Development Dimensions of Mixed Migration Flows

High-level Meeting on Unsafe Mixed Migration Flows
London, March 2015

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Focus on the poor and excluded
Countries of Origin, First Asylum and Transit and Destination

• Traditionally, UNDP’s work has been in countries of origin supporting development, but also preventing and recovering from crisis.

• Increasingly, UNDP’s work has been also in countries of first asylum: Syria Crisis Response example.

• Transit and destination countries: UNDP has been working in all transit and destination countries, and in some instances has addressed mixed migration flow issues at the request of governments.
Countries of Origin

Addressing drivers of conflict / Peaceful management of emerging and reoccurring conflicts

Insider mediation:

- Design policies and regulations that support the establishment of peace infrastructure

- Enhance the coordination of local, regional and national peace groups and initiatives

- Design and facilitate existing conflict prevention systems, and assisting with, for example, new technology, and other innovative initiatives
Governance in Conflict Prevention and Recovery: A Guidance Note
UNDP Policy on Early Recovery

Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
February 2008
Community Security and Social Cohesion
Towards a UNDP Approach

GUIDE ON LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAMMING IN CRISIS AND POST-CRISIS SITUATIONS
Countries of First Asylum:
Syria Crisis Response Example

SYRIA

3 MILLION Syrian refugees have fled into neighbouring countries over a period of 3 years.

6.5 MILLION Syrians are internally displaced from their homes.

10.8 MILLION people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria.

50% of the population is classed as living in poverty.

JORDAN

10% of people living in Jordan are Syrian refugees.

29.3% youth unemployment level (% of ages 15-24) (2012)

25% decline in remittances from Syria (2011)

The fiscal impact of the crisis on education, electricity, health, and water sectors exceeded US$850 million in just two years (2012-2013).

80% of Syrian refugees have settled in urban areas.

25% of Syrian refugees are children, of which over 75% are under the age of 12.

LEBANON

25% of Lebanon’s total population is Syrian.

16.8% youth unemployment level (% of ages 15-24) (2013)

40% is the average expected proportion of Syrians in the 2014 Lebanese labour force.

7.5 BILLION is the expected total cost of the crisis to Lebanon by the end of 2014.

Iraq

97% of Syrian refugees are in the Kurdistan region.

18% youth unemployment level (% of ages 15-24) (2012)

15% increase in population of the Kurdistan region in a year.

60% of Syrian refugees have settled in urban areas mainly in the Kurdistan region.

1.8 m Iraqis internally displaced since early January 2014, half of them are in Kurdistan Region.
A Resilience-Based Development approach advances Sustainable Human Development (SHD) in the context of multiple (environment, economic, political, natural disasters) and potentially recurring crises and shocks.
Launched December 2014

The conflict in Syria, which enters its fifth year in March 2015, has caused the largest displacement crisis of our time. There are now more than 3.2 million Syrian refugees, a number that is growing by 100,000 every month.

The scale and protracted nature of the crisis is challenging the ability of the international community to meet the continuing need for essential, life-saving humanitarian aid. It is now imperative that these humanitarian efforts are coupled with a development-oriented approach to build the resilience of individuals, households, communities and institutions in affected countries.
What does 3RP mean?

- 2 components x 1 framework
- 5 countries x 1 platform
- 2 years plan (2015 with estimations for 2016)
- Multi-partners platform
The Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) supports key actors in realizing the potential of migration for development.

The programme is implemented by UNDP and six agencies IOM, ILO, UNHCR, UNFPA, UN Women and UNITAR.

Works through local governance approaches and support to municipalities.

From 2008 until 2014: opportunity to review and reshape

Tunisia, Egypt, Morroco and other countries
Overall goal

To promote and enable the transition for displaced persons away from dependency towards increased resilience, self-reliance and development.

Members and co-chairs (Denmark, UNDP, UNHCR, IRC) agreed on the Solutions Alliance Membership and Governance structure, the Mission Statement as well as the way forward for the National and Thematic Groups.

For UNDP: Development Solutions for Displacement

Thematic Group on Engaging the Private Sector