



MINIMIZE THE ADVERSE DRIVERS AND STRUCTURAL FACTORS THAT COMPEL PEOPLE TO LEAVE THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



Associated actions

- a. **Promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the commitment to reach the furthest behind first, as well as the Paris Agreement⁴ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- b. **Invest in programmes that accelerate States' fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals** with the aim of eliminating the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin, including through poverty eradication, food security, health and sanitation, education, inclusive economic growth, infrastructure, urban and rural development, employment creation, decent work, gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, resilience and disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, addressing the socioeconomic effects of all forms of violence, non-discrimination, rule of law and good governance,

access to justice and protection of human rights, as well as creating and maintaining peaceful and inclusive societies with effective, accountable and transparent institutions

- c. **Establish or strengthen mechanisms to monitor and anticipate the development of risks and threats** that might trigger or affect migration movements, strengthen early warning systems, develop emergency procedures and toolkits, launch emergency operations, and support post-emergency recovery, in close cooperation with and support of other States, relevant national and local authorities, National Human Rights Institutions, and civil society
- d. **Invest in sustainable development at local and national levels in all regions** allowing all people to improve their lives and meet their aspirations, by fostering sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, including through private and foreign direct investment and trade preferences, to create conducive conditions that allow communities and individuals to take advantage of opportunities in their own countries and drive sustainable development
- e. **Invest in human capital development** by promoting entrepreneurship, education, vocational training and skills development programmes and partnerships, productive employment creation, in line with labour market needs, as well as in cooperation with the private sector and trade unions, with a view to reducing youth unemployment, avoiding brain drain and optimizing brain gain in countries of origin, and harnessing the demographic dividend

- f. Strengthen collaboration between humanitarian and development actors**, including by promoting joint analysis, multi-donor approaches and multi-year funding cycles, in order to develop long-term responses and outcomes that ensure respect for the rights of affected individuals, resilience and coping capacities of populations, as well as economic and social self-reliance, and by ensuring these efforts take migration into account
- g. Account for migrants in national emergency preparedness and response**, including by taking into consideration relevant recommendations from State-led consultative processes, such as the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (MICIC Guidelines)

Natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation

- h. Strengthen joint analysis and sharing of information to better map, understand, predict and address migration movements**, such as those that may result from sudden-onset and slow onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation, as well as other precarious situations, while ensuring the effective respect, protection and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrants
- i. Develop adaptation and resilience strategies to sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters**, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation, such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise, taking into account the potential implications on migration, while recognizing that adaptation in the country of origin is a priority

- j. **Integrate displacement considerations into disaster preparedness strategies and promote cooperation with neighbouring and other relevant countries** to prepare for early warning, contingency planning, stockpiling, coordination mechanisms, evacuation planning, reception and assistance arrangements, and public information
- k. **Harmonize and develop approaches and mechanisms at subregional and regional levels** to address the vulnerabilities of persons affected by sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, by ensuring they have access to humanitarian assistance that meets their essential needs with full respect for their rights wherever they are, and by promoting sustainable outcomes that increase resilience and self-reliance, taking into account the capacities of all countries involved
- l. **Develop coherent approaches to address the challenges of migration movements in the context of sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters**, including by taking into consideration relevant recommendations from State-led consultative processes, such as the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, and the Platform on Disaster Displacement.



Example practices

For more practices, visit the Migration Network Hub's **Repository of Practices**

Champion Mayors for Inclusive Growth Initiative

In March 2016, the OECD established the Champion Mayors for Inclusive Growth Initiative, which gathers mayors from across the world committed to addressing inequalities and taking action to generate more inclusive growth in their respective cities. This initiative has helped municipal governments to analyze growing inequalities, design policies aimed at equity and growth, and monitor the material living standards of their citizens. The initiative takes a multidimensional approach to examining inclusive growth, going beyond the metric of income to assess how people are faring, and looking as well as criteria such as health and jobs (OECD, n.d.).

The Prospects Partnership

The Prospects Partnership funded by The Netherlands and bringing together the World Bank Group – including the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), UNICEF, UNHCR, and ILO – aims to shift the paradigm from a humanitarian to a development approach in responding to forced displacement crises, fostering an enabling environment for socio-economic inclusion; improving access to education and protection for vulnerable children on the move; and strengthening the resilience of host communities (Government of The Netherlands, n.d.).

National strategy on the management of disaster and climate induced internal displacement

In 2015, the government of Bangladesh published its National strategy on the management of disaster and climate induced internal displacement (NSMDCIID). The strategy was prepared with the aim of managing climate-induced internal displacement with an approach that is both comprehensive and rights-based. The national strategy formed a part of the Government's action plan to implement the Sendai Framework, and was in line with Bangladesh's Social Development Framework and other national and international policy frameworks. The strategy, which focuses on internal displacements (and not cross-border ones) induced by climate-related disasters, lays out a strategy that covers all three phases of displacements, including pre-displacement, the displacement phase and post-displacement (Siddiqui, 2015).



Relevant sustainable development goals

All SDGs

In order to eliminate the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin, these factors must be comprehensively understood and addressed. The factors span the entirety of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 1 on poverty, SDG 2 on ending hunger and SDG 3 on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all. In addition, SDG 13 on combating climate change and SDG 16 on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies are critical to ensuring people are not compelled to leave their country of origin. Thus, there is a need to integrate migration considerations and the rights and needs of migrants across all development areas. Doing so will help achieve SDG 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.