republic of the Philippines; Republic of Senegal; Republic of Serbia and Republic of Tunisia.

Date and place:

- 20th and 21st June 202
- 3 in Geneva - Switzerland



Looking back at what we have achieved collectively

In this session, the Programme Management Unit presented the overall results so far, including an overview of the key outcomes at the global and country levels. The objective was to understand the main M4SD Programme results, identify areas for continued growth and sustainability and foster the exchange of knowledge and good practices for the future. The presentation also highlighted how the M4SD Programme contributed to policy coherence on migration and development, and effectively addressed national development priorities in employment, education, health, and social security. Furthermore, the session emphasized the significant changes brought about by this Programme, showcasing its contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

See PPT [here](#) and videos [here](#).

**Results from 2019 until 2022; additional results forthcoming in 2023*

Policy	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	14 migration-specific policies developed	7 policies mainstreamed migration	Over 900 policymakers trained
	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	20 coordination mechanisms supported	Over 600 diaspora and private sector partners engaged	
Practice	1 NO POVERTY	749 people received business start up support	2.2k beneficiaries supported to enhance livelihoods and income	
	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	2 psychosocial centers established	663 people received psychosocial support	
	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	40 people obtained internships	1,347 people trained, included employees, small business owners, and farmers, among others	
	5 GENDER EQUALITY	Nearly 1 in 2 beneficiaries were women	All activities designed to reduce gender barriers	
	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Over 4k beneficiaries were young people, many with improved employment opportunities	438 people employed and 670 self-entrepreneurs registered	
	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	420 small businesses and 10+ cooperatives supported	244 people accessed digital tools	
	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11 communities run more inclusive services	90% beneficiaries satisfied with services	
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	11,419 people received counseling services	450+ partners participated in knowledge exchanges to strengthen institutions		

Read the 2-pager [results summary](#) for more information.

Looking forward towards sustainability: Local solutions to global challenges – Making results sustainable

Building off the experiences of this global Programme after more than a decade in multiple regions and countries, the GPB offered a space to generate innovative ideas and strategies to effectively respond to the challenges experienced at the implementation level, helping to ensure long-term sustainability of results and actions. Eight key challenges were addressed and ideas, recommendations and tips were garnered as outlined under each of the sections below.

See PPT [here](#).



Diaspora engagement

Challenge: Diaspora members can often feel taken advantage of, may be seen only as sources of financial support and often have their own issues to contend with in host countries, making it difficult for them to trust and engage with government initiatives.

Question: How can national governments build trust and long-lasting relationships with diasporas that stand the test of time and facilitate diaspora's engagement, investment and knowledge sharing in the long term?

Key messages:

- Diaspora engagement plays a crucial role at the intersection between migration and sustainable development.
- Diaspora communities possess unique knowledge, skills and resources that can contribute significantly both to the development of their countries of origin and to the well-being of diaspora members.
- By actively engaging diasporas in development efforts, countries can leverage their expertise, financial remittances and networks to boost economic growth, foster entrepreneurship, enhance social and cultural ties and quickly respond to emergencies and crises.
- Diaspora engagement promotes inclusive development, empowers people and strengthens connections between nations, making it an essential component of achieving the SDGs.

Solutions:

- Engaging the diaspora as decisive actors in policymaking.
 - Involve the diaspora in policymaking through working groups, online platforms, providing financial incentives or grants to foster their participation and input.



- *As part of the M4SD programme, **several countries** conducted diaspora mappings. In the **Republic of Moldova**, regularly surveying and understanding their diaspora's composition, interests, connections and attitudes towards the country is a priority for the government; these surveys are conducted yearly and compared to previous results to ensure the government's decisions are based on the genuine interests, realities and concerns of its nationals abroad.*
- *In the **Republic of Serbia**, the "Mapping of the Potentials to Include the Private Sector in Migration Management Processes" was conducted; private sector initiatives for cooperation between the diaspora and public-private partnerships were identified; an analysis of business advice for diasporas was developed by the Serbian Chamber of Commerce, as was a plan for reforming the new Diaspora Business Council and including new members in its operations.*
- Facilitate access to diaspora financing to implement projects in communities of origin.
 - ***Kyrgyz Republic** is implementing various programmes to encourage diaspora organizations' participation in local initiatives, with a focus on social security. For example, they maintain a crowdfunding platform for young IT specialists in the diaspora to provide a) IT lessons free of charge for their community in the village where they come from and also to b) crowdfunding projects. According to their experience, using such online tools makes engagement more transparent and accountable.*
- Focus on local-level engagement with diasporas and their territories by exchanging experiences between diasporas and local actors.
- Encourage and simplify diaspora investment in their home communities and countries.
 - ***Kingdom of Morocco** is promoting diaspora investment by providing incentives and support for business ventures. They also launched the [National Policy for Moroccans Living Abroad](#) which aims to foster the contribution of Moroccans Living Abroad (MLA) to the country's development. It focuses on mobilising the skills of MLAs, attracting their investments and improving their access to public services.*
- Maintain and diversify communication channels at national and local level, by involving local authorities.
 - *To support the **Republic of Tunisia**, IOM has created an [Investment Guide for Tunisian Residents Abroad](#) to enhance the Tunisian economy.*
 - *The **Republic of Serbia**: Local migration action plans continue to be updated according to the unified methodology in line with the Law on the Planning system, to include segments on diaspora engagement and migration and development linkages. Additionally, revisions of Local Youth Action Plans initiated in 2022 to address youth migration including incentives to prevent brain drain.*
- Utilise lessons learned from previous projects as a valuable resource to inform and improve future projects.

- Building trust by ensuring and maintaining open communication, diversifying communication channels, and using internet platforms to engage youth and diasporas.
 - *Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal* is strengthening a structured diaspora network to enhance communication, coordination and engagement with their diasporas, and the *Republics of Senegal* and *Moldova* are improving access to information through new digital tools.



Entrepreneurship

Challenge: Up-skilling and business incubation is the easy part – but access to seed funding and resources remains the biggest challenge to getting small business off the ground.

Question: What are some ways national and local governments can work with banks, international institutions, private funds and other investors to provide start up grants, loans and/or seed funding for new entrepreneurs, especially migrants, displaced people and youth?

Key messages:

- By promoting entrepreneurial activities among migrants, countries can harness their skills, talents, and aspirations to foster economic growth, create job opportunities, contribute to local and global economies, and foster inclusive and resilient communities.
- Entrepreneurship allows migrants to utilize their unique cultural backgrounds, networks, and knowledge to establish businesses that address societal needs, drive innovation, and enhance social integration. Moreover, migrant entrepreneurs often serve as role models, inspiring others within their communities to pursue entrepreneurial ventures and contribute to sustainable development.

Solutions:

- Build capacities of new and budding entrepreneurs.
 - Educate migrant business owners on the available loan and grant options, explain how these financial processes work and support them to apply to available financing options, open bank accounts, etc.
 - *Republic of Ecuador* has facilitated different financial education programmes that allow entrepreneurs to know available financial options, mainly with local cooperatives and solidary and popular economy programmes.
 - Develop projects specifically for migrants to support their self-employment and entrepreneurship, such as offering training programmes in business plan creation, design and project management.
 - *Kyrgyz Republic* is introducing an initiative where the government provides funds to vulnerable groups to establish small businesses, such as in agriculture, with a requirement to provide a business plan.



- Strengthen mechanisms and tools that make it easier to verify migrants' financial or credit backgrounds, considering factors such as previous participation in seed-fund programmes and evaluating their behavior in those programmes.
 - Simplify the regulatory requirements for regularizing entrepreneurial activities.
 - Devise interventions aimed at assisting international organizations and governments in overcoming challenges related to effectively identifying and supporting successful entrepreneurial ventures, thereby promoting and fostering engagement in entrepreneurship activities.
 - Build a strong network of service providers through effective partnerships with governments, the private sector and local businesses interested in talent acquisition and recruitment that bolster support for budding entrepreneurs and enhance the spirit of collaborative innovation essential for entrepreneurial success.
- Increase investment and financial resources for entrepreneurs.
 - Facilitate migrant entrepreneurs' access to credit, loans and seed funding by partnering with banks and other financial institutions to create new loans at lower interest rates, removing barriers and red tape on loan applications and providing collateral for small or newer initiatives.
 - **Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal** facilitates access to financial resources by strengthening the connection between entrepreneurs and financial institutions, and through a partnership with a national bank, guarantees lower interest rate loans to returning migrant business owners.
 - **Republic of Ecuador** has carried out awareness sessions aimed at savings and credit cooperatives in the intervention localities in order to facilitate the access of people in situations of human mobility to financial products and services.
 - Increase funds and financial support for startups led in particular by people from groups often left behind (e.g. women, youth).
 - Reduce remittance costs for migrants to increase available funds for investment in new small businesses.
 - Establish a local fund whereby local authorities finance viable new businesses and implement mechanisms for public-private partnerships.
 - **Republic of Moldova's Project Pare 1+1 Programme for Attracting Remittances into the Economy** supports returning migrants with grants to encourage people to invest remittances into small businesses. All investments are doubled by the government through a grant-matching scheme. The initiative also includes incentives for diaspora members to return home, and candidates can attend courses to build their skills in entrepreneurship.
 - Create databases and networks to share knowledge on funding schemes and projects.
 - Foster knowledge exchange by establishing networks of business owners and successful startups.
 - Develop an integrated database that includes a funding system to streamline access to financial resources.

- Prioritizing the promotion of youth and women's entrepreneurship.
 - Better understand the available market gaps as well as interest areas and expertise among young people and women in any given community in order to avoid competition, ensure new start-ups are viable and foster creativity and solution-making from those with different perspectives.
 - **Republic of Senegal** is supporting projects for migrants/youth, women and community members to support their self-employment and entrepreneurship, such as offering training programmes in business plan creation, design and project management.
 - Promotion and strengthening of local initiatives and technical and financial support: regional funds; decentralization of national funds and a reduction in administrative burdens.
 - **Kingdom of Morocco:** is providing grants to support projects for youth migrants and Moroccan to support theirs self-employment and entrepreneurship by creating, start-up, small business, cooperatives and training programmes in business plan, project management and life and soft skills.
 - Establish business incubators within educational institutions to foster a supportive ecosystem that empowers young entrepreneurs.
 - **Republic of Serbia** is fostering and supporting women entrepreneurs to create a more inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem. They also encourage transnational entrepreneurship, which involves facilitating entrepreneurship initiatives that span across borders, including via a Diaspora Business Council.
 - Instill an entrepreneurship mindset from an early age.

Employment

Challenge: In theory, tapping into migrants' skills is straight forward but many barriers still exist: lack of recognition of qualifications, regular status or work permits and discrimination often limit migrants' access to formal and decent work. They often turn to informal, unsafe work or short-term income-generation activities instead, heightening inequalities and vulnerabilities.

Question: How do we secure legal status and facilitate migrants' ability to be hired by local companies (especially irregular, undocumented migrants and displaced people/asylum seekers, etc.), including via national solutions to recognize skills and degrees and policy solutions that facilitate migrants to work such as regularization processes?

Key messages:

- Access to decent and meaningful employment opportunities is essential for migrants, as it not only enhances their economic well-being but also promotes their social integration and empowerment.
- By facilitating the inclusion of migrants in the labour market, countries can tap into their diverse skills, experiences, and perspectives to drive economic growth and innovation.
- Employment provides migrants with a sense of belonging, stability, and self-sufficiency, reducing their vulnerability and dependence on social assistance. Furthermore, by ensuring fair working conditions and equal employment opportunities for migrants, societies can foster social cohesion, combat discrimination, and promote inclusive development.
- Ultimately, by prioritizing employment as a crucial aspect of migration and sustainable development, countries can unlock the potential of migrants and contribute to the well-being of both individuals and communities.



Solutions:

- Simplify migrants' access to employment and ease procedural red tape.
 - Simplify processes for labour migrants, including online applications for work and residence permits.
 - **Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal** is working together with local municipalities in re-integration programmes. Additionally, the [Labour Migration Report 2022](#) provides insights into several aspects of labour migration, such as: migrant workers' health and safety, the situation of recruitment and access to justice for migrant workers, skills training and labour migration, and reintegration of returnee migrant workers.
 - **People's Republic of Bangladesh** is working towards formalizing subagents involved in the labour migration processes and is exploring opportunities for skilled migration, while also considering the needs of lower-skilled workers who make up a significant portion of migrants.
 - **Republic of Serbia's** new *Law on Foreigners and Employment of Foreigners* will make it easier for migrants to come to Serbia and work. Someone living abroad can apply online and receive their work and residence permits at the same time when their application is approved. This also facilitates skills gap matching to fill gaps in the Serbian labour market.
 - Establish services at the local level to facilitate employment and share information on job opportunities. For example, provide these services through public employment offices in every province and municipality.
 - **Republic of Ecuador** created job banks together with the municipalities of the intervention cities, with the aim of bringing together job vacancies and facilitating the search for employment both for people in a situation of human mobility and the host community.
 - Collect and utilize data to understand migrants' and returnees' skills, experiences and interest areas to match these with open, available jobs in local companies.
 - Provide training programmes aligned with the needs of migrants and the demands of the private sector.
 - **Republic of Ecuador** carried out a training programme for people in situations of human mobility, based on the needs previously raised by the companies. During this capacity building process, the participants learned how to prepare a resume properly, how to introduce themselves to a job interview among other skills.
- Strengthen the private sector's involvement in job creation.
 - Conduct training and awareness-raising with the private sector to explain the laws and policies for hiring migrants.
 - **Republic of Ecuador** carried out several awareness and training sessions aimed at private sector companies to promote the effective hiring of people in a situation of human mobility, the training included the explanation of laws, policies and hiring mechanisms.
 - Work with recruiters to ensure ethical recruitment standards and improve predeparture orientation.
 - Increase involvement of stakeholders like the private sector and unions in policy development.

- Provide incentives to employers to hire migrants (e.g. tax discounts).
- Improve the public employment and migration support system.
 - Implement a mechanism for validating and certifying informal skills, especially for returning migrants.
 - **Republic of Moldova:** *The National Return and Integration Policy creates mechanisms to certify the informal skills of migrants to make them more attractive on the job market.*
 - Develop a comprehensive return and reintegration policy to support sustainable reintegration of returning migrants.
 - Involve the Labour and Employment Ministries in migration policies and decision-making processes.
 - Strengthen existing government structures, such as employment agencies and local government municipal services, rather than create new or duplicate procedures and services.
 - **Republic of the Philippines** *is working towards ensuring the protection of workers' rights, establishing public service offices at all levels to provide employment-related assistance, and promoting social security measures for the financial well-being of workers. The [Department of Migrant Workers Act of 2021](#) created a new department to facilitate and streamline the overseas employment and reintegration of Filipino workers.*
 - Enhance transparency and objectivity in regularization procedures for migratory status.
 - **Republic of Ecuador** *is implementing a regularization process to facilitate migrant and refugee integration within the labour market as well as their access to basic services. The process is available for all migrants residing in national territory without a regular migratory status.*
 - **Kingdom of Morocco:** *Implement local initiatives and technical and coordination support to enhance access to employment opportunities.*
 - Establish a local steering committee to coordinate between local actors on initiatives that promote of decent work. Development of a guide and communication materials to promote ethical recruitment.
 - **Republic of Senegal** *support initiatives on employment for migrants/youth, women and community members, such as offering funding, training programmes in business plan creation, design and project management.*
 - Promotion and strengthening of local initiatives and technical and financial support: regional funds; decentralization of national funds and a reduction in administrative burdens.
 - **Republic of Serbia:** *supported the local-level initiatives (through grant scheme) focused on promoting opportunities for unemployed youth, returnees from the EU under the readmission process, (mostly Roma), with a particular focus on the livelihoods of women. Through skills training, providing equipment, individualized job search support, awareness campaigns, research and counselling, beneficiaries were able to enhance their skills and contribute to the economic and social success of their local communities. Local self-governments designed activities engaging the entire community, directed at improving business opportunities of young migrant returnees and minority groups, such as Roma.*

Environment and climate change

Challenge: Migrants and communities have the innovative capacity to help address and mitigate the effects of climate change be it through their mobility, adaptation or supporting communities of origin – yet often human mobility is not considered in approaches and policies to mitigation and adaption.

Question: How can we integrate environmental approaches to mainstreaming migration into policies and initiatives? In particular, how can we foster migrants and human mobility as key components of green and environmental transition to address/face climate change?

Key messages:

- Climate change impacts drive forced migration and displacement, highlighting the importance of addressing environment and climate change within the context of migration and sustainable development.
- Migration patterns can influence environmental sustainability by affecting population dynamics and straining ecosystems and resources.
- Sustainable development can be achieved by implementing climate-resilient policies, promoting environmental conservation, and practicing sustainable resource management.
- Protecting and including migrants in adaptation and mitigation strategies is crucial for equitable and sustainable development outcomes.
- Integration of environmental considerations into migration policies and practices contributes to a future where both migrants and the environment can thrive.



Solutions:

- Prioritize research and data collection on climate issues, enabling policymakers and stakeholders to gain a deeper understanding of the connections between climate change and migration and to develop effective strategies and policies to address the challenges and opportunities presented by climate-induced migration.
 - Undertake studies that focus on identifying sustainable solutions to ecosystem degradation and its relationship to migration, providing valuable insights into the complex interactions between environmental changes and migration patterns.
 - Emphasize evidence-based and data-driven approaches in the formulation of policies and programmes addressing climate-induced migration.
 - Foster a better understanding of the nexus between migration, environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction by gathering comprehensive data on migration flows (including internal displacement), environmental factors, and socio-economic dynamics to identify the complex interlinkages and inform evidence-based policy responses.

- Mainstreaming migration into environmental policies, enhancing coordination and policy coherence to ensure that the challenges and opportunities associated with climate-induced migration are effectively addressed in national policies and plans.
 - Foster cooperation and coordinated policy responses between ministries responsible for migration and environmental issues.
 - Tackle climate change concerns by addressing them on a local and regional scale, and subsequently translating them into actionable policies and strategies at the national level.
 - Engage local and national authorities in the formulation and implementation of policies related to migration and the environment.
 - *The Kingdom of Morocco has implemented regional climate plans that have identified actionable measures.*
 - *Republic of Senegal's has a Senegal emerging Plan in its Priority Action Plan (PAP) that incorporates strategies to tackle climate change and environmental degradation.*
 - Explicitly incorporate the consideration of climate-induced migration into National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), and other climate policies, ensuring that migration is recognized as a key component of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.
 - *Jamaica has incorporated climate change concerns into its legislation.*
 - Mainstream Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) considerations in adaptation policies, ensuring that the potential impacts of climate change on migration patterns and the needs of migrating populations are taken into account. This integration enhances policy coherence and effectiveness.
 - *Republic of Ecuador is aiming to create a regulatory framework that promotes climate-related projects integrating human mobility. Its [National Adaptation Plan](#) includes a dedicated chapter on Migration and Climate Change.*

- Promoting initiatives and projects that mitigate and counteract the effects of climate change.
 - Manage natural resources to minimize climate change's impact on population mobility.
 - Facilitate technology transfer and best practices for environmental preservation.
 - Fund projects prioritizing renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, afforestation, and biodiversity conservation.
 - Engage diaspora experts to address climate challenges and establish collaborations.
 - **Republic of Senegal** is implementing programmes and projects to address climate change and promote green jobs, with a focus on engaging the diaspora.
 - Promote climate-resilient mobility options and streamline Green Climate Fund access.



Private sector engagement

Challenge: Despite the fact that the private sector are the biggest employer of migrants and can facilitate a welcoming environment and greater social cohesion within their communities, measures to engage the private sector in migration management and sustainable development remain ad-hoc, limited and do not reach the potential for transformative change.

Question: How can we further involve the private sector in decision-making processes (e.g. labour market policies) and design long-term private sector engagement strategies that are mutually beneficial for migrants and the private sector?

Key messages:

- The private sector can play a pivotal role in providing employment opportunities for migrants, supporting their integration into the labor market, and promoting inclusive practices.
- Collaboration between the private sector and governments, civil society, and international organizations can lead to the development of sustainable business models, job creation, and economic growth.
- Moreover, private sector engagement can drive social impact initiatives, such as skills development programmes, entrepreneurship support, and community development projects, which enhance the well-being of both migrants and host communities. By leveraging the strengths of the private sector, societies can foster sustainable and inclusive development that benefits everyone involved.

Solutions:

- Move beyond “engagement” and towards deep partnerships and co-creation.
 - Engage private sector entities at all stages of policy interventions and strategic planning.
 - Establish consultative bodies and platforms that include the private sector in order to facilitate dialogue and cooperation.



- Foster incentives and support mechanisms:
 - Provide incentives and support (such as reducing taxation and offering subsidies) to encourage private sector engagement in local development and inclusive recruitment.
 - Enhance frameworks, awareness and networks to support ethical recruitment and corporate social responsibility.
 - **Republic of Tunisia** is promoting the implementation of informative sessions by local employment agencies and the private sector on a new digitalized system that offers enhanced efficiency. This new procedure enables the private sector to actively recruit migrants.
- Consider the private sector as integral partners to build the skills of future employees, including migrant employees, thereby contributing to the growth of local economies.
 - Identify skills and needs of migrants, newcomers and local community members in order to better align them with private sector demands.
 - **Republic of Serbia:** Analyses of the needs of both unemployed youth and the labour market were conducted at the local level/in the municipalities to identify skills in demand to ensure youth are trained in jobs needed by employers.
 - Develop inclusive recruitment programmes and initiatives in partnership with local businesses.
 - **Republic of Serbia:** The youth and returnees received both theoretical and practical training (within M4SD) tailored to the skills that a job will require (i.e., CNC operators). The municipalities facilitate placement to apprenticeships because of direct partnerships and relationships with local businesses.
 - **The Kingdom of Morocco** is facilitating contact between migrants and companies, such as establishing a database for easier integration. They also involve the private sector in vocational training programmes to enhance skills development and employability of migrants. Finally, they are making efforts to validate qualifications and skills acquired by migrants to ensure their recognition in the labor market.
 - Collaborate with private banks, recruiting agencies, and industry associations to bridge skill gaps and connect job seekers with opportunities.
 - **Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal** has established over 400 job centers to facilitate the connection between employers and job seekers.

Gender

Challenge: While there has been significant progress in designing policies and services to support gender equality, such policies and approaches are often designed without the engagement and input needed to ensure their success. Migrants of different genders face multiplying factors generating greater exclusion, and we are missing out on their talents and contributions.

Question: How can we include migrants of all genders into national and local policies, address systemic barriers for access to services, adapt programming to different genders and empower the talent, experiences and voices of community organizations led by women and people of all genders and sexual identities?

Key messages:

- Gender is a critical consideration and a cross-cutting factor in migration and sustainable development. Recognizing and addressing gender dynamics is essential for promoting equality, empowerment, and inclusive development.
- Migration affects men and women differently, with distinct challenges and opportunities. Gender-responsive policies and interventions can ensure that the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women, men, girls, and boys are taken into account.
- By promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, societies can unlock the full potential of individuals, enhance social cohesion, and drive sustainable development. This includes ensuring equal access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities for all genders, addressing gender-based violence and discrimination, and promoting women's leadership and participation in decision-making processes.
- By integrating a gender perspective into migration and development policies, societies can create environments that are equitable, just, and conducive to the well-being and advancement of all individuals, regardless of their gender.



Solutions:

- Co-design inclusive policies for gender equality.
 - Ensure systematic data disaggregation by gender for policymaking and design specific services to address gender needs.
 - Incorporate gender as a cross-cutting theme in national policies, projects, and strategies.
 - **Kyrgyz Republic** has a [*National Action Plan for Gender Equality*](#) aiming to strengthen participation of women in activities aimed at preserving peace and security; bolster the collaboration between government and civil society to prevent risks of violence against women and girls, taking into account the requirements of women and girls in crisis situations and more.
 - Increase women's participation in policy formulation, implementation, and decision-making through legal frameworks and mechanisms.
 - Implement quotas for women's representation in legislative, executive, and coordination bodies, including specific quotas for migrant and diaspora women.
 - Allocate mandatory budgets for gender-based programmes and interventions in government agencies.
- Implement inclusive policies.
 - Ensure gender balance in project activities and implement government programmes focusing on gender equality.
 - Develop specific tools for gender mainstreaming and provide support for gender-sensitive action plans.
 - Design and implement targeted programmes for migrant and diaspora women, including skill development and training.
 - **Republic of Ecuador** is taking action to address high rates of gender-based violence, promoting and strengthening the political empowerment of women, ensuring adequate representation of women including migrant women, targeting empowerment efforts towards migrants, host communities, and women victims of gender-based violence, and implementing initiatives at both regional and cantonal levels for effective resolution of these issues.
 - Reinforce financial empowerment for youth and women and strengthen leadership skills.
 - **Republic of Senegal** recognizes the importance of facilitating women's access to property for their empowerment and economic independence. For this, it is providing support, resources, and training programmes tailored to women to enhance their productive capacities and promote economic opportunities.
 - Promote gender awareness and education and organize public awareness campaigns highlighting migrant women's contributions to local community development and support networks.

Displacement and development

Challenge: Displacement and asylum tends to be dealt with separately from broader migration and development policies which limits the capacity to ensure durable solutions inclusive of all types of migrants.

Question: What are some of the ways we can adapt and apply the mainstreaming and development approach when working in communities affected by displacement, including empowering refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs for long term development?

Key messages:

- Forced displacement, whether due to conflicts, natural disasters or other factors, presents significant challenges for individuals and communities. Addressing displacement requires a comprehensive approach that ensures the protection, well-being, and sustainable reintegration of displaced populations.
- Sustainable development efforts must prioritize providing access to basic services, including healthcare, education, and livelihood opportunities, for displaced persons. Additionally, efforts should focus on fostering social cohesion and addressing the specific needs and vulnerabilities of displaced populations, including women, children, and marginalized groups.
- By recognizing displacement as a crucial aspect of migration and sustainable development, societies can work towards durable solutions that prioritize human rights, dignity, and the long-term well-being of those affected by displacement.



Solutions:

- Training and capacity building should support migrants' as well as displaced peoples' integration.
 - Provide training programmes and develop capacities that support the integration of individuals affected by displacement. When displaced people's skills and talents are fostered, they can better integrate into their new communities and contribute to their own and their society's development.
 - *Republic of Moldova is working towards rapidly addressing the labour needs and integration of refugees. The country has had to quickly pivot, as their migration dynamics have radically shifted from a country which largely experienced emigration and more "traditional" migration and sustainable development concerns to a country receiving a large amount of displaced Ukrainians, many of whom are women and young children. They aim to ensure the successful integration of these refugees into the labour market and broader society, building upon and leveraging their strong, existing local and national migration and development policies and mechanisms.*
 - Organize professional training in countries of origin for potential return, facilitating their integration upon return, enabling them to utilize their acquired skills and knowledge effectively.
- Implement local responses and actions that address the specific needs of displaced individuals and refugees.
 - Use an area-based approach, tailoring responses to the local context to develop targeted solutions.
 - Implement policies and initiatives to support safe and voluntary returns, address security concerns, rebuild infrastructure and create economic opportunities in areas of origin.
 - Ensure displaced people, refugees, and host communities have access to essential services like healthcare, education, and employment.
 - Build local capacity by providing training, resources, and knowledge-sharing to enhance the ability of local actors to address the needs of displaced individuals effectively.
 - Promote social cohesion by fostering inclusivity, reducing tensions, and facilitating interactions and cultural exchange between displaced populations and host communities.
- Migration mainstreaming approaches can be applied to displacement contexts too.
 - Integrate migration policies into broader policy frameworks and ensure the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. By mainstreaming migration into a variety of policies, it becomes possible to address the specific needs and challenges faced by migrants and displaced populations effectively.
 - Strengthen support systems and reintegration policies for migrants to facilitate the successful reintegration of migrants into their host communities or countries of origin. This may involve providing social, economic, and psychosocial support to migrants, ensuring their access to essential services, and promoting their active participation in society.

- o Develop and implement national migration policies that respect human dignity. These policies should prioritize the protection of human rights, dignity, and well-being of migrants and displaced persons. By aligning policies with international standards and principles, countries can ensure a fair and just approach to displacement management.
- o Implement projects and initiatives that promote social integration, foster peaceful coexistence, and address the root causes of conflicts, it becomes possible to create an environment that reduces displacement and promotes stability and development.
 - **Republic of Ecuador** adopts a triple nexus approach (Humanitarian, Development and Peace nexus) to address displacement, prioritizing conflict prevention, building peaceful communities, and addressing challenges faced by both displaced people entering Ecuador and Ecuadorian migrants leaving the country. This includes supporting and minimizing the number of people who fall victim to criminal networks. To achieve this integrated, cohesive approach, comprehensive initiatives are carried out by a whole-of-community approach involving governments, communities, and sectors at various levels.



Health

Challenge: Health services that ensure migrants have equal access to healthcare continue to be ad hoc and small scale and are often supported by development funding or civil society organisations who depend on funding and philanthropy to be sustainable.

Question: What solutions are needed to ensure that access to healthcare and health facilities is extended at scale and across mainstream health services?

Key messages:

- Ensuring the health and well-being of migrants is not only a matter of human rights but also contributes to sustainable development. Access to quality healthcare services, including preventive care, treatment, and mental health support, is essential for migrants' overall well-being and successful integration into host communities.
- Promoting health equity and addressing the specific health needs of migrants, such as language barriers, cultural sensitivities, and healthcare disparities, are crucial for achieving inclusive and sustainable development. Furthermore, investing in health systems and capacity-building efforts can enhance the resilience of communities and countries in the face of migration-related challenges, including outbreaks of diseases and public health emergencies.
- By prioritizing health as a fundamental aspect of migration and sustainable development, societies can foster healthier, more inclusive, and resilient communities for both migrants and host populations.

Solutions:

- Develop an integrated system to track and support the healthcare needs of migrants.
 - Establish a comprehensive database of migrants in any one location, ensuring their registration in both private and public healthcare schemes, and implement a mapping or referral system to enhance their access to healthcare services.
- Policy coordination to provide access to healthcare coverage at all levels.



- Establish and enforce national policies that align with international standards, incorporating necessary adaptations to the local context. This should involve policy input from health and migration experts to ensure informed decision-making.
 - *The Kingdom of Morocco's [National Immigration and Asylum Strategy \(SNIA\)](#) includes the health sector and migrants' access to it as one of the main concerns. The objective is to provide immigrants and refugees with equal access to healthcare services as Moroccan citizens. The efforts are also made to coordinate the activities of associations working in the field of health to enhance collaboration and optimize healthcare support for immigrant and refugee populations.*
 - Prioritize the implementation of the national health strategy at the local level to ensure its effective and widespread implementation.
 - *The Kingdom of Morocco has developed a [National Strategic Plan for Health and Immigration](#) to address migrant healthcare needs. It serves as a framework from which regional plans are being developed to ensure comprehensive and targeted health interventions for migrants. Civil society associations play a significant role in supporting and advocating for migrant healthcare initiatives.*
 - Promote and facilitate migrants medical services, such as dental tourism, while implementing a partial medical insurance scheme for returning migrants.
 - Embrace digitalization of health insurance processes, eliminate unnecessary documentation requirements for healthcare access, and consider the temporary return of health expatriate experts/professionals.
 - Address the knowledge gaps regarding migrants' right to access health services from both the demand and supply sides. This includes a focus on understanding the barriers and challenges faced by migrants in accessing healthcare.
 - Ensure compliance with international health standards to guarantee the provision of quality and equitable healthcare services to migrants.
- Strengthen healthcare facilities to make them more accessible to migrants
 - Invest in strengthening healthcare staff's skills through training and professional development programmes.
 - Implement an inclusive and multidisciplinary approach to healthcare, including local psychosocial interventions and targeted care brigades. Emphasize the importance of multidisciplinary care centers that offer comprehensive and integrated healthcare services.
 - Improve communication strategies to raise awareness of available health services for migrants, addressing language barriers and conducting health campaigns.
 - Establish dedicated mutual health insurance schemes for migrants and their families, ensuring equitable access to healthcare services, by incorporating provisions for healthcare access and services for migrants in bilateral agreements.
 - Foster partnerships with civil society associations, the private sector, and international stakeholders (IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, WHO) to collaboratively address the healthcare needs of migrants.

Common priorities that countries aim to address in the coming years to maximize migration's impacts for sustainable development

Overall, throughout the two days of discussion, countries agreed and shared similar concerns and priorities, which the M4SD Programme focused on and addressed over its duration. The below list of pressing priorities can guide the way to not only ensure that the successes these 11 countries have achieved over the long duration of this global Programme are sustainable and maintained over time, but may also be shared with as examples and tips for other countries embarking on making migration work for their own countries' prosperity and development.

Generally, many countries agreed to:

- **Continue to foster private sector engagement, to create an ecosystem that empowers and drives the entrepreneurial success of migrants, while promoting local economic development and safer, more regular, and more empowering human mobility.** All 11 countries highlighted the private sector as a strategic stakeholder in migration management and sustainable development. This is of course linked to other priority areas such as employment and entrepreneurship, which was further evidenced by the fact that encouraging and fostering migrants' entrepreneurship was a priority for more than half of all countries present (55%).
- **Furthermore, many countries confirmed their intention to further focus on climate-induced migration and displacement as an essential aspect of their national development priorities.** Common conclusions were that there is now a greater recognition of the impact of climate change on migration, but communities still need more proactive measures and data collection on this issue in order to better forecast and mitigate crises. In most countries, the direct and most immediate concerns relate to an increase in internal displacement and migration between rural and urban centers as livelihoods become unsustainable and disasters make certain regions uninhabitable. Countries generally agreed to further strengthen of bilateral cooperation and governance in managing migration in the context of climate change.
- **Continue to prioritize the needs of young people and women, ensuring increased prioritization, care, and focus.** Promoting easier access to entrepreneurship opportunities for young people and women were priorities for Morocco, Senegal and Serbia, and empowering youth was one of the main priorities for Serbia and Tunisia, including through the development of a dedicated National Youth Strategy that includes migrants and human mobility considerations.

- **Continue to build strong, mutually beneficial relationships with their diasporas, founded on trust and transparency, was a priority to build their countries' economies and societies.** 10 out of 11 (90%) countries stressed the importance of greater diaspora engagement. In particular, enhancing communication and establishing strong networks with the diaspora was a priority for Jamaica, Nepal, and Morocco. Several countries also highlighted the importance to leverage digitalization in facilitating diaspora engagement, sharing practices and examples of digital platforms and technologies connecting diaspora communities. The emphasis on digitalization underscored the transformative power of technology in strengthening ties between countries and their diaspora populations, ultimately contributing to inclusive and sustainable development.
- **Leverage digital platforms and tools to enhance access to employment opportunities, provide vocational training, and facilitate skills development for migrants in the face of new digital frontiers like AI.** Digitalization is seen as a means to bridge information gaps, connect migrants with job opportunities, and empower them with the necessary skills to succeed in local communities.



Looking forward: Sustainability and scalability of policy implementation

The session aimed to strategize and plan for the sustainability of the policies supported, while identifying existing capacities and determining areas that require additional development or support.

See PPT [here](#).

The session first reflected on the progress made to date in enhancing the policy landscape and coordination efforts. In the past four years of the M4SD Programme, the 11 governments have collectively developed 21 national and local development and sectoral plans, policies and laws which integrate migration. In addition, more than 20 coordination mechanisms were enhanced and supported to deepen horizontal and vertical coherence in the areas of M&SD.

The session then discussed three other key areas of consideration which are crucial elements to consider to ensure successful policy implementation:

- 1. Inclusivity & Participation:** The extent to which widespread buy-in, ownership, needs and voices of a range of other relevant actors from CSOs, private sector, diasporas, academia and migrant organizations are ensured and incorporated in policy development, implementation and review.
- 2. Strategic Planning and Financing:** The extent to which it exists clear and explicit political will to invest in and support policy implementation, including:
 - a. Endorsement of clear and comprehensive roadmap for service delivery by the competent authorities.
 - b. Secure Human, financial and infrastructural resources allowing the required funding to be disbursed and received in a timely and transparent manner to support implementation.
- 3. Technical & Operational Capacities:** The extent to which services respond to the critical needs of local communities, migrants, and returnees, including:
 - a. Development, endorsement, institutionalisation and regular revision of clear and coherent operational procedures and practices to reflect changing contexts and needs.
 - b. Creation of mechanisms to retain a critical mass of qualified experts/implementers.
 - c. Establishment of an effective grievance management system to enable service delivery and relevant actions transparent and responsive to client needs.

The PMU then outlined plans to provide guidance and any necessary support for each country to undertake a Policy Implementation Scan through a one-day workshop. This would allow governments to identify bottlenecks, challenges, and opportunities crucial for successful and sustainable policy implementation.

Governments would gain valuable insights into areas requiring attention and improvement, enabling them to effectively address implementation barriers and optimize policy outcomes.

Country delegations then discussed their particular needs to roll this out, identified the policy areas they would prioritise and any obstacles, challenges or bottlenecks they already face or could already foresee as outlined below:

- Continued lack of coordination and collaboration across different levels and sectors, hampering effective implementation of policies.
- Insufficient integration of the private sector, limiting their contribution to employment opportunities and economic growth.
- Limited availability of resources and competing development activities pose additional obstacles to policy implementation.
- Challenges in negotiating agreements with countries of destination, transit countries, and private companies involved in recruitment processes for effective roll out of labour mobility policies.
- Inadequate data availability and accuracy, leading to challenges in evidence-based discussions and decision-making for roll out of policies.
- Importance of involving diverse stakeholders, including civil society, youth representatives, and diasporas, for comprehensive and inclusive policy implementation. The most relevant stakeholders identified collectively include:
 - Government and all ministries, as well as the local government as they are responsible for policy development, coordination, and implementation.
 - Private sector: Business groups, industry associations, chambers of commerce, private donors are important stakeholders due to their role in job creation, economic growth, and investment.
 - Civil society and NGOs: Engaging civil society organizations ensures the inclusion of diverse perspectives and community-based solutions in policy implementation.
 - Diaspora groups: Diaspora communities have a direct stake in migration policies and provide valuable insights and contributions based on their experiences and with strategic financing and mobilization of resources.
 - Technical and financial partners, such as international and regional development agencies and financial institutions, provide technical expertise, financial resources, and capacity-building support to facilitate policy implementation.

Key tips, learning and advice

From their experience on mainstreaming migration into various policies, government representatives shared key pieces of advice for others doing this work:

- Embracing a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. Multilateral engagement is necessary for achieving the mainstreaming of migration and the (re)integration of migrants. It is important to work internally across different levels of government, but also externally with different stakeholders.
- Capitalizing on existing initiatives to encourage stakeholder ownership and replication.
- Emphasizing the importance of putting local communities and engaging at local level everyone who deals with migration at the forefront of sustainable development efforts.
- Establishing beneficiary networks and promoting project collaboration, involving beneficiaries, migrants, and young people in monitoring public policies. They also emphasize managing business projects and fostering partnerships for greater inclusion, while maintaining a strong connection between local and central levels with the involvement of local authorities.
- By bringing together diverse stakeholders, the implementation of the policy can benefit from their collective knowledge, resources, and expertise, fostering a comprehensive and inclusive approach, as they play a crucial role in different aspects of policy implementation, including resource allocation, coordination, expertise, and collaboration.
- Data is key – gathering disaggregated and accurate statistics is vital in order to prepare the right measures and policies.
- By providing comprehensive technical support and fostering collaboration, IOM and UNDP can effectively assist countries in implementing their policies, enhancing their capacity, and leveraging partnerships to address migration-related challenges and seize opportunities for development.
 - Offer extensive technical support to countries to improve their knowledge base, develop effective migration projects, and enhance data collection and analysis at the territorial level. This can include capacity building initiatives, mobilization of experts, and establishment of structures that promote effective policy implementation.
 - Establish an in-country forum to facilitate dialogue, coordination, and exchange of best practices.
 - Continue supporting skills development initiatives, particularly for youth.
 - Foster collaboration with diaspora communities to harness their expertise and contributions.
 - Diversify projects and support from IOM and UNDP to cover and expand community gaps.

Looking outwards: Advocating in global dialogues

A key component of this global Programme is to showcase how inclusive policies can be implemented locally and how the results contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The experience, results and lessons learnt are shared globally through international forums and dialogues, helping to further global understanding. With the third and final phase now coming to an end and given the plethora of excellent results at national and local level, there is a strategic opportunity to feed the knowledge, results, and lessons into current and ongoing global dialogues. This is particularly poignant given the midway review of the 2030 Agenda through the upcoming High-Level Political Forum in July, the SDG Summit in September and the Global Forum on Migration and Development in January 2024.

It is now very clear that the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs will not be achieved without due consideration of human mobility. People on the move – one in eight people in the world – are part of the solution. Managed well, migration can be a cornerstone of sustainable development, prosperity, and progress. People on the move, including migrants, diasporas, returnees, and displaced people, contribute significantly to our economies and societies and generate innovative solutions, but we must put the right enabling conditions in place, founded in a respect for the human rights, gender equality, and contributions and wellbeing of everyone. While migration policies have traditionally been separated from other development and sectoral policies, the last two decades have seen a much-needed move towards understanding the linkage between migration and sustainable development and how to augment it.

During the last session of the GPB, a document containing key messages was presented and reviewed which serves as a resource for governments to articulate their positions, showcase best practices, and contribute to meaningful discussions and collaborations during the upcoming global events. The final version can be found [here](#). Some of the upcoming and key opportunities to share lessons are detailed below.

See PPT [here](#).



High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF): 10-19 July 2023

As the central platform for the annual follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the HLPF this year focuses on “Accelerating recovery from coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels”. It will review Goals 6 on clean water and sanitation, 7 on affordable and clean energy, 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure, 11 on sustainable cities and communities, and 17 on partnerships for the Goals. The M4SD Programme has contributed to several of these SDGs (notably SDGs 9, 11 and 17), and has a good amount of data and examples to share about the importance of migration for accelerating achievement towards – and “rescuing” – these SDGs.

From the M4SD Programme, several countries are actively planning to highlight how human mobility contributes to the SDGs. For example, **the Republic of Moldova**, with support from IOM, plans to brief their MoFA counterparts who will participate in the HLPF and SDG Summit on the importance of migration for sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda with the aim of highlighting these key messages and examples from the country in the forums. Kyrgyzstan will host a side-event at the HLPF, “Promoting the 5-Year Action Plan: Mountains as key to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” in partnership with several other mountainous countries. This side event on mountains is organized by the Kyrgyz Government within the framework of the Mountain Partnership and it will be an occasion to share the Action Plan for the Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions (2023-2027). The Action Plan mentions climate-induced migration and displacement and IOM and the M4SD Programme have been supporting. The Plan and side event contribute to SDGs 6, 9 and 17. Examples from the M4SD Programme were shared in [IOM’s written contributions to the HLPF 2023](#).

SDG Summit: 18-19 September 2023

The SDG Summit aims to carry out a comprehensive review of the state of the SDGs, respond to the impact of multiple and interlocking crises facing the world, and provide high-level political guidance on transformative and accelerated actions leading up to the target year of 2030 for achieving the SDGs. Halfway to the world’s deadline of 2030, only [12 per cent of the SDG targets are on track](#) – an alarming wake-up call.

From the M4SD Programme, countries are planning to engage and share the message that human mobility is essential for rescuing the SDGs and getting us back on track before 2030. For example, the Republic of Moldova are considering engaging and consulting their diaspora during the 10th Diaspora Congress, on 20-21st August 2023, to better understand development challenges and opportunities, drivers of migration, motivation factors for sustainable return. The feedback from the diaspora will serve as a basis for the government’s participation at the SDG Summit and for defining Moldova’s commitments to Acceleration Action on various SDGs.

Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD): 22-26 January 2024

[Global Forum on Migration and Development](#) is a state-led, informal and non-binding process, which helps shape the global debate on migration and development. It provides a flexible, multi-stakeholder space where governments can discuss the multi-dimensional aspects, opportunities and challenges related to migration, development, and the link between these two areas. With France as GFMD 2022-2023 Chair, the focus this year is “the impact of climate change on human mobility”. The M4SD Programme and its countries have historically participated very strongly throughout previous GFMDs over the last decade or so

Governments participating in the M4SD Programme, as well as IOM and UNDP thematic experts from the Programme Management Unit, are engaging comprehensively throughout the different elements and roundtables including:

- [Working Group on Sustainable Development and International Migration](#) (SD&IM): **Ecuador, Morocco, Philippines, Republic of Moldova** contribute to this WG that regularly meets and contributed a position paper from the GFMD to the HLPF in 2023.
- RT 3: Diasporas
 - **Moldova** is co-chairing the roundtable, and **UNDP** are writing the background paper.
- RT 5: Public opinion, narratives, culture, emotion and rational discourse
 - **Philippines** is co-chairing the roundtable. **Ecuador** will also have strong participation, given they co-lead a GFMD working group on a similar issue called the [Working Group on Public Narratives on Migration](#). Several other M4SD countries also engage in this Working Group.
- RT 6: Multilevel governance
 - **GFMD Mayors Mechanism** is co-chairing the roundtable, a group which IOM co-steers and to which the M4SD Programme has contributed to significantly. **IOM** is writing the background paper.

Facilitating peer learning: As part of Outcome 3 of the M4SD Programme focused on building the global knowledge base on migration and sustainable development through exchanging knowledge, the GPB aimed to facilitate peer exchange among the 11 countries, promoting valuable learning opportunities and collaboration. Through direct interaction and open dialogue, the GPB created an environment for countries to exchange insights, experiences, and best practices. Countries acknowledged and highlighted that they felt they learned more from being physically in the same room as each other and many governments faced similar challenges, despite the fact that they came from quite different regions (e.g. Philippines and Jamaica). The GPB emphasized the importance of collaborative approaches and the potential for shared solutions in strengthening migration for sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda.

This section captures the peer exchange during the GPB, showcasing valuable discussions and knowledge shared among the countries. Drawing on these exchanges and our understanding of their specific contexts, we propose further potential exchanges between countries to optimize policies and practices in the future.

Snapshot of some of the direct exchanges facilitated at the GPB:

Topic	Countries involved	Key points of Exchange
Diaspora engagement	Senegal Kyrgyzstan Moldova	Kyrgyzstan explained that they have already been learning from Senegal and Moldova's experiences to better engage their diaspora: inviting diasporas into decision making processes, running national concerts for both moral and concrete engagement. Kyrgyzstan expressed interest to develop hometown associations, as per the Moldova model. Senegal provided further suggestions on how to map and address the specific practical needs of their diaspora (e.g. based on their consultations, diasporas were concerned about access to housing, insurance schemes for repatriation, accessing IDs and passports, etc.).
	Ecuador Kyrgyzstan	Ecuador expressed interest in adopting Kyrgyzstan's waste management model , where a member of the Kyrgyz diaspora in Switzerland implemented a waste management app and system throughout Bishkek and fostered public-private partnerships. Kyrgyzstan emphasized the importance of partnerships with the government and the municipality, highlighting the need for change and exchange. They described the waste management project involving waste collection by the public sector and recycling by the private sector.
	Ecuador Senegal	Ecuador was interested about Senegal's experience in formalizing their engagement with diaspora organizations abroad. Senegal explained that diaspora organizations already existed but were structured differently. It highlighted the creation of a federation and network to facilitate communication and knowledge sharing between countries. They emphasized the crucial role of the diaspora, considering the diaspora as Senegal's "15th region," and stressed the importance of diaspora involvement in shaping national policies and initiatives.
Displacement and Integration	Morocco Ecuador	Ecuador expressed interest in Morocco's policy to provide basic public services to refugees. Morocco explained their migration policy and highlighted collaboration with the private sector for integration. Morocco also stressed the importance of creating a win-win environment for private sector engagement in the integration process and the need for further work at the national level to improve access to employment in line with the SDGs.
Social Security for migrant workers	Nepal Morocco Serbia Philippines	Nepal sought innovative approaches to social security for migrants. In response, and to share good practices that might be relevant, Morocco highlighted efforts to facilitate visas for migrant workers and mandatory social security membership. Serbia shared their collaboration with the private sector for youth employment. Philippines highlighted challenges in social security coverage in bilateral labour agreements.
Data	Senegal Tunisia	Senegal was interested in establishing a national Observatory on Migration. They invited Tunisia to discuss further and share their experiences, since they already have their own Observatory.

To build on these good exchanges, countries may plan exchange visits, bilateral virtual dialogues online and email exchanges to further understand and implement good models that the others have utilized. There are also other topics to exchange on that were not widely explored during the event due to a lack of time. By engaging countries with valuable insights and innovative approaches, the exchanges can foster learning and inspire new strategies in areas such as climate change, private sector engagement, promoting migrant entrepreneurship, etc

Proposed further exchanges:

Topic	Countries Proposed for Exchange	Key points of Exchange
Promoting Youth Employment	Serbia Tunisia Senegal	Serbia can provide guidance to Tunisia on mainstreaming migration into their National Youth Strategy, as both countries also face similar challenges (youth unemployment, low skill levels, mismatch between youth interest areas and local jobs, high emigration including unsafe migration). Similarly, Serbia can share experiences on developing local action plans for migration, youth and employment, providing insights on coordination with different authorities and involving the private sector. Senegal also expressed interest to learn from Tunisia and Serbia about how to integrate migration into their National Youth Policies and change the narrative around migration in their communities.
Private Sector Engagement	Tunisia Morocco	Tunisia and Morocco can share experiences on involving the private sector in migration-related policies, such as coordination and regional approaches to ensure effective policy development, as both have quite significant experience in this area but in different ways (e.g. engaging the private sector for local employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in Tangier in Morocco; skills mobility partnership between Tunisia and Belgium).