United Nations
Network on Migration
Working Better Together

REMOTE TRAINING FOR UN COUNTRY TEAMS:

Integrating Migration into Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks

Supplementary Facilitator's Guide

Advanced Draft, October 2020

CONTENTS

Acronyms

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CF	(United Nations Sustainable Development) Cooperation Framework
CMW	Committee on Migrant Workers
ECOSOC	(United Nations Economic and Social Council)
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GMG	Global Migration Group
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
HLD	High-Level Dialogue
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
HRBA	Human-Rights Based Approach
HOA	Heads of Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMPALA	International Migration Policy and Law Analysis
IMRF	International Migration Review Forum
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	Information Technology and Communications Division (of IOM)
LNOB	Leave No-One Behind
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support
MGI	Migration Governance Indicators
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NWOW	New Way of Working
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinators Office
RCP	Regional Consultative Process (on migration)

REC	Regional Economic Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary General
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESA	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDS	United Nations Development System
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNNM	United Nations Network on Migration
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review

INTRODUCTION

The inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) present a momentous opportunity for UN Country Teams (UNCTs) to systematically integrate migration into all relevant areas and stages of their work, in alignment with and as part of the implementation of these two frameworks. In the context of ongoing reform of the United Nations Development System (UNDS), an important opportunity has emerged: to work in partnership across the UNDS and beyond to maximize the potential of migration to achieve sustainable development outcomes.

The importance of migration for the 2030 Agenda should not be underestimated. As a cross-cutting issue, migration is directly relevant to all of the 2030 Agenda's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and many of their targets, meaning the 2030 Agenda cannot be achieved without due consideration of migrants and mobility. Furthermore, the GCM, rooted in the 2030 Agenda, has the potential to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by providing a comprehensive blueprint for the implementation of its migration-related aspects.

The UN Network on Migration, established by the UN Secretary-General in 2018, hereafter referred to on occasion as "the Network," has been tasked with ensuring coordinated UN system-wide support to States in implementing the GCM. It is in the context of the Network's workplan that a training package has been developed – more specifically, under the Network's core workstream 2.1, which focuses on enhancing "the capacity of the Network at global, regional and country levels to support Member States to implement the GCM."

This internal training guide – a Remote Training Facilitators Guide – is a core part of this training package. It aims to equip designated facilitators from the Network's Working Group 2.1 to support national level training, primarily for UN Country Teams. The Guide is designed to support facilitation of 'remote' internal training on how to integrate migration into UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs, also known as "Cooperation Frameworks" (CFs)) and their accompanying Common Country Analyses (CCAs). The training is intended to support the successful implementation of the GCM, which will in turn help accelerate the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. While the training is designed primarily for UNCTs, it also recognises the essential participation of other stakeholders, such as government, civil society, academia, employers and workers organizations, and the private sector.

This 'Remote Training Facilitator's Guide' draws heavily on the previously developed 'in-person' Guide[1] and follows a whole-of-UN, whole-of-government and whole-of society approach, promoting policy coherence and aligning with the ongoing UNDS reform process. To ensure a joined-up approach that considers the full capabilities and expertise of the UN system, it has been developed in alignment with the Cooperation Framework model and accompanying companion pieces, as well as with the valuable inputs of colleagues from various UN agencies.

The training laid out in this Guide intends to complement existing and ongoing efforts associated with UNDS reform. For UNCTs, it can help illuminate the importance of migration for implementing the 2030 Agenda, while giving them a practical framework for integrating migration into their CFs[2], CCAs and activities.

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[1] *Guidelines on Integrating Migration into Common Country Analyses (CCAs) and Cooperation Frameworks (CFs): Facilitator's Guide (second draft – June 2020)*

[2] *"Cooperation Frameworks" (CFs) refer to UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), which used to be called UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs). The UNDAF was renamed the UNSDCF in 2019 to better reflect the contemporary relationship between Governments and the UN development system in collaborating to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.*

1. OVERVIEW OF THE REMOTE TRAINING FACILITATORS GUIDE

This Facilitator's Guide starts by setting out the training objective and providing an overview of the training. It then proceeds to indicate the intended audience of the training and approaches for training delivery, as well as considerations for online training. Thereafter, given that this is a facilitator's guide, it outlines the role of the facilitator(s), as well as suggestions for online technical support, and the role of the in-country moderators and rapporteurs, who will be an integral part of the successful facilitation of the offline sessions.

The Guide then provides a detailed training agenda, including details on the structure, timing and modalities of each module and session, as well as the specific learning objectives for each session and, where relevant, the intended outputs of the offline sessions. After this, the document sets out guidance for facilitators for the pre-training phase, guidance for facilitators during the training, including detailed notes on the content, before ending with post-training Actions.

The Annexes of the document include a sample training schedule, a list of activities, as well as detailed instructions for each of the activities. The Annexes also include technical guidance for each of the proposed platforms for the training (MS Teams and Cisco WebEx), as well as some useful online resources relating to the training content.

2. TRAINING OVERVIEW

2.1   Training objective: The overall objective of the training for UNCTs on Integrating Migration into Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks is to:

Provide guidance for UN Country Teams, as well as other relevant stakeholders, on how to systematically integrate migration into Cooperation Frameworks and accompanying Common Country Analyses to support the acceleration of the Sustainable Development Goals, including through the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration.

2.3   Audience: The primary audience for the training is members of UN Country Teams and UN Resident Coordinator's Offices. The secondary audience includes other relevant stakeholders, such as government representatives, civil society, academia, employers and workers' organizations, and the private sector. The training is intended to reach groups of approximately 15-18 participants.

2.2   Training structure: The training is structured as follows:

Module/ Session[3]		Title	Modalities
Module 1			
-	Opening session	Official opening, overview of training & modalities	Online
-	Session 1	Migration Governance and the GCM	Online/ offline
-	Session 2	Migration, the GCM and the 2030 Agenda	Online/ offline
Module 2			
-	Session 3	Policy coherence	Online/ offline
-	Session 4	Partnership	Online/ offline
Module 3			
-	Session 5	Migration and the Common Country Analysis	Online/ offline
-	Session 6	Migration and the Cooperation Framework	Online/ offline
Module 4			
-	Session 7	Monitoring and reporting on migration governance	Online/ offline
-	Session 8	Financing	Online/ offline

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[3] n.b. Detailed training overview provided below

- Session 9	Recap and synthesis of main points from training	Online
- Closing session	Way forward, commitments and official close	Offline

2.4   Approach to training: This training comprises a 'blend' of two modalities: (i) remote facilitator led (online) sessions, combined with (ii) moderator-led in-country training (offline). This approach provides for expert-led sessions, but also recognises the current challenges in holding in-person training as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. It aims to balance expert facilitation with in-country engagement and ownership and based on the capacities, needs, priorities and realities of the respective UNCT[4]. The various approaches to the training are explained in more detail below.

This Remote Training Facilitator's Guide is accompanied by PowerPoint presentations, activity sheets and handouts (see Annex I for a list of activities and handouts and Annex II provides instructions for each of the activities).

The training material is divided into four modules. Each module is comprised of two elements:

- ***Element 1 -*** online facilitator-led sessions: these sessions include presentations, Q&A, interactive elements, as well as commencement of some of the activities. Each online session ends with instructions for the offline sessions.
- ***Element 2*** - offline moderator-led sessions: offline sessions will primarily include plenary discussions and group work, including a continuation of activities started online. An in-country moderator(s) will be nominated to lead these offline sessions. This could be the Chair of the UN Network on Migration in country (if present), the chair of the UN Programme Management Team (or its equivalent), for example. The moderator will be supported by a rapporteur (or two rapporteurs, where possible), who will be responsible for taking notes from group work and plenary discussions, noting down questions for facilitators, etc. Detailed guidance will be provided for the offline sessions and the facilitators will be on-hand to provide remote support, as needed.

This training can either be conducted over two days consecutively or could alternatively follow a flexible schedule, depending on participants' needs and facilitators' availability. However, it is recommended that the sessions not be spaced too far apart, as this may risk losing momentum. This approach assumes that facilitators are not able to travel internationally, but that in-country participants are able to gather in a single location with good internet connectivity. If this is not possible, the facilitation team will engage with the UNCT/ RCO in advance to establish modalities for UNCT engagement in country and will endeavour to deliver the offline content in a similar manner, where appropriate.

See Annex III for a sample training schedule based on content being delivered across four mornings in one week. This is one suggested approach, but as indicated above, adjustments can be made according to the in-country needs and preferences. The final scheduling can be determined through consultation between the facilitator(s) and the UNCT.

In the case that facilitating a two-day training is not possible, this Guide can also serve as a stand-alone policy tool that can be referenced and used by a diverse range of practitioners and stakeholders.

2.5   Proposed platform: The suggested platform for the online sessions is Microsoft Teams, with Cisco Webex as a second option. Both platforms have options for screensharing, more than 25

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[4] *During the pilot phase of the training the arrangements will be made for the facilitators to be as involved as possible in the offline-line, moderator-led sessions, including through the provision of detailed guidance to the moderators, as well as commencing with the many activities that will be carried out offline during the online sessions. Wherever possible during the pilot, the facilitators will periodically join the offline sessions to gauge progress and respond to any questions or issues that may arise – n.b. this text is to be removed following pilot.*

video feeds, scheduling option, recording option and no time limit for sessions, breakout rooms, filesharing, whiteboard and text chat. These functionalities can/ will all be utilized in the online sessions to encourage participation and retain attention. It is envisioned that there will be a technical expert who has experience in using these platforms and is able to troubleshoot during training as part of the facilitation team.

See Annex IV(a) and Annex IV(b) for guidance on functionalities of these platforms and a step-by-step guide on how to familiarize participants with the platform at the start of the session.

3. REMOTE TRAINING – SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The remote nature of this training, including a blended approach with online and offline sessions, requires careful planning and special considerations, including a good knowledge of the context in which the training will be carried out.

As indicated above, the online, facilitator-led sessions will be similar in nature to webinars and the offline, moderator-led sessions will be similar to working group sessions. This approach is intended to be suitable for settings with relatively stable internet connectivity at a minimum for the online sessions. It also requires that the UNCT can meet in person (following applicable physical-distancing rules) for the offline, moderator-led sessions, even though the facilitators are not able to be physically present[5]. Modalities for this will be ascertained through consultations with the UNCT in country in advance of the training.

3.1   Practical considerations and coordination: The training is intended to be flexible enough to suit the needs and context of each UN Country Team, as well as to take and practical limitations into consideration. Such limitations may include connectivity challenges and broader IT considerations, inducing familiarity of participants with the technology / platforms to be used for the training, among other factors. This innovative approach to training will require adequate preparation and special considerations based on the practical limitations and specificities of each country-context. This will require the facilitator(s) to engage closely with the UNCT in-country well in advance of the training, and to work with the UNCT at each stage of training preparations. Specific measures are outlined in the sections that follow. Adjustments can be made for the country context, including where it is not possible for the UNCT to meet in person. For example, the moderator-led sessions could be conducted following the typical modalities for online UNCT interaction in-country.

In advance of the training, the facilitation team will need to establish the level of IT-support available in-country and ensure that any supplementary support and trouble-shooting is arranged to support the smooth delivery of the training. Taking the above into consideration, it will be ideal for the facilitators to have 'back-up options' for the various sessions, particularly those that are more dependent on IT functionality and connectivity. This will help ensure continuity of the training, and to minimise delays during delivery.

3.2   Role of facilitator(s), facilitation team and participants

3.2.1   Facilitator(s): The facilitator(s) will have overall responsibility for the coordination of the training and will be made up of a team of experts in the training content. The team will typically include members of Working Group 2.1 of the UN Network on Migration. Aside from requiring excellent knowledge of the subject matter, it will be important for the facilitator(s) to have solid prior experience with training (ideally online training) and good communication skills. The facilitator(s) will be the primary point of contact with the respective United Nations Country Team throughout but will be provided with support and guidance from the broader Working Group. The facilitator(s) will deliver the training material during the online sessions and will support the preparation and delivery of the

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[5] *As detailed earlier, during the pilot phase of the training the facilitators will be closely engaged with the offline sessions as well – n.b. text to be removed following the pilot*

offline sessions, as well as follow-up after the training, including post-training guidance for the implementation of related follow-up actions (as far as possible). They will be the primary interlocuter with the moderators for guidance in the lead up to and during offline sessions.

3.2.2   Online Admin/ technical support: An online administrator and/or technical support focal point can be appointed to assist with the smooth running of the online sessions. This support will be arranged by the facilitators/ the UN Network WG 2.1. The role of the focal point will be to support the facilitators and participants during the online sessions, including troubleshooting technical difficulties or questions from participants. This will help to assist the facilitator(s) who will primarily be focused on delivering the training content. In addition to this, an additional IT expert could be called upon to provide a detailed overview of the selected platform for the training and its functionalities. This should be done at the beginning of the training (see Introductory Session notes below). If possible, the UNCT will also provide an in-country technical support technical support focal point for additional support to participants, including (as necessary) during the offline sessions.

3.2.3   Moderator: The moderator will be central to the coordination and smooth running of the offline sessions, with support from the facilitator(s). Specifically, the role of the moderator is to guide participations through the activities and plenary sessions held offline. This may be the Chair of, or senior technical member, of the National UN Network on Migration (if this exists in country), lead of a migration technical working group and should have a good understanding of the subject matter. However, the moderator will be provided with technical support and guidance throughout by the facilitator, as well as administrative support in-country from RCO or other entity (as agreed upon in advance of the training). The moderator can also perform of the role of timekeeper during both the online and offline sessions.

3.2.4   Rapporteur(s): A rapporteur (or ideally two rapporteurs to work together) will be appointed to take notes during both the online and offline discussions, including keeping a record of feedback/ summaries from the activities, and/or follow up points and will note down and questions for facilitators. These will typically be fed-back to the facilitators at the beginning of the following module. The Rapporteur(s) may be from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office or the National UN Network on Migration, for example. It will be helpful for the rapporteur(s) to also be engaged in the preparatory engagements with the facilitators, alongside the moderator(s).

The facilitators will need to provide the moderator(s) and rapporteur(s) with adequate support in advance of, and during, the sessions to ensure that they are well prepared. This will ideally be done through formal briefings to share references material, talk through the content, respond to any questions. This is in recognition that the offline sessions will be primarily led by moderators, noting that this will be adjusted from country-to-country, depending on connectivity, technology and other considerations. Facilitators' involvement in these stages will also allow the facilitators to monitor how the offline sessions are operating, adjust these for future settings (i.e. where additional content needs to be added to the online facilitator-led sessions to ensure that the participants are adequately prepared.[6]

3.2.5   Participants: The participants are at the centre of the training and will ultimately be responsible for putting into practice the knowledge and skills acquired during the training. Participants will be nominated by the UNCT, in consultation with Heads of Agency, and will ideally be those who have (or are expected to have in the future) a significant role in CF development. Some prior knowledge of migration-related matters is not essential, though it will be valuable for informing the elements of the training that related to country-context. Participants are expected to attend the entirety of the training, both online and offline sessions, and to engage in pre-training, as well as post-

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[6] *Recalling that during the pilot phase, the facilitators will have greater 'direct' involvement in the 'offline' sessions – n.b. text to be removed following the pilot*

training activities. They will contribute to the training outputs (referenced below), and will have a critical role in ensuring that these are taken forward beyond the training.

Summary of roles	
Facilitator(s)	- Typically comprised of a team of 2-3 individuals from UNNM WG2.1 with expertise on the subject matter of the training and excellent training and communication skills - Overall responsibility for the smooth preparation and running of the training, as well as support afterwards - Will deliver the training material during the online sessions and support the delivery of the offline training sessions
Technical Support Focal Point	- Organized by the UNNM WG2.1, as an extended part of the facilitation team - Will have IT knowledge - Will support the set-up of the technical elements of the training and will be available to trouble-shoot technical challenges during the training
Moderator(s)	- One (max. two) moderators will be identified by the UNCT - May be Chair of UN Network on Migration, PMT, for example - Responsible for the smooth running of the offline activities and discussions, with support from facilitators (see above) and rapporteurs (see below) - The moderator can also act as timekeeper throughout the training
Rapporteur(s)	- One, or ideally two, UNCT appointed individuals at country-level to keep record of key points from discussions, outcomes of activities and follow-up points - Could be from RCO team
Participants	- Approx. 15-18 participants per training - Primarily senior UN staff engaged in CF development and/ or with core migration knowledge/ expertise/ roles in-country - Expected to engage throughout training and ensure follow up on training outcomes and recommendations

4. DETAILED TRAINING AGENDA

4.1.1 Module 1

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4" align="center">MODULE 1 OVERVIEW

OPENING SESSION

Session 1 – MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

Session 2 - MIGRATION, THE GCM & THE 2030 AGENDA

Total time: (4h30m)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4" align="center">MODULE 1 ONLINE Element – Detailed Agenda
Facilitator-led (approximately 2h45m, as well as 15 minutes preparation for offline sessions)</td></tr>
<tr><td align="center">Structure</td><td align="center">Timing</td><td align="center">Modalities</td><td align="center">Learning objectives</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>OPENING SESSION
(i) Opening remarks

(ii) Introduction to training:
  - Training content and objectives
  - Training modalities
  - Familiarization with online platform
  - Familiarization with facilitators and fellow participants</td>
<td>10 minutes

20 minutes</td>
<td>- Facilitator to kick-start and lead the session
- Opening remarks will ideally be delivered by UNRC or Chair of the national UNNM
- Facilitator(s) will introduce themselves and provide an overview of the training content, objectives and training modalities
(see Intro. Session notes, guidance for facilitators)
- Facilitators will lead brief introductory activity using the MS Teams whiteboard
(see Intro. Session notes, guidance for facilitators)</td>
<td>By the end of the Opening Session online element, participants will have/ be:
  - Understood the overall approach to training, including its content and the training modalities
  - Familiar with facilitators and fellow participants</td>
</tr>
</table>

		- Q&A can be conducted using the chat function of MS Teams	
- Q&A **SESSION 1** (i) Migration governance & the GCM (ii) Q&A	30 minutes (including 10 minutes for Q&A) 35 minutes	Ppt (facilitator) with some interactive elements followed by online Q&A *(reference Session 1 notes)* **Activity 1 - Adapting GCM actions to local realities** - **Activity 1 (part 1)** - **Activity 1 (part 2(a)) - begin**	By the end of Session 1 online element, participants will have/ be: - Understood the concept of migration governance - Familiar with the GCM, including its vision and guiding principles
SESSION 2 (ii) Migration, the GCM & the 2030 Agenda (ii) Q&A	30 minutes (including 10 minutes for Q&A) 25 minutes	Ppt (facilitator) with some interactive elements followed by online Q&A **Activity 2 - Exploring the relevance of SDGs to migration** - **Part 1** - **Part 2 - begin**	By the end of Session 2 online element, participants will have: - Understood migration as a cross-cutting issue fundamental to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda - Reviewed the linkage between the GCM and the 2030 Agenda
(iii) Preparation for offline sessions - Briefing from facilitator (including overview of Module 1 offline sessions) - Introduce moderator & rapporteur and their roles	10 minutes	Briefing (facilitator) followed by online Q&A	

Structure	Timing	Modalities	Learning objectives and session outputs
- Q&A -			

MODULE 1 OFFLINE Element – Detailed Agenda *Moderator-led (approximately 2hrs)*			
Structure	**Timing**	**Modalities**	**Learning objectives and session outputs**
(i) Opening remarks & introductions	10 minutes	Moderator to provide brief opening remarks, including reflection on online sessions and guidance for offline-element - Round of introductions by participants	
SESSION 1 (i) Migration governance the GCM	45 minutes	**Activity 1 - Adapting GCM actions to local realities** - **Activity 1 (part 2 (b))** - **Activity 1 (part 3)**	By the end of Session 1 offline element, participants will have: - Practiced adapting GCM to local realities **Output:** A summary of priority actions for the implementation of the GCM in the country, based on GCM objectives and guiding principles.
SESSION 2 (ii) Migration, the GCM & the 2030 Agenda	45 minutes	**Activity 2 – Exploring the relevance of the SDGs to migration, mobility & migrants rights** - **Activity 2 (Part 2)** - **Activity 2 (Part 3)**	By the end of Session 2 offline element, participants will have: - Identified the role of migration and the GCM in achieving the 2030 Agenda **Output:** An overview of how the movement of people affects the SDGs and how the SDGs affects the movement of people in the country of focus.
(iii) Wrap up & matters to carry forward	15 minutes	- Moderator to provide brief overview of the way forward, including reflection on outstanding Q&A (recorded by rapporteurs) for facilitators and next steps. - Moderator to close the session	

4.1.2 Module 2

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4" align="center">**MODULE 2 OVERVIEW**

Session 3 – POLICY COHERENCE

Session 4 – PARTNERSHIP

Total time: (4h30m)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4" align="center">**MODULE 2 ONLINE Element – Detailed Agenda**
Facilitator-led (approximately 2h 15 m)</td></tr>
<tr><td align="center">**Structure**</td><td align="center">**Timing**</td><td align="center">**Modalities**</td><td align="center">**Learning objectives**</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>Welcome, recap and outstanding matters from Module 1</td>
<td>30 minutes (10 minutes general feedback and 10 minutes per activity)</td>
<td>- Facilitators will lead brief welcome, including feedback from rapporteur on Module 1 offline session.
• **Activity 1 (Part 4) – Adapting GCM actions to local realities**
• **Activity 2– Exploring the relevance of the SDGs to migration (Part 4)**

-Facilitator to respond to any other issues carried forward from Module 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>SESSION 3
(i) Policy coherence
(ii) Q&A

SESSION 4</td>
<td>40 minutes (including Q&A)

30 minutes</td>
<td>Ppt (facilitator) with some interactive elements followed by online Q&A
(no specific activity for this session)</td>
<td>By the end of Session 3 online element, participants will have:
- Understood the concept of policy coherence and how integrating migration into policy planning can achieve it</td>
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</table>

Structure	Timing	Modalities	Learning objectives and session outputs
(i) Partnerships (ii) Q&A	(including Q&A) 25 minutes	Ppt (facilitator) with some interactive elements followed by online Q&A **Activity 4, Ensuring meaningful partnerships** - **Part 1** - **Part 2(a) begin**	By the end of Session 4 online element, participants will have: - Understood how to effectively foster inclusive and cooperative partnerships to implement GCM-related interventions
Preparation for offline sessions - Briefing from facilitator (including overview of Module 2 offline sessions) - Q&A	10 minutes	Briefing (facilitator) followed by online Q&A **Briefing includes:** - Plenary for Session 3 (begin exploring the questions)	

MODULE 2 OFFLINE Element – Detailed Agenda *Moderator-led (approximately 1h 45m)*			
Structure	**Timing**	**Modalities**	**Learning objectives and session outputs**
(i) Opening	10m	- Moderator to provide brief opening and overview of Module 2 offline element	By the end of Session 3 offline element, participants will have/ be: - Explored how policy coherence is an important feature of migration governance (and the GCM) - Reviewed the importance of policy coherence for the 2030 Agenda and the UNDS Reform
SESSION 3 (i) Policy coherence	30m	Moderator to reflect on key points from policy coherence session and lead plenary discussion: *(plenary session with guiding questions – see Ppt)*	**Output:** Identify areas where mainstreaming migration is necessary for policy coherence and list opportunities for collaboration between migration and development sectors;, including
SESSION 4	45m		

(i) Partnership		**Activity 4– Ensuring meaningful partnerships** - **Part 2 (a) continued** - **Part 2 (b)** -	opportunities for greater cross-border cooperation on migration By the end of Session 4 offline element, participants will have: - Identified which country-specific partners (e.g. specific organization, governmental bodies, institutions, universities, media outlets) are essential for delivering on interventions related to migrants' rights - Identified potential partnerships that support the implementing of the GCM and the furtherance of the 2030 Agenda
(ii) Wrap up & matters to carry forward	15m	- Moderator to provide brief overview of the way forward, including reflection on outstanding Q&A for facilitators and next steps (rapporteur to take notes) - Moderator to close the session	**Output:** A list of priority partners and modalities for engagement

4.1.3 Module 3

MODULE 3 OVERVIEW
Session 5 – MIGRATION & THE COMMON COUNTRY ANALYSIS
Session 6 – MIGRATION & THE UNSDCF
Total time: (4h45m)

MODULE 3 ONLINE Element – Detailed Agenda
Facilitator-led (maximum 2h 30m, as well as 10 minutes preparation for offline sessions)

Structure	Timing	Modalities[7]	Learning objectives
Welcome, recap and outstanding matters from Module 2	30 minutes (10 minutes general feedback and 10 minutes per activity)	- Facilitators will lead brief welcome, including feedback from rapporteur on Module 2 offline session. • **Session 3 plenary – policy coherence** • **Activity 4– Meaningful partnerships** -Facilitator to respond to any other issues carried forward from Module 2	
SESSION 5 (i) Integrating Migration into CCA (ii) Q&A	30 minutes (including Q&A)	Ppt (facilitator) with some interactive elements followed by online Q&A	By the end of Session 5 online element, participants will have: - Learned where to look for migration data and evidence - Understood the limitations relating to migration data and how migration data collection works
	30 minutes	• **Activity 5 – Migration Situational Analysis (data availability)** - Part 1	

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[7] *See Module 3 notes, guidance for facilitators*

Structure	Timing	Modalities	Learning objectives and session outputs
		- Part 2 (breakout groups) - Part 3(a) - start	
SESSION 6 (i) Integrating Migration into the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework: (ii) Q&A (iii) Preparation for offline sessions - Briefing from facilitator (including overview of Module 2 offline sessions) - Q&A	30 minutes (including Q&A) 25 minutes 10 minutes	Ppt (facilitator) with some interactive elements followed by online Q&A - **Activity 6 – Integrating Migration into CFs** - Part 1 - Part 2 (begin) Briefing (facilitator) followed by online Q&A **Briefing (facilitator) on:** - Remainder of Activity 5 - Remainder of Activity 6	By the end of Session 6 online element, participants will have: - Understood the importance of integrating migration into CFs for achieving the 2030 Agenda

		MODULE 3 OFFLINE Element – Detailed Agenda *Moderator-led (approximately 2hour 15mins)*		

Structure	Timing	Modalities	Learning objectives and session outputs
(i) Opening	10 minutes	- Moderator to provide brief opening remarks, including reflection on online sessions and guidance for offline-element for Module 3	
SESSION 5	45 minutes		By the end of Session 5 offline element, participants will have:

(i) Integrating Migration into CCA		**Activity 5 – Migration Situational Analysis (data availability)**	- Practiced integrating migration as a cross-cutting dimension into the CCA
		- Part 3(a) – continue	**Output:** A list of priority actions to be put into practice in support of the 2030 Agenda
SESSION 6 (i) Integrating Migration into the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework:	45 minutes	- Part 3(b) - Part 3(c) **Activity 6 – Integrating Migration into Cooperation Frameworks** - Part 2 (continue)	(if present) review of existing CCA to identify gaps and/or opportunities for integration of migration By the end of Session 6 offline element, participants will have: - Developed and practiced skills for integrating migration into CFs
(iii) Wrap up & matters to carry forward	15m	- Moderator to provide brief overview of the way forward, including reflection on outstanding Q&A for facilitators and next steps. Rapporteur to take notes - Moderator to close the session	**Output:** An overview of possible migration linkages to current CF/ UNDAF

4.1.4 Module 4

MODULE 4 OVERVIEW
Session 7 – MIGRATION GOVERNANCE MONITORING AND REPORTING **Session 8 – FINANCING** **CLOSING SESSION – including SYNTHESIS OF MAIN POINTS FROM TRAINING** **(Total time – 4h 30m)**

MODULE 4 ONLINE Element – Detailed Agenda
Facilitator-led (approximately 2 hours 30 minutes)

Structure	Timing	Modalities	Learning objectives
Welcome, recap and outstanding matters from Module 3	30 minutes (10 minutes general feedback and 10 minutes per activity)	- Facilitators will lead brief welcome, including feedback from rapporteur on Module 3 offline session. • **Activity 5 – Migration situational analysis** • **Activity 6– Integrating migration into CFs** -Facilitator to respond to any other issues carried forward from Module 2 Ppt (facilitator) with some interactive elements followed by online Q&A	By the end of Session 7 online element, participants will have: - Reviewed the two prominent monitoring and reporting mechanisms for the 2030 Agenda and the GCM: Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) - Understood how GCM implementation takes place at the global, regional and national levels By the end of Session 8 online element, participants will have:
SESSION 7 (i) Monitoring and reporting (ii) Q&A	30 minutes (including Q&A) 30 minutes (including Q&A)	Ppt (facilitator) with some interactive elements followed by online Q&A Ppt (facilitator) with some interactive elements followed by online Q&A	- Understood the Migration MPTF and the Joint SDG Fund - Recognised the importance of joint programming for both of these funds

SESSION 8 (i) Financing (ii) Q&A	45 minutes	• **Activity 8 - Developing Migration MPTF CN** - Part 1 - Part 2 (begin)	
(ONLINE) WRAP-UP SESSION (i) Synthesis of main points from training (ii) Outstanding issues and way forward for final offline session	20 minutes 10 minutes	Overview (facilitator) followed by online Q&A Facilitator to close the online element of the training	

MODULE 4 OFFLINE Element – Detailed Agenda *Moderator-led (approximately 1hour 45 minutes)*			
Structure	**Timing**	**Modalities**	**Learning objectives and session outputs**
(i) Opening	15m	- Moderator to provide brief opening remarks, including reflection on online sessions and guidance for offline-element for Module 4	
SESSION 8 (i) Financing the SDGs and Funding the CF CLOSING SESSION	45m 45m 20m	**Activity 8 - Developing a Concept Note for the Migration MPTF** - Part 2 (continue) - Part 3 - Moderator to provide brief overview of the way forward, including reflection on commitments beyond the training.	By the end of Session 8 offline element, participants will have: - Learned how to develop a concept note for submission to the Migration MPTF Steering Committee **Output:** Key elements of a CN for the Migration MPTF or the SDG Fund for possible further development (this can be carried out through following a 'problem/solution tree' approach to

		- Training to be officially closed by the UN Resident Coordinator/ Chair of UN Network, for example.	lead onto objectives and outcomes for priority interventions) By the end of the Closing Session (offline element), participants will have: - Engaged in wrap up discussions and mapped out priorities/ action points

5. GUIDANCE FOR FACILITATORS FOR TRAINING DELIVERY

Facilitators and moderators will need to connect well in advance of the training to agree on the overall goal and approach to training. This will also provide opportunity to contextualize content locally, and to familiarize the facilitation team with how the information can align with national priorities, as well as to understand any context-specific practical and technical issues. In addition to this, the facilitator(s) and moderator should hold a briefing session and debriefing after each session to allow for any necessary adaptation or adjustments to the training. This could be done in the afternoons, for example, where trainings are running during the mornings.

Feedback, monitoring and evaluation: Given that this training will initially be delivered as a pilot, processes for evaluation will be of great importance. It will be essential to ensure that there is an opportunity to engage with participants prior to, during and after the training to reflect on the training content and approaches, as well as to provide recommendations for strengthening the training in the future. Suggestion for this are included in the sections that follow.

5.1 Pre-Training Guidance

Aside from IT and other practical considerations, an understanding of participants' prior knowledge of the training content in advance, as well as the presence of national UN Network on Migration, is also important and can be an effective way of ensuring that the training content is appropriately targeted. Moreover, those with relevant experience and expertise in country (such as UNNM coordinator(s), thematic leads) may be able to engage as co-facilitators for some sessions. Equally, engaging with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and understanding the status of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in-country in advance of the training will help ensure that the level of detail on these processes is appropriately covered.

5.1.1 Checklist for pre-training preparations:

- ☐ Reach out to UNCT in country at least two months in advance to share introductory information on the training
- ☐ Work with the UNCT to identify a day-to-day liaison focal point (for administrative matters), moderator (for offline sessions) and rapporteur
- ☐ Establish the typical online and offline (as relevant) operating modalities for the UNCT in country. This can guide any adjustments that may need to be made to the standard modalities and web-based platforms for the training, among other things
- ☐ Conduct brief scoping survey with UNCT to establish:
  - o Levels of connectivity
  - o Appropriate scheduling of the training (consider national events/ holidays, UNCT commitments etc)
  - o Proposed level of participation
  - o Status of CF/ UNDAF
  - o Status of national development plan
  - o Presence of national UNNM
  - o Timing of VNR
- ☐ Country profile: tailor the materials to country in question, including migration dynamics, trends and priorities, level of UN engagement, status of CF
- ☐ UNCT profile (potential participant profiles):
- ☐ Set dates and establish schedule *(ideally at least six weeks in advance)*

- Nomination of participants and core information for each (i.e. UN entity; job title etc) *(to be received minimum 3 weeks in advance)*
- Online survey with (using chosen platform) minimum three weeks in advance of training to gauge prior knowledge etc
- Share key documents with participants *(ensure these are on online platform at least 10 days in advance)*
- Facilitator(s) to work closely with the moderator(s) and rapporteurs in advance of the trainings, as well as throughout (as articulated above) to ensure the smooth running of the training, running through technical details et cetera. As indicated above, this can be done in the form of briefings/ debriefings before and after each module respectively. This will be supported by the briefings with participants by the facilitators before each offline session starts, as well as the feedback sessions at the beginning of each new module on the preceding module and offline work.

5.1.2 Technical Guidance (IT)

Section 5.1.1 references the importance of identifying technical specificities of the country in which the training will be conducted. This will help ensure that the training is appropriately tailored, that the most suitable platform is used for the online sessions, and any challenges are identified well in advance to trouble-shoot and put back-up plans in place. The facilitation team, working with the UN Network's IT experts/ support, working with their in-country counterparts, will assess the technical needs in the given country, and will ensure that these are considered during the planning of the training.

In addition to this, participants will need to be given adequate notice on the modalities of the training so that they can ensure that they are appropriately prepared. This guidance will be sent out once nominations are received.

See below additional points to help ensure that technical considerations are well provided for:

- General technical guidance on use of online platforms will be provided to the participants during the introductory sessions of the training (based on Annexes III(a) and III(b))

- Additional specific technical guidance based will be provided during this session based on information from scoping survey with UNCT (as referenced above)

- Facilitation team should engage with participants at least 7-10 days before training for confirmation that they are able to access the documents (shared on online platform)

- Facilitation team to conduct technical test-run of training at least 10 days in advance – ideally the moderator and rapporteur will also join. This will help to ensure that all are familiar with the functionalities of the online platform, including the interactive elements, screen sharing, etcetera

- Ensure that all equipment is tested in advance and that back up equipment has been identified (where possible) in case of technical problems during the training

- Ensure that a technical assistant for online has been identified and is clear on their role (see above guidance on this)

- Establish ground rules for use of technology with the participants (specific to remote/online training)

- Set-up back-up plan for lapses in connectivity or other technical challenges (i.e. work with UNCT in advance to ensure that all materials are available in country and can be used for offline reference)

- Refer to Annexes IV(a) and IV(b) for detailed technical guidance

5.2 During the Training

This section provides step-by-step guidance for the preparation and delivery of each module of the training, including an overview of the content, training modalities and supplementary materials.

5.2.1 Guidance on facilitation style:

General principles/considerations for the facilitation of the training are:

- Ensure a good balance between theoretical and practical considerations (the UNCT should have the tools to apply the knowledge)
- Establish a good balance between international standards and national context, for example, ensure that participants are aware of the international standards around migrants' rights to health (e.g. linkage to universal health coverage), but that through the training context specific health challenges are identified and barriers for migrants' access identified
- Encourage active participation and draw on the expertise and knowledge of participants (to be established. Use interactive features of the online platform as widely as possible, and appropriate, to encourage engagement and participation. Ask questions during presentations, for example, and make use of features such as: white board; polls; raising hand etc
- During presentations, pose questions to the group to recap and to ensure they are following the discussion. You can use, "Any questions at this point?", which may lead to few responses, or you can ask more specific questions, such as, "Which key actions can be taken at his point?" Another good check-in question is, "Does this make sense?"
- Facilitation team to be adaptable to needs and priorities of participants; gauge levels of understanding etc and adjust delivery of content accordingly
- Facilitation team to gauge dynamics of group including cultural considerations, gender balance, power dynamics etc and be sensitive to these during delivery of sessions
- Frequently recap on content, reemphasise key points, periodically throughout the training
- Throughout the training, try to incorporate issues that have already been raised by participants into your presentations and discussions. This will signal to participants that you are listening to them and that they are shaping the way the agenda is going. For example, you could say something like, "This reflects the point that was made from this table yesterday."
- Don't be afraid to recap, to revisit matters that are not clear, and to ask questions to ensure that the group is following the content.
- Do not read directly from your PowerPoint presentations. Instead, familiarize yourself thoroughly with the content of each session beforehand so that you can deliver content naturally and confidently.
- Some sessions may have more information than you need, or the participants may have already raised many of the points during an earlier activity or discussion. If so, feel free to cut material and focus your attention on the key issues of each session.
- If, at times, you feel you have better case studies or examples that are more relevant to the audience – that may be specific to the country where the participants work, for example – go ahead and use those.
- Manage time: there is a lot of content to cover and it is good ensure that the training remains on time. The moderator can act as time-keep to alert the facilitator(s) and/or moderator(s) when time is almost up

- Encourage feedback at appropriate moments (see facilitation notes below, as well as slides in Ppt) to strengthen training (particularly during pilot)

5.2.2 Co-facilitation by and participation of other stakeholders

Given that partnership is a key element of the 2030 Agenda (with its 5 P's being people, prosperity, planet, peace and justice, and partnership), as well as a critical element of the GCM, it is essential that UNCTs work to develop robust, meaningful and inclusive partnerships with different types of stakeholders, including civil society. With that in mind, the co-facilitation by, and participation of, other stakeholders during this training can add significant value. Facilitator's can encourage UNCTs to identify in-country experts and other stakeholders co-facilitate and/or participate in the trainings, as far as possible. This may be particularly relevant in the following sessions:

- Session 4: Partnerships (for example, civil society partners engaged in UN consortium can share their experiences)
- Session 6: Integrating migration into the CF programme cycle (for example, UN agency to demonstrate how this has been effectively carried out)
- Session 7: Monitoring and reporting (for example, consider participation of stakeholders who have a unique perspective or role to play in monitoring and reporting on CF results, such as youth groups, migrants' associations etc)
- Session 8: Financing (for example, diaspora associations could share experiences of how they have contributed to development outcomes)

Reference notes for facilitators: training material[8]

5.3.1 Module 1

Introductory session:

Objectives:

- To understand the overall approach to the training, including its contents and the training modalities, as well as how to use the online functionalities
- To ensure that the participants are familiar with the facilitators, moderators and fellow participants, as well as their roles

Activities: There are no dedicated activities for this session, however, once the facilitator(s) have introduced themselves, the can also invite the participants to introduce themselves one by one, including: the UN entity that the work for, their title/ role in the UNCT, background working on migration-related issues and expectation for the training

Key points for facilitators:

Introductions and opening remarks:

The training will start with introductions by the facilitators, and by the participants.

Thereafter, opening remarks will be delivered by either the UN Resident Coordinator, the Chair of the National UN Network on Migration or other, as advised by the UNCT in advance of the training.

The facilitator can explain that the training is being undertaken in the context of the UNDS reform, as well as with key changes in global migration governance frameworks, including linkages between migration and the 2030 Agenda, and the GCM

Approach to the training:

- Following the official opening, the facilitator will start by running through the overall objectives of the training, which are:
  - *UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and other stakeholders understand how to systematically integrate migration into Cooperation Frameworks and accompanying Common Country Analyses*
  - *UNCTs and other stakeholders have an understanding of how the integration of migration into CFs contributes to the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and how this in turn contributes to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).*

The facilitator will then explain the training modalities, including that this is largely a remote training that will include both facilitator-led online sessions and moderator-led offline sessions.

The facilitator will also explain the modalities of the training, including an overview of how the online/ offline sessions will work, explain that active participation is encouraged and that later in this session technical guidance will be given on how to use the interactive functionalities and other aspects of the online platform.

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[8] *For session timings, refer to the detailed schedule in Section 4.1 above*

Overview of sessions:

- The facilitator will provide a broad overview of the content of the training, including running through the sessions that are included and highlighting that the sessions are interconnected and are intended to gradually build knowledge for a comprehensive and cross-cutting understanding of the subject matter by the end of the training.

Specifically, the facilitator will emphasise the following as points underpinning the overall training:

The Cooperation Framework

- Given that the CF is now the most important planning and implementation instruments for the SDGs and is the document from which UN entity-specific programmes are to be derived, it is important to ensure linkages between migration and sustainable development – specifically how migration can be an enabler of sustainable development and can also affect the achievement of the SDGs – are clearly communicated throughout.

- Integration migration in CFs and CCAs will enhance the support that States and stakeholders need to be able to achieve the principles, objectives, goals and targets outlines in both the GCM and the 2030 Agenda.

- Approaches to the integration of migration also applies to other features of the new CF (when compared to its predecessor, the UNDAF), such as:
  - A broadened concept of partnership and accountability
  - An emphasis on normative commitment
  - A move from "development assistance" to "development cooperation"
  - A shift from a document to a programme cycle
  - A reflection of the full UNDS footprint, though focused at the strategic level

Migration in the 2030 Agenda and the GCM

- This increased recognition is reflected in two frameworks in particular: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

- The 2030 Agenda recognizes the **positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development**, while also affirming that international migration is a multi-dimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination (para 29).

- The 2030 Agenda also commits States to cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants, regardless of migration status (para 29).

- The **SDG target 10.7** on facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people –, and support the realization of, the 2030 Agenda. The 2030 Agenda's **SDG target 10.7** on facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people – is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under UN auspices, that holistically reflects these broad dimensions of international migration; this is unpacked in more detail in the GCM

- Both the substance and structure and these two frameworks – the GCM how it complements the 2030 Agenda – will be explored further throughout this training.

A note on COVID-19:

COVID-19 has had direct implications for the delivery of this training, which was to be originally delivered in person. However, there are also far broader linkages between migration and COVID-19, which are of great relevance to this training, as well as to UNCT work in general.

The UN Network on Migration has developed specific guidance on *Leveraging the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) for the Immediate Socio-economic Response to COVID-19* in recognition of this linkage. The guidance is intended to be operational in nature, and it is intended to support UNCTs in responding to the immediate socio-economic needs related to the pandemic. The Guidance directly links to the GCM, is more broadly rooted in the 2030 Agenda, and contributes to country-level Cooperation Frameworks.

Introduction to Webex/ MS Teams

- The technical focal point from the facilitation team will provide a briefing on the chosen platform (either MS Teams or Cisco Webex). This will be based on the information included in Annexes IV(a) or IV(B), as appropriate, and will ideally include participants practicing the different functionalities such as raising hands, writing in the chat, et cetera

Questions: This session concludes with Q&A

Session 1 – Migration Governance:

Objectives:

- To understand the concept of migration governance
- To become familiar with the GCM, including its vision and guiding principles

Activities: This session includes **Activity 1 - Adapting the GCM to local realities.** This activity is made up of four parts. Refer to Activity 1 Instructions (Annex III) and related handouts (attached files) for more information.

Notes for facilitators:

Definition of migration governance:
Session 1 starts with an exploration of migration governance, as well as migration policy, and then proceeds to introduce the GCM and highlight its relevance.

- The GCM has been described as a historic opportunity to improve migration governance at the international level.
- It is therefore important to review the concept of migration governance: what it means, and what its different components are.
- One **definition of migration governance** that has been provided by IOM is:

   The combined frameworks of legal norms, laws and regulations, policies and traditions as well as organizational structures (sub-national, national, regional and international) and the relevant processes that shape and regulate States' approaches with regard to migration in all its forms, addressing rights and responsibilities and promoting international cooperation[9].

Migration policy

- Migration policy is part of migration governance and is often used without being clearly defined.
- IOM's Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) gives the following **definition of migration policy:**

   "law and policy affecting the movement of people" and including policy on "travel and temporary mobility, immigration, emigration, nationality, labour markets, economic and social development, industry, commerce, social cohesion, social services, health, education, law enforcement, foreign policy, trade and humanitarian" issues.[10]

- To ensure that migration governance is gender-responsive in line with the guiding principles of the GCM, that it is critical that these legal norms, laws and regulations, policies and organizational structures identified above, recognize and address the different gendered realities experienced by migrants at all stages of migration, while upholding the human rights

Comparing migration policies through various indices

- In recent years, the growing interest in comparative analyses of migration has led to various attempts to assess and compare countries' migration policies and governance.
- A number of migration policy indices have been developed, including:

   o **UN DESA's World Population Policies Database**, accessible here, which provides information on the views and policy priorities of 197 countries.

   o **DEMIG POLICY,** accessible here, which tracks more than 6,500 migration policy changes enacted by 45 countries from 1945 to 2013, including countries from outside

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[9] *IOM (2019), Glossary on Migration, no. 34, IOM, Geneva,*
https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf. See p. 136.
[10] *IOM (2017), 'Migration Governance Framework', brochure, IOM, Geneva, https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/about-iom/migof_brochure_a4_en.pdf. See p. 2.*

Western Europe and Northern America. Data from this database was compiled as part of the DEMIG (Determinants of International Migration) project.

- **IOM's Migration Governance Indicators (MGI)**, which form a framework to assess the comprehensiveness of countries' migration policies and to help identify gaps and priorities to build institutional capacity and programmes on migration. More information about the MGI can be found here.

- **The Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) project,** accessible here, which developed a set of 69 sophisticated quantitative indicators to measure immigration policies in all (33) OECD countries for the period 1980 to 2010.

- **The International Migration Policy and Law Analysis (IMPALA) project**, accessible here, which compiles comparable data on immigration law and policy in over 25 countries of immigration between 1960 and 2010.

- **The Migration Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)**, accessible here, which measures migration governance but focuses on integration policies instead of migration policies in 38 receiving countries.

- **The CITLAW database**, accessible here, which measures the degree of inclusion and freedom of choice for non-nationals in acquiring citizenship.

- **The ELECLAW database**, accessible here, which measures the degree of inclusion of the electoral voting rights and uniquely covering the right to stand for candidacy for non-resident citizens (emigrants) and resident non-citizens (immigrants).

- The data from these policy indices are incomplete, falling short of covering all policy aspects to which migration is relevant, and often covering different aspects of migration for different periods and regions. Moreover, they often only look at the policy frameworks and have limited capacity to evaluate the implementation of and impact of these policies.

- Nonetheless, such comparative data can help provide valuable insight into specific countries' migration governance and broader trends though this should be analysed together with other data and information such as migration profiles, migration flows, development indices etc.

- Below are some of the **key migration policy trends** these indices have highlighted.
    - In nine different countries belonging to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the IMPALA database has revealed a trend "toward more complex and, often, more restrictive regulation since the 1990's, as well as differential treatment of groups, such as lower requirements for highly skilled than low-skilled labor migrants."[11]
    - Other indices have found that while policies toward irregular migrants – and more recently, family members of migrants – have become more restrictive, other policies targeting high and low-skilled workers, students and migrants from specific origins, have been less restrictive since the Second World War.[12]
    - According to data existing on SDG indicator 10.7.2 – which is "Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people" – more than half of all governments self-report having a wide

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[11] *Beine, M. et al. (2016), "Comparing Immigration Policies: An Overview from the IMPALA Database," International Migration*

[12] *De Haas et al. (2014), "Compiling and coding migration policies: Insights from the DEMIG POLICY database," IMI Working Paper, Series 87, Oxford, International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, https://www.migrationinstitute.org/publications/wp-87-14.*

range of policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people.[13]

- o However, migration-related policies are often not fully aligned with other important relevant policy domains, such as sustainable development, disaster management, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.[14]
- o As highlighted in the introductory session, and which will be explored throughout this training, migration is a cross cutting issue that must be comprehensively considered across all policy sectors and all levels of government. Good migration governance requires whole-of-government, whole-of-society approaches that put people at the centre of policy and action, are child-sensitive, gender-responsive, and uphold human rights in accordance with international law.
- o The GCM responds to this need. As an internationally negotiated cooperation framework, the GCM indicates towards what good migration governance looks like, including policies that are specific to or inclusive of migration. , and is applicable across all migration contexts.

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: The GCM is the first comprehensive UN framework adopted through inter-governmental negotiations to enhance international cooperation in global migration governance.

The GCM's approach to improving migration governance

- The GCM's approach to improving migration governance is anchored in its vision, guiding principles and its 360-degree view of migration (explored in more detail below).

Vision of the GCM

- The GCM's vision is based on a collective commitment to improving cooperation on international migration, and on the recognized need for the challenges and opportunities of international migration to unite us, rather than divide us (paras 8-9).
- The Compact sets out a common understanding, shared responsibilities and unity of purpose regarding migration, with a view to making migration work for all (para 9).

Guiding principles of the GCM

- The GCM is based on a set of cross-cutting, interdependent guiding principles that should inform the implementation of any GCM objective. These are (para 15):
    1) People-centred
    2) International cooperation
    3) National sovereignty
    4) Rule of law and due process
    5) Sustainable development
    6) Human rights
    7) Gender-responsive
    8) Child-sensitive
    9) Whole-of-government approach
    10) Whole-of-society approach

Refer to human rights-based approach (utilizing OHCHR Human Rights Marker as guidance), child-sensitive approach (following UNICEF guidance), and gender -responsive approach (per UN-WOMEN Guidelines)

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[13] *UN DESA, IOM and OECD (2019), "SDG INDICATOR 10.7.2: Number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people", Policy Brief, no. 1,* *https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/technical/Policy%20Brief_10.7.2.pdf.*
[14] *IOM (2019), Migration Governance Indicators: A Global Perspective, IOM, Geneva,* *https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mgi_a_global_perspective.pdf.*

being developed (publication dates to be confirmed).Each of these sets of guidelines is to be referenced and made accessible to participants to encourage familiarity and engagement with these tools (as far as possible)

- While migration policy is part of migration governance, and the GCM is a useful tool for ensuring comprehensive migration governance, for this to be fully realized requires following the above referenced guiding principles (including WOG, WHS approaches) and ensuring adequate capacity and ensuring adequate data is utilized throughout, including for continuous monitoring, review and adjustments (to avoid static approaches)

The GCM's 360-degree view of migration

- The GCM's 360-degree view of international migration recognizes that a **comprehensive approach** is needed to optimize the benefits of migration, while addressing its risks and challenges. This comprehensive approach is reflected in the 23 objectives of the GCM, which collectively aim to cover all relevant aspects of migration.
- The **five thematic areas** articulated through the Start-up Fund for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration" (hereinafter "Migration MPTF" – this will be referenced in later session) are one example of the GCM's 360-degree view of migration.
- The Migration MPTF was called for by Member States through the adoption of the GCM and is a key component of the GCM Capacity Building Mechanism with the goal of supporting member states to implement the GCM. The Migration MPTF will be further explored in Day 2 (Session 4)
- Through the Migration MPTF, the 23 GCM objectives are clustered under thematic areas, demonstrating some of the linkages between and across objectives. While neither exclusive nor exhaustive, the Migration MPTF thematic clustering indicates the need for a comprehensive understanding of migration, through which objectives cannot be seen or addressed in isolation.

FIVE THEMATIC AREAS OF THE MIGRATION MPTF:

THEMATIC AREA 1: Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning
- Objective 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies
- Objective 3: Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration
- Objective 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration
- Objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

THEMATIC AREA 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration
- Objective 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin
- Objective 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration
- Objective 8: Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants
- Objective 12: Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral

- Objective 13: Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives
- Objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

THEMATIC AREA 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime
- Objective 9: Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants
- Objective 10: Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration
- Objective 11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner
- Objective 14: Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle
- Objective 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration
- Objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

THEMATIC AREA 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility
- Objective 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration
- Objective 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work
- Objective 18: Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences
- Objective 19: Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries
- Objective 20: Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants
- Objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

THEMATIC AREA 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants
- Objective 4: Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation
- Objective 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion
- Objective 15: Provide access to basic services for migrants
- Objective 22: Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned
- benefits
- Objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

Proceed with Activity 1: click here for instructions (Annex III)

Session 2 – Migration, the GCM and the 2030 Agenda:

Objectives:

- To understand migration as a cross-cutting issue
- To become familiar with the linkage between the GCM and the 2030 Agenda

Activities: This session includes **Activity 2 – Exploring the relevance of the SDGs to migration.** This activity is made up of four parts. Refer to Activity 2 Instructions (Annex III) and related handouts (attached file) for more information.

Handouts: At the beginning of the sessions, ensure that the following are available on the shared space:

Session 2

- Session 1, Handout 1: GCM Objectives
- Session 2, Handout 1: SDGs/ SDGs and migration linkage

Notes for facilitators:

References to migration in the 2030 Agenda

- For the first time in global development policy, the 2030 Agenda recognizes the **positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development** (para 29).
    - The 2030 Agenda incorporates the issues of migration and mobility in other significant ways, in particular by:
        - o Recognizing that international migration is a **multi-dimensional reality** of great relevance for countries of origin, transit and destination — one that requires coherent and comprehensive responses at all levels (para 29)
        - o Calling for the **empowerment of vulnerable groups** (including refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants) (para 23)
        - o Highlighting the impact of **humanitarian crises and forced displacement** on development (para 14)
        - o Committing to the eradication of **forced labour and human trafficking** (para 27)
    - COVID-19 is one such example of the cross-cutting and multi-directional relevance of migration to sustainable development. Responses, including to the immediate and medium-term socio-economic effects can benefit greatly from taking into consideration migration and migrants. See UNNM Guidance Note referenced in the Introductory Session.
    - The relationship between migration and development is complex and context specific. It is also a two-way relationship, with migration impacting development and development impacting migration
    - Migration is multi-faceted, non-linear and complex, requiring and integrated approach that links in with all sectoral areas and all levels of governance (horizontal and vertical linkages)
    - The 2030 Agenda also commits States and other stakeholders to cooperating internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and for the humane treatment of migrants (regardless of migration status), of refugees and of displaced persons (para 29).
    - This commitment is reflected in **SDG target 10.7** of the 2030 Agenda, which calls on Member States to "facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies."
    - Before delivering the key messages on "References to migration in the 2030 Agenda," it might be helpful for you to review the main references to migration in the 2030 Agenda and how these are formulated. See below:

Paragraph 14: We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. Billions of our citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity. There are rising inequalities within and among countries. There are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Gender inequality remains a key challenge. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and related humanitarian crises and **forced displacement** of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades.

Paragraph 23: People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80% live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and **migrants**. We resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

Paragraph 27: We will seek to build strong economic foundations for all our countries. Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity. This will only be possible if wealth is shared and income inequality is addressed. We will work to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centred economies, promoting youth employment and women's economic empowerment, in particular, and decent work for all. We will eradicate forced labour and **human trafficking** and end child labour in all its forms.

Paragraph 29: We recognize the positive contribution of **migrants** for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that **international migration** is a multi-dimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular **migration** involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of **migrants** regardless of **migration status**, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries. We underline the right of **migrants** to return to their country of citizenship and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received.

The importance of migrants' ability to fulfil their development potential
- The 2030 Agenda cannot be achieved without due consideration of migration, for meaningful implementation of the SDGs hinges upon protecting and empowering migrants (among other vulnerable groups) to fulfil their development potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment
- Migrants' fulfilment of such potential benefits individuals, communities and countries throughout the world.
- Beyond making a positive contribution to the economic dimension of sustainable development, migrants also make important, non-quantifiable contributions that enhance the social dimension of sustainable development.
  - For example, through **social remittances** – defined as " the flows of ideas, knowledge, behaviours and social capital transmitted by migrants to their families, friends and communities in their home countries" – migrants can use their linguistic and cultural links to make distinct contributions and to be agents of change.
- See below link to document containing examples of how each of the SDGs and many of its targets are relevant for migrants and mobility and can be ultimately translated into migration-specific interventions: **Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners, IOM, 2018** It is important for facilitators to be familiar with the contents of this guide and to be able to draw on relevant SDGs & targets to the country-context, including inline with priorities.

Also refer to visuals on Ppt slides 7 & 8, which provide an overview of the linkages between the SDGs and migration

The promise to leave no one behind

- The GCM is rooted and anchored in the 2030 Agenda.
- It is rooted in the **2030 Agenda's promise to leave no one behind**, and related to this promise, the Agenda's explicit focus on investing in and empowering a number of vulnerable groups: children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants (para. 23).
- The GCM's gender-responsive guiding principle articulates the commitment to supporting the achievement of SDG 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment

Frameworks for coordinating action, optimizing benefits and addressing risks and challenges

- The 2030 Agenda, and the complementarity of the GCM, provide key policy frameworks to coordinate action at all levels – individual, community, local, national, regional, and global.
- The 2030 Agenda and the GCM form a blueprint for optimizing the overall benefits of migration through a people-centred approach and for addressing the risks and challenges faced by individuals and communities in countries of origin, transit and destination.
- The GCM contains 10 guiding principles and 23 objectives for improving the governance of migration at local, national, regional and global levels, each of which is relevant to, and reinforce, several or all SDGs.
- The migration-related elements of the SDGs and the GCM rest on international human rights frameworks, including:
  - The Universal Declaration on Human Rights
  - International Covenants on Civil & Political Rights and on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights
  - International Contention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination
  - Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
  - Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
  - Convention on the Rights of the Child
  - International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
  - International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
  - Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- They are also relevant to:
  - United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary trafficking and smuggling protocols
  - Slavery Convention and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery
  - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
  - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
  - Paris Agreement on Climate Change
  - International Labour Organization Conventions promoting decent work and labour migration
  - Addis Ababa Action Agenda (on financing for development)
  - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
  - New Urban Agenda

- **Proceed with Activity 2: <u>click here for instructions</u> (Annex III)**

Session 3 – Policy coherence:

Objectives:

- To understand the concept of policy coherence and how integrating migration into policy planning can help achieve it

Activities: This session does not include any dedicated activities but does include a 'guided discussion' on opportunities for collaboration between migration and development sectors and opportunities for enhanced cross-border collaboration – ***see PowerPoint slide 15.***

<u>Notes for facilitators:</u>

The concept of policy coherence for development: origin and definition

- The concept of policy coherence for development (PCD) was **first adopted in the late 1990s**, by Member States of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- Originally, policy coherence was used to highlight and to address discrepancies between international development aid commitments, on the one hand, and domestic policy agendas, on the other hand.
- Since the late 1990s, the concept of policy coherence has evolved in two important ways:
  - First, it has come to be seen as an approach whose practice — given the global pursuit to tackle common challenges — is equally important for countries in the global South and those in the global North.
  - Second, policy coherence has begun to be applied to numerous policy realms — not only migration, but also water security, climate change, food security and agriculture, for example.
- Today, the OECD's **definition of policy coherence** is "an approach and policy tool that supports the integration of the economic, social, environmental and governance dimensions of sustainable development across all stages of policy making."[15]

Building blocks of policy coherence for development

- According to the OECD, the building blocks of policy coherence include:
  - Political commitment and leadership; Strategic long-term vision; Policy integration; Whole-of-government coordination; Subnational engagement; Stakeholder engagement; Policy and financing impacts; Monitoring, reporting and evaluation[16]

Policy coherence & the 2030 Agenda:

- Policy coherence is also essential for realizing the 2030 Agenda, in which the GCM is rooted. Specifically:
  - SDG target 17.14 aims to "enhance policy coherence for sustainable development," and is measured by indicator 17.14.1 on "the number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development.
- However, it is important to remember that all the SDGs are interlinked, and that migration has relevance across the SDGs (it is a cross-cutting issue) – therefore, policy coherence is of central importance

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[15] *OECD (2019), "Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development 2019: Empowering People and Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality - HIGHLIGHTS", OECD, Paris, https://www.oecd.org/gov/pcsd/policy-coherence-for-sustainable-development-highlights-2019.pdf.*

[16] *OECD (2019), "17th Meeting of the informal network of National Focal Points for Policy Coherence", https://www.oecd.org/governance/pcsd/17thmeetingoftheinformalnetworkofnationalfocalpointsforpolicycoherence.htm.*

Policy coherence and UNDS reform

- Policy coherence is also an important component of reform of the UN development system (UNDS), which aims to:
  - o Deliver a more coherent and better-coordinated utilization of global and regional capacities and resources
  - o Move towards a more collaborative and coherent UNDS where all relevant UN mandates, resources and competencies — at the global, regional and country level — are brought together for the 2030 Agenda
  - o Improve coherence (and quality and reliability) of policy support provided to governments by the UN

Policy coherence in migration and development:

"*Pursue synergies to advance shared objectives, actively seek to minimize or eliminate negative side effects of policies, (and) prevent policies from detracting from one another or from the achievement of agreed-upon development goals*" - source: www.migration4development.org

- **Vertical policy coherence** between different levels of government (national and sub-national) is essential because local authorities are often the "first responders" to migration.

- **Horizontal policy coherence** across different ministries and policy sectors is equally important because migration is a multidimensional reality that affects – and is affected – by all levels of governance, including:
  - o Labour/Employment
  - o Health
  - o Education
  - o Environment and Climate Change
  - o Law enforcement/Security
  - o Access to justice
  - o Foreign policy
  - o Trade and commerce
  - o Social cohesion
  - o Gender equality
  - o Child and family welfare
  - o Industry/Private Sector Development
  - o Humanitarian policy
  - o Social Protection
  - o Rural and Urban Development

Integrating migration into SDG implementation is a key opportunity for migration governance, as it can lead to:

1. **Greater collaboration between migration and development sectors**
2. **Greater collaboration between countries on migration**

The implementation of the SDGs, especially when linked to migration policies, requires cross-sectoral governance and coordination, and horizontal policy coherence throughout.

Key points:

- The relationship between migration and development is **complex** and **context-specific.** This being the case, there is need to carry out an analysis, taking into consideration what we mean by development and what we mean by migration, using reliable disaggregated data.

- Analysis of relationship is influenced by what we mean by development and what we mean by migration, and the reliable data available
- Development outcomes often depend on the policy environment
- The Sustainable Development framework and Global Compact on Migration offer an opportunity to improve the policy environment.

Policy incoherence
- Failure to consider how policies in difference sectors such as housing, health, education, child protection and law enforcement affect migrants and mobility – and vice-versa – can result in **policy incoherence**, whereby different policies work at cross purposes and the effectiveness of migration governance measures is limited.

This is why taking a whole of government and whole of society approach is so important. It ensures that connections are clearly made through engaging and partnering with all the relevant actors, partners and beneficiaries. This is emphasized in the GCM:

- The GCM recognises that developing and implementing effective migration policies and practices requires both horizontal and vertical policy coherence across all sectors and levels of government, whereby all ministries and authorities are implicated and engaged: **whole-of-government approach**

Equally, all sectors of society are impacted in various ways by migration. Therefore, adopting a **whole of society** approach is of great importance. The Compact's **whole-of-society approach** recognizes that addressing migration in all its dimensions requires the active participation of — and meaningful partnership with — many different types of stakeholders (GCM, para. 15). These stakeholders include migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, national human rights institutions, children and young people, women the media and other relevant stakeholders in migration governance.

Policy coherence: other important features of the GCM
- The GCM itself exhibits policy coherence itself in other important ways, including through its resting on **important human rights frameworks and treaties** (GCM, para. 2). As introduced in Section 2, these include the:
  o Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  o International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
  o International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
  o Convention on the Rights of the Child
  o International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
  o Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
  o Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
  o Convention on the Rights of the Child, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
  o International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
  o Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Also, as shown in Section 2, the GCM builds on **other important international frameworks**, both binding and non-binding (GCM, para. 2). These include the:

  o United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including the:
    - *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children*
    - *Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air*
  o Slavery Convention and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery
  o United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- o United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- o Paris Agreement (on climate change)
- o International Labour Organization conventions on promoting decent work & labour migration
- o 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- o Addis Ababa Action Agenda (on financing for development)
- o Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- o New Urban Agenda

- In addition to this, the GCM considers policy coherence through linkage to the **Global Compact on Refugees**, as well as more broadly across the **humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDPN).**

  - o The Compact itself exhibits deep complementarity with the **Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)**. The GCR was also adopted in December 2018, like the GCM, the elaboration and adoption of the GCR was called for in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (which was adopted at the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants in 2016). As referenced in the Preamble of the GCM (3), refugees and migrants are entitled to the same universal human rights and fundamental freedoms, which must be respected, protected and fulfilled at all times.

  - o From a policy coherence perspective, the acute displacement of individuals — driven by humanitarian crises, conflicts and violence — touches upon more than just the humanitarian realm. Displacement affects and is affected by development. This linkage is reflected in the GCM. For example:

    - ▪ Under GCM Objective 2 – "Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin" — the GCM calls for "strengthen[ing] collaboration between humanitarian and development actors" (action F)

  - o Under the same objective, the GCM also considers migrants in national emergency preparedness and response, 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)

- The humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDPN) recognises that sustainable development requires peace, and equally, and that achieving peace requires sustainable development. Therefore, humanitarian and development responses (including their linkages to migration) have an important place in this dynamic; this 'nexus' has relevance across the SDGs. The humanitarian-development-peace nexus reflects "the need for UN entities working in humanitarian, development and peace realms to work cohesively together, capitalizing on their respective comparative advantages, following the recommendations of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit and in line with the 2030 Agenda" – UN ECOSOC .

- This links to the 'New Way of Working: To achieve the 2030 Agenda and to effectively reduce vulnerabilities and risks, it is essential for development and humanitarian actors to work collaboratively with a common vision and in the spirit of leaving no one behind. To put this into practice, the UN Secretary General's Report of the World Humanitarian Summit called for a 'New Way of Working' (NWOW), though the strengthening of the humanitarian-development nexus. This is achieved at country-level through collective work of Resident Coordinators/ Humanitarian Coordinators and UN Country Teams, with partners, coming up with collective actions to reduce risk and vulnerability and to increase resilience.

Background on integrating migration into policy planning and programming

- Integrating migration into policy planning and programming — also known as **"mainstreaming migration"** — is a relatively new approach to migration governance that has emerged in recent years.

- One **definition of the concept** that has been given is "the process for integrating migration issues in a balanced manner into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in any sphere related to development and poverty reduction."[17]

- Integrating migration is achieved through multi-stakeholder and multi-level mechanisms and emphasizes the cross-cutting nature of migration across diverse policy areas. Some of these areas – as already discussed – include domains like labour, health, education, child protection, law enforcement, access to justice, social cohesion, etc.

Tools for integrating migration into policy planning and programming

- Some key tools and instruments that have already been developed with a view to helping migration practitioners carry out the process of integrating/mainstreaming migration include:

  - *Guidelines on mainstreaming migration into local development planning*. JMDI, Brussels (available here.)

  - *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A handbook for policymakers and practitioners*. IOM/GMG, Geneva. 2010 (available here.)

  - *Guidelines on Integrating Migration into International Cooperation and Development* from the IOM's EU-funded MMICD project. (Forthcoming. This package will contain toolkits for specific development sectors. More information on the MMICD project can be found here.)

  - *Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development*. OECD, Paris. 2017 (available here.)

  - Migration Governance Indicators (MGI). IOM and The Economist Intelligence Unit. 2015 (available here.)

  - *Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners*. IOM, Geneva. 2018 (available here. This document helps to align GCM implementation with the SDGs.)

  - The document **"Connections between Global Compact for Migration Objectives and Sustainable Development Goals and Targets"**

Integrating migration into planning and programming as a way to operationalize policy coherence

- Integrating migration into planning frameworks is a way to operationalize policy coherence for migration.

- It is based on a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach that implies coordination across all government sectors and with diverse stakeholders — with a view to developing policies that are aligned with and respond to the effects of migration and the needs of migrants

Project and programmes on integrating migration

- Certain programmes have focused specifically on mainstreaming and integrating migration, including:

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[17] *IOM (2010), World Migration Report 2010: The Future of Migration: Building capacities for change, IOM, Geneva*

The UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI): This initiative not only provided guidance and training on integrating migration into policy planning at the local level, but it helped scale up selected locally-led migration and development initiatives by providing financial assistance, technical assistance and capacity building to local actors. (For more information about this project, go here.)

The global joint IOM-UNDP **"Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies," programme**, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) has been ongoing since 2011Phases 1 and 2 are now complete and Phase 3, now entitled 'Making Migration Work for Sustainable Development, is underway and aims to scale up locally-led initiatives in order to showcase the development impact of the mainstreaming efforts of previous phases. (More information about this project can be found here)

The **"Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development (MMICD)"** project, is a joint initiative of IOM and the EU's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) formulating guidance and tools to help development practitioners effectively integrate migration into development plans, policies, and programmes across various sectors. This project was launched in 2017 and is ongoing. (For more information about this project, go here.)

- **Proceed with the guided discussion:** (See session 3 Ppt, slide 17). This can be started in the facilitator-led session and concluded in the moderator-led session, as appropriate

Session 4 – Partnership:

Objectives:

- To understand how to effectively foster inclusive and cooperative partnerships to implement GCM-related interventions

Activities: This session includes **Activity 4 – Ensuring meaningful partnerships.** This activity is made up of four parts. Refer to Activity 4 Instructions (Annex III) for more information.

Notes for facilitators:

Partnership: a key element of the GCM and the 2030 Agenda

- Partnership is essential for achieving both the GCM and the 2030 Agenda.

- Partnership is one of the 5 P's of the 2030 Agenda: people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnerships

UN programming principles prioritize partnerships and engagement with a broad range of actors.

- Also recognises:

  - The value of innovation from combining diverse resources

  - Collective learning and mutual building of capabilities

  - Possibilities for scale up through combining delivery capacity across diverse geographies

  - The value of networking, connecting, and building relationships to catalyse action towards attaining the SDGs.

- These elements are of great relevance to migration, as a cross-cutting issue.

- Non-traditional and innovative partnerships are of great importance

The GCM is to be implemented with a wide range of partners

- In line with the GCM's whole-of-society and whole-of government approaches (introduced in previous sessions), the GCM is to be implemented in partnership with a wide range of actors. These include:

  - Migrants; civil society; migrant and diaspora organizations; faith-based organizations; local authorities and communities; children and young people; women; the private sector; trade unions; parliamentarians; national human rights institutions; the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; academia; the media and other relevant stakeholders.

Vertical, horizontal and cross-border partnerships

- At the country level, **vertical partnerships** across national and sub-national levels of government – alongside **horizontal partnerships** across different government ministries and policy sectors – are essential for delivering on the GCM.

- **Cross-border partnerships** are also an element reflected in the GCM and that are essential to the Compact's successful implementation. The need for cross-border cooperation throughout migration corridors and beyond, for example, is highlighted as necessary to implement various proposed actions in the GCM, including (not exhaustive):

OBJECTIVE 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration

- Action (c): Develop gender-responsive migration policies to address the particular needs and vulnerabilities of migrant women, girls and boys, which may include assistance, health care,

psychological and other counselling services, as well as access to justice and effective remedies, especially in cases of sexual and gender-based violence, abuse and exploitation

- Action (e): Accounting for migrant children in cross-border cooperation frameworks to ensure the best interests of the child are appropriately applied
- Action (j): Applying specific support measures to ensure that migrants caught up in situations of crisis in countries of transit and destination have access to consular protection and humanitarian assistance, including by facilitating cross-border and broader international cooperation

OBJECTIVE 9: Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants

- Action (c): Facilitating cross-border law enforcement and intelligence cooperation in order to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants, end impunity for smugglers and prevent irregular migration

OBJECTIVE 11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner

- Action (g): Improving cross-border collaboration among neighbouring and other States relating to the treatment given to persons crossing or seeking to cross international borders

Strategic partnerships: challenges and common pitfalls:

It is important to reflect on potential partnerships at country-level and consider contextual factors that contribute to the possible value of such partnerships. Forging strong and effective partnerships can be challenging and time consuming, particularly at the start, but can add great value and impact of well-planned and nurtured partnerships, though good communication, common understanding, mutual benefit and shared objectives.

Common pitfalls to avoid include: rushing in to building partnerships for the sake of it, rather than selecting and nurturing strategic partnerships; no clear definition of roles and responsibilities, leading to conflict, disagreement, competitivity, and potential gaps or overlaps in delivery; not identifying innovative and/or non-traditional partners not including migrants – especially those voices who are systematically most marginalized, disadvantaged and excluded – as partners

Understanding areas of complementarity and mutual benefit is of key importance.

5.3.3 Module 3

Session 5 – Migration & the Common Country Analysis:

Objectives:
- To learn where to look for migration data and evidence
- To Understand the limitations relating to migration data and how migration data collection works

Activities: This session includes **Activity 5 – Migration Situational Analysis.** This activity is made up of four parts. Refer to Activity 5 Instructions (Annex III) and related handouts (attached file) for more information.

Notes for facilitators:

Importance of integrating migration into the CCA

Setting the scene – a recap on CCA:

- Although many of the participants may have an existing solid understanding of the CCA, and some may have had explicit training on it, it is good to run through some of the foundational points to ensure that all are on the same page. This will be helpful for the remainder of the session, which is to be more heavily focused on the linkage between migration and the CCA, rather than the CCA process.

  CCA fundamentals:

  o Every Cooperation Framework (CF) starts with a Common Country Analysis (CCA).

  o The CCA is the UN system's **independent, impartial and collective assessment and analysis of a country's situation** for its internal use in developing the Cooperation Framework (CF).

  o The CCA draws on national data and diverse perspectives as well as the best of the intellectual resources across the UN.

  o It delves into factors of risk and vulnerability, emphasizes links to human rights, and considers how development issues may intersect with peace and security concerns.

- Against this backdrop, it is essential that migration considerations, and the needs and rights of migrants, are systematically integrated into the CCA. Doing so helps to uphold the core principles underpinning the Cooperation Framework, which include:

  o Reaching the most vulnerable and marginalized people
  o Realizing human rights
  o Advancing gender equality and women's empowerment
  o Deepening resilience
  o Ensuring sustainability
  o Upholding accountability

How to integrate migration into the steps of the CCA

- The five main steps of the CCA are:

  (1) 2030 Agenda analysis
  (2) Leave no one behind (LNOB) analysis
  (3) Risk analysis
  (4) Capacity analysis
  (5) Gap analysis

- Each step informs the next, and given that the CCA is ongoing, the steps should be seen as interdependent pillars of the overall analysis.

CCA and migration linkages (refer back to linkages outlined in Session 2 – this can broadly be applied to the CCA context).

- To recap, migration impacts development and development impacts migration. Migration is a cross-cutting dimension of the 2030 Agenda, and should therefore be considered in the CCA and the broader CF and a means of ensuring support to MS to achieve the SDGs

- Consequently, migrants and migration must be considered at each step to provide a comprehensive CCA that will inform an inclusive and actionable CF. This includes through all sectoral areas (horizontal) and at all levels of governance (vertical).

- Each step of the CCA entails key actions and outputs. The below table highlights key migration considerations that should be taken into account and explored at each step of the CCA process.

  - *Present the table focusing on the third column: "Migration consideration key messages". This is included in summary form in the Ppt. When presenting this table, focus should be on final column: migration considerations key messages.*

- Where possible, enrich the presentation with 1-2 key data points for the given country context. For the purposes of time, you may wish to focus on specific considerations throughout the presentation. However, manage the time wisely to ensure that all 5 Steps are covered during the presentation to articulate the relevance of including migrants and migration to each step *(share Session 5, Handout 1 with participants)*

- Where possible, also share examples of relevant CCA where migration has been well integrated

CCA Step	Key actions	Key migration considerations
STEP 1 2030 Agenda analysis	• Map the most relevant sources of data and analysis available to track performance for the SDGs in the country, examining in particular which goals/targets lack the most information • Examine the recommendations the country has received from UN human rights mechanisms • Identify groups left behind or at risk of behind left behind based on existing data (or lack thereof)	• Migrants and mobility are relevant to all 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda • A comprehensive mapping of SDG Targets and migration correlations are articulated in the Migration and the 2030 Agenda Guide for Practitioners (available here: http://www.migration4development.org/sites/default/files/en_booklet_web.pdf) • This mapping can be used to identify the migration correlations particularly relevant in a country context.

| STEP 2

Leave no one behind (LNOB) analysis | • Conduct consultations and engage with groups left behind (or at risk), focusing on what they have to say about their situation and the obstacles they face

• Examine to what extent groups are left behind due to one or more of the following five factors:

    ○ Discrimination

    ○ Geography

    ○ Vulnerability to shocks

    ○ Governance

    ○ Socio-economic status

• Analyze how and why certain groups are being left behind, looking at root and underlying causes, and referring to all available data | • Migrants are recognised in the 2030 Agenda as a potentially vulnerable population: "People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, **refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants.**" – 2030 Agenda (para. 23)

Migrants may face increased risk to find themselves in vulnerable situations across all five of the factors outlined in the LNOB analysis, for example:

Discrimination: Migrants may face stigma, xenophobia, discrimination and racism in their communities of origin, transit, and destination. Analyse gender-based discrimination on migrants, including LGBTIQ migrants. Due to their gender and other compounding factors, migrant women experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination at all stages of migration.

Geography: migrants are more likely to find themselves in vulnerable living situations including marginalized areas of cities, urban slums, informal settlements, camps and/or confined to immigration detention centres where access to services, employment, and other necessities is limited. In detention centres, slums and other informal settlements, the situation has been exacerbated due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with limited access to hygiene facilities, and social distancing measures almost impossible to implement.

Vulnerability to shocks: Migrants may be particularly vulnerable to shocks including, for example:

(a) Environmental/climate change and/or disasters: Most countries experience some form of migration associated with environmental and climate change or forced immobility for those populations that end up trapped. Both sudden-onset disasters as well as slow-onset environmental affect migration patterns, as well as have impact on the lives of migrants. |

STEP 2 Leave no one behind (LNOB) analysis *continued*		(b) COVID-19: As COVID-19 has demonstrated migrants are profoundly impacted by the pandemic in a variety of ways including: exposure and vulnerabilities to contracting the virus; lack of access to services both health and otherwise; job and income loss; lack of social proception services; barriers to entering/re-enter the job market due to administrative requirements, skills recognition, etc. **Governance**: Governance can force people to move out of necessity and lead to unsafe and irregular migration. Without pathways for regular migration, people are pushed into irregular movements leaving them vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, and human trafficking. Irregular or undocumented status limits individuals' access to services, education, employment, etc. and exposes them to rights violations, discrimination and exclusion **Socioeconomic status**: migrants are often overrepresented in the informal sector or have unstable employment, leaving them and their families without social protections or access to basic services. Migrant workers, particularly low-skilled, women, young and older workers, can face more acute inequality. Migrant children and young people are systematically left behind; they are seen and treated as migrants, not as children, especially those who move with their families, and are systematically excluded from local and national systems and services designed to address the rights and needs of children.

CCA Step	Key actions	Key migration considerations
STEP 3 Risk analysis	• Identify which of 12 risk areas, including cross-pillar elements, require more attention • Analyze the impact or potential impact the risks could have on the country's development trajectory • Examine which regional or cross-border elements need to be considered and coordinated beyond borders	• Migration and displacement are included as one of the multidimensional risk analyses *(see forthcoming 'Companion Package' for the UNDCF)* • Regarding the impact or potential impact on a country's development trajectory, as well as cross-border elements, recall: **2030 Agenda** "We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that international migration is a multi-dimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses." – 2030 Agenda (para 29) **GCM Guiding Principles:** International cooperation. *"The Global Compact is a non-legally binding cooperative framework that recognizes that no State can address migration on its own because of the inherently transnational nature of the phenomenon. It requires international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue. Its authority rests on its consensual nature, credibility, collective ownership, joint implementation, follow-up and review"*
STEP 4 Capacity analysis	• Analyse the country's political economy and risk response • Examine the transformational capacity of the country's economy • Map out the country's monetary and fiscal policy	Migration considerations should inform the capacity analysis. Some considerations include: • Reliance on migrant workers in key sectors and industries, including the informal economy • Gender-discriminatory migration policies which channel migrant women into gender segregated sectors such as care and domestic work • Access to decent work, including skills training and recognition and bilateral labour agreements

		• Contribution of remittances to the country's GDP • The cost and ease of remittance transfers and financial inclusion, including women's access to financial literacy • Diaspora community engagement and investment

STEP 5
 	
Gap analysis
	• Understand the capacity gaps that need to be filled in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda
	
	• Identify structural factors that need addressing to tackle inequality and exclusion
	
	• Analyse the partnerships needed to help overcome these gaps
	
	• Analyse the country's governance structures, starting from the State as the main duty-bearer for rights, and mapping the trajectory from earlier, often colonial and post-colonial periods to the present, and projections into the future.
	
	• This analysis should examine in particular:
	
	  - The vertical structure and decentralization of public administration
	
	  - The authority vested in local governments to administer public services and collect revenue
	
	  - Security
	
	  - Corruption
	
	  - Rule of law
	
	  - Access to justice
		• The gap analysis should consider how the needs and rights of migrants are included across all policy sectors. Migrants can face:
		
		  - Limited or restricted access to essential services such as healthcare or housing
		
		  - Barriers to accessing banking, financial services, and/or financing
		
		  - Limited restricted options for education, skills development, or training
		
		• The above impacts can be influenced by a migrant's status, whether regular or irregular, for example. The country's legal framework should be considered with an evaluation of how migrants' status may impact the protection of migrants' human rights and access to services across all policy sectors as well as accountability of duty-bearers vis-à-vis migrants and their families

Identifying data gaps and limitations through the CCA

- The CCA process is an important and valuable exercise for **taking stock of existing data, including migration-related data, and identifying gaps and limitations**, particularly regarding: Quantity, Accuracy, Timeliness, Accessibility and Comparability (over time and across countries)

- Migration-related data can be accessed from various national data sources, including national censuses, demographic health surveys, living conditions monitoring indexes, labour force surveys, among others. Moreover, migration data can be found from administrative sources,

such as immigration/ border data, as well as Migration Governance Indicators reports (MGI) and country Migration Profiles (where these have been carried out).

- Partnership is important for accessing available data, including partnerships with government entities, academia, migrant associations, among others.
- Beyond its direct use in the CCA, migration data is also useful for Voluntary National Reviews (of SDG Progress), MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support) and monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in general. This will be discussed in Session 7 of the training.

Data and the leave no one behind (LNOB analysis)

- Examining available and missing data is particularly essential for the second step of the CCA — the leave no one behind (LNOB) analysis. Migration and migrants are an essential feature of LNOB.
- **Assessing who is (at risk of) being left behind** requires an understanding of:
  o Existing data gaps on what we do not know and on whom we have limited or no information including, among others, migrant women, LGBTIQ migrants, children, and migrants with disabilities (e.g. lack of disaggregation)
  o Seek necessary input, information and feedback from diverse stakeholders, including groups left behind
- **Steps to be taken during the LNOB analysis** of the CCA include:
  o Gathering and analysing data revealing gaps and trends in SDG implementation between sub-populations and regions. This helps answer the question, "Who is SDG implementation working for, and who still needs to be reached, what is the relevance for migrants/ migration-affected communities?"
  o Integrating data from a range of sources, such as national statistics, civil society, human rights organizations and mechanisms.

The importance of data for protecting the human rights of migrants

- Data is also essential for assessing the protection of migrants' rights.
- While it is relatively simple to assess **migrants' rights in principle** – by looking at international and regional treaty ratifications, along with countries' laws protecting migrants – measuring the implementation of **migrants' rights in practice** requires significant data and is a challenging task. This cannot be accomplished without including qualitative evidence and partnering with migrants and their families in data collection and evidence generation, as well as with actors working with and supporting migrant communities on the ground.

Statistical Invisibility

- **Ending statistical invisibility for vulnerable groups, including migrants in situations of vulnerability or at risk of being 'left behind' is key to this.**
- **SDG Target 17.18 states:** "By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, **migratory status**, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts"
- **Disaggregating data by migratory status** allows us to:
  o See beyond statistical averages
  o Understand migrants' socioeconomic characteristics, such as their health, education, employment and income status
  o Recognize migrants' situations and needs across different sectors
- It is also important to recognise that disaggregation by migratory status alone may not provide a full picture if an individual. Migration data should also be disaggregated by age, gender and other

variables. Groups such as migrant children, for example, are invisible in migration data (as children) and in child-specific data (as migrants).

Ways to build migration data capacity

- There are many ways to build data migration capacity, including through:
  - Strengthening the capacity of all data-producing government institutions to integrate migration variables into their registry systems
  - Strengthening cooperation and harmonized practices between national statistical offices, ministries and other governmental bodies that produce migration data
  - Strengthening cooperation between non-state actors, including migrants, and agencies that produce migration data
  - Working towards legal and institutional frameworks that support the collection of quality migration data
  - Using existing data tools better
  - Creating migration action plans

  See the Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development (GMG) for more information. Available here.

- **Proceed with Activity 5: click here for instructions (Annex III)**

Session 6 – Migration & Cooperation Frameworks:

Objectives: To understand the importance of integrating migration into CFs for achieving the 2030 Agenda

Activities: This session includes **Activity 6 – Integrating Migration into CFs.** This activity is made up of four parts. Refer to Activity 6 Instructions (Annex III) for more information.

Notes for facilitators:

What to do before this session:

- As the facilitator, it is important to have an understanding of where the country in focus stands in the CF cycle and development process, and to familiarize yourself with the country's CF.

- If the country does not yet have a CF, familiarize yourself with the country's past UNDAF, and find out when the development of a new CF is envisioned, whether CCA has commenced etc.

What to do at the beginning of this session:

- Explain to the participants that during this session, the group will focus on specific pieces of the overall multi-year programme cycle, namely design.

- Indicate the main focus of this session is to delve deeper into the design phase of the CF programme cycle, in particular the steps entailing strategic prioritization and review of UNCT configuration.

What to do throughout the session:

- Aim to make this session particularly interactive by regularly asking for inputs from participants as you deliver the key messages.

- Throughout the session, ask participants to reflect on past experiences and to anchor their reflections in the country's CF (or the most recent UNDAF), or any previous UNDAFs/ CFs that they have been engaged in.

- To the greatest extent possible — and on an ongoing basis — highlight that migration should be integrated into all stages of the CF programme cycle. Remind participants that this can be done by:

    o systematically considering how migration-related interventions can help achieve sustainable development outcomes

    o considering how migrants and migration affect — and are affected by — the targeted sustainable development areas.

Setting the scene – a recap on the stages of the CF:

- As with Session 5 on the CCA, participants are likely having an existing solid understanding CF (certainly the UNDAF, its predecessor), including practical experience with its development. However, it will be helpful to recap some of the fundamental principles and processes as a way to reflect back on the core theoretical aspects of the CF. This will help set the scene for the remainder of the session, which will place greater focus on the integration of migration into the CF, rather than CF processes.

    CF fundamentals:

- The broader CF programme cycle includes **four basic phases**, each one of which has its own sub-phases and sub-steps:

    (1) Analysis, which includes the CCA

(2) Development of the CF, which includes designing the CF, signing and funding the CF, and configuring the UNCT in support of the CF
(3) Implementation
(4) Monitoring and evaluation

- It is assumed that most CFs will be for a **five-year period**, though this may vary from country to country.

Basic elements of the design phase

- The basic elements of the design phase are:

  o Determining strategic priorities
  o Identifying the high-level change(s) that the UN system intends to contribute during the duration of the CF, based on the CCA the country's strategic priorities
  o Identifying the solutions needed for this high-level change to happen
  o Identifying the partners and stakeholders necessary for achieving the change
  o Identifying and making explicit the key assumptions underpinning the identified solutions, and major risks that may affect whether the solutions will be effective

The process of determining strategic priorities

- A foundational piece of the design phase – on which most of the steps of this phase depend – is the strategic prioritization process.

- When determining strategic priorities, the UN development system **cannot and should not attempt to address all development issues** in a country.

- Rather, it must choose – in consultation with national partners – strategic priorities and related development results to invest its efforts, capacities and resources

- The choice of strategic priorities has to be based on a **candid assessment of the UN system's comparative advantage** vis-à-vis other development actors

- The choice of strategic priorities also has to be based on looking at **domains that will catalytically accelerate progress** towards achieving the 2030 Agenda

- Rather than focusing on broad thematic areas, the strategic prioritization process should emphasize **potential "game-changers"** for achieving the SDGs and its fundamental principle of "leave no one behind"

- Ideally, each strategic priority should comprise a **limited number of outcomes and outputs**.

- There are **numerous filters for defining strategic priorities**, such as:

  o Examining the most pressing national development priorities, and related bottlenecks and entry points
  o Matching potential solutions to these priorities with the UN system's various mandates and sectoral priorities
  o Looking at the UN system's complementarity with other stakeholders by mapping out and analysing respective strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats
  o Candidly assessing the UN system's human and financial resources, knowledge, technology, networks, efficiencies and inefficiencies

- All of this has clear linkages to migration, including the dimensions highlighted in the earlier sessions such as the connection between migration and sustainable development, the fact that migrants are often among those 'left behind' in any given country context, and migration and policy coherence (including the horizontal and vertical elements). The work set out in the CCA, including migration situational analysis, will be helpful for taking this forward.

The risk of not effectively integrating migration into the CF:

- With over 272 million international migrants,[18] half of whom are women, and over 70.8 million forcibly displaced people across the globe in 2019[19] – and many more people on the move within countries - how we choose to address migration and displacement will be a decisive factor in our achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

- Without considering migration's cross-cutting relevance to the CF, it is unlikely that UNCTs will be able to deliver on the framework, which will hinder progress towards achieving the SDGs.

- Failure to integrate migration and to include migrants in CFs may lead to exclusionary migration policies that infringe upon human rights and exacerbate inequalities, including gender inequalities. Inequalities will continue to influence people's decisions to move and hamper progress towards sustainable development outcomes.

Migration: an opportunity to accelerate sustainable development outcomes

- The integration of migration into the CF programme cycle is a critical enabler of and accelerator towards the achievement of development and human rights goals.

- When empowered to pursue their aspirations and apply their capabilities and supported in unlocking their potential, migrants can improve their own development outcomes, as well as those of their families and communities. As recognised in the GCM, this is true for countries of origin, transit, destination.

- Using the GCM as a framework for effective migration governance, the UN system must integrate migration into CFs to ensure the CF incorporates important elements and opportunities that it may otherwise have missed (e.g., diaspora engagement for development)

- Integrating migration into the CF programme cycle also helps UNCTs understand how development interventions affect migration dynamics, as well as coherently connect with other aspects across the HDPN including environmental degradation and climate change, natural disasters, conflict, violence, and displacement.

The risk of leaving people behind

- By failing to consider migrants and mobility, the UN system runs the risk of leaving entire groups of people behind.

Examples of sectoral linkages & possible entry points (non-exhaustive):

- **Education:** Migrant children and youth should be included in national and local education systems and related targets (LNOB); Manage the global demand and supply for labour migration and address youth unemployment by improved matching of skills (link to SDG8) and portability of relevant qualifications; Education of migrants improves progress in numerous other targets

- **Labour**: Provide safe and regular migration channels for all skill levels of workers; eliminate gender-discriminatory migration policies which limit opportunities for migrant women; ensure all migrant workers, including those in the informal sector, are protected by labour laws; promote the inclusion of migrants in national social security systems

- **Environment & climate change:** Migrants should be included in disaster risk reduction targets including early warning systems; Migration as a potential climate change adaptation strategy and

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[18] *IOM, World Migration Report 2020*

[19] *UNHCR 2018, Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2018*
https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5d08d7ee7/unhcr-global-trends-2018.html

as a way to build resilience; Education and awareness raising efforts on climate change should include the mobility dimensions of climate change;

- **Health:** Migrants should be included in universal health coverage, including sexual and reproductive health, and all health target regardless of status; The distribution of the global health workforce should be improved; understanding migration strengthens health emergency preparedness, policies & migrant-sensitive health services (LNOB); improving migrants' health supports productivity, contribution to society & other SDG targets.

- Among others

Refer to Migration and 2030 Agenda, A Guide for Practitioners (2018, IOM) for further details – click here to access document.

Where possible, provide examples of CFs where migration has been well integrated

- **Proceed with Activity 6: click here for instructions (Annex III)**

5.3.4 Module 4

Session 7 – Migration governance monitoring and reporting:

Objectives:

- To review the linkages between migration governance and the two most prominent monitoring and reporting mechanisms for the 2030 Agenda and the GCM: the VNR and the IMRF

Activities: There are no dedicated activities for this session.

Notes for facilitators:

Voluntary National Reviews:

- *VNRs: the main national-level mechanism for reviewing progress on the 2030 Agenda*
  - The 2030 Agenda encourages Member States to "conduct **regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels**, which are country-led and country-driven" (paragraph 79).
  - These national reviews — known as voluntary national reviews (VNRs) — aim to facilitate the **sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned**, with a view to accelerating 2030 Agenda implementation.
  - The VNRs also seek to **strengthen policies and institutions** of governments and to **mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships** for the implementation of the SDGs.
- *VNRs and the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)*
  - VNRs serve as a basis for the regular reviews by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), which meets under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
  - More specifically, the VNRs are presented by governments during the annual HLPF meetings in New York.
  - The HLPF is the **main UN platform on sustainable development** and has a central role in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda.
  - As stipulated in the 2030 Agenda, **regular reviews by the HLPF** are to be **voluntary**, **state-led**, undertaken by **both developed and developing countries**, and involve **multiple stakeholders**.
  - The VNR countries are expected to submit comprehensive written reports that will be made available in the VNR database. In addition, each VNR country will also provide main messages summarizing their key findings, which are to be posted in the VNR database.

GCM Review at the global, regional and national levels:

- *VNRs: the main national-level mechanism for reviewing progress on the 2030 Agenda*

The International Migration Review Forum (IMRF)

- **Resolution 73/195** of the UN General Assembly ("Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration") includes a section on follow-up and review of the GCM, which mentions review processes at three levels: global, regional and national.

- **All aspects of the GCM**, including as it relates to the 2030 Agenda (para 49).

- The **IMRF is complimentary to the VNR** (and HLPF), rather than being a separate and parallel process. As emphasised in earlier sessions, the GCM (and related processes) are rooted in the 2030 Agenda and can help with its acceleration and achievement of SDGs

- The IMRF will **convene every four years**, **starting in 2022**, and will allow for interaction with and the participation of other relevant stakeholders, to help build upon accomplishments and identify opportunities for further cooperation.

- Each IMRF is expected to result in an inter-governmentally agreed **Progress Declaration**, which may be taken into consideration by the HLPF.

Regional reviews: paving the way to 2022

- At the regional level, the GCM invites relevant **sub-regional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms and organizations** – including the UN regional economic commissions and regional consultative processes on migration – to review the implementation of the GCM (para 50).

- Regional reviews – which are to **commence in 2020** and to **inform each edition of the IMRF** – are important, particularly because most international migration takes place within regions.

- The regional reviews in 2020 present a **first opportunity for a State-led discussion** on GCM implementation.

- The regional reviews in 2020 will pave the way for the global review to be held in 2022.

- The **IMRF modalities resolution** (resolution 73/326 of the UN General Assembly), adopted in July 2019, does not prescribe a uniform approach to regional reviews, meaning their formats may differ.

- The resolution calls on the UN Network on Migration to assist in the preparation and organization of regional reviews of the implementation of the GCM.

- The UN Network on Migration has put together a **proposed framework for the GCM regional reviews** to be held in 2020. This framework takes into account the following elements:
  - The State-led nature of regional reviews
  - The possibility of multiple forms for regional reviews (as acknowledged in the GCM)
  - The desirability of having a consistent approach to regional reviews within and between regions
  - The importance of regional reviews complying with the GCM's 360-degree approach as well as its vision and guiding principles, in particular whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, gender responsiveness and child sensitivity through the proactive inclusion of and partnership with a wide range of stakeholders at all stages of the regional review process

The UN Network on Migration has developed several guidance documents to support the preparation of regional reviews, including an indicative outline for Member State submissions. All guidance can be found here, updated by the Network Secretariat on an ongoing basis: click here

Refer to UN Guidance Tools on Human Rights Marker (OHCHR), child-sensitive approach (following UNICEF guidance), and gender-responsive approach (per UN-WOMEN Guidelines) as available

National-level review of the GCM

- At the national level, the GCM encourages Member States to develop ambitious national responses for GCM implementation, and to conduct **regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national level** (para 53).

- National-level reviews could be through the voluntary elaboration and use of national implementation plans, for example, and should draw on **contributions from all relevant stakeholders**, including parliament and local authorities.

As emphasised above, given that the **GCM is anchored in the 2030 Agenda**, the monitoring and reporting processes for both frameworks – the HLPF with the VNRs on the one hand, and the IMRF and regional and national reviews for the GCM, on the other hand – can and should support and feed into each other.

Session 8 – Financing:

Objectives:

- To understand the CF concepts of SDG financing & funding
- To be familiar with the Migration MPTF and the Joint SDG Fund

Activities: This session includes **Activity 8 – Developing Migration MPTF Concept Note.** This activity is made up of four parts. Refer to Activity 8 Instructions (Annex III) and related handouts (attached files) for more information.

Notes for facilitators:

The move from funding to financing

Cost of implementing the SDGs

- It is estimated that implementing the SDGs will cost **between US $2.5 trillion to over US $5 trillion per year**.

The difference between funding and financing

- Implementing the SDGs requires a move from funding to financing, in which private capital from national and international resources can complement public investments.

- Whereas funding is about transferring money from a financial contributor to a recipient, financing is about structuring different financial flows to achieve a common result.

What countries can do to help finance the SDGs and CFs

- At the national level, UNCTs can carrying out a few measures to help finance the SDGs and CFs, among them:
  - Supporting integrated national financial frameworks
  - Establishing a funding framework to resource the CF in particular

Useful tools and frameworks

There are various tools and frameworks that can help with both funding and financing, including the:

- **Common Country Analysis**, which serves as an important resource mobilization document

- **Funding Framework**, which has replaced the Common Budgetary Framework and has the purpose of delivering the CF

- Undertaking a financial landscape analysis that maps and analyses financial flows (domestic and international, public and private) and which builds on existing data

- **UN Secretary-General's SDG Financing Strategy**, which calls on the UN system to support and accelerate the mobilization of finance for sustainable development from national and international, and public and private sources

- **Funding Compact**, which has been proposed for the reformed UNDS and will bring better quality, quantity and better predictability of resources in exchange for the accelerated repositioning and enhanced capacity of the UNDS to deliver on the 2030 Agenda

- **Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (AAAA)**, which is intended to strengthen the framework to finance sustainable development and the means of implementing the 2030 Agenda overall

Migration, SDG financing

- Migrants are important agents of change, making economic and financial contributions ranging from remittances, labour market participation, enterprise development, investment, trade, skills transfer, among others

- At the individual/ community level, migrants' financial contributions provide an essential source of family income; at aggregate level, this provides a stable source of financial inflows, particularly in many developing countries

- The GCM references migrants' economic and financial contributions, as does the AAAA on financing for development. For example (not exhaustive):

  o **Domestic public resources:** Reduced remittance costs; improved diaspora economic engagement; financing, mentoring and building entrepreneurship systems (including between countries)

  o **Private business finance:** Enhance PPP and initiatives to build migrant entrepreneurship; develop national policies, partnerships, etc with private sectors to reduce remittance costs

Specific funds for focused interventions: the MMPTF and the SDG Fund
What the Migration MPTF is:

- The Start-Up Fund for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (or Migration MPTF) is the "start-up fund" of the capacity building mechanism called for in paragraph 43 of the GCM.

- The Migration MPTF is a **UN financing mechanism designed to assist governments in their national implementation of the GCM** and was established by the Executive Committee of the UN Network on Migration.

- The Migration MPTF has its **own governance structure**, including a steering committee comprising representatives of Member States, donors, stakeholders and UN entities.

- The Migration MPTF is fully dedicated to jumpstarting collective action, projects and greater cooperation in pursuit of well-managed migration policies, and it is the only one of its kind.

Focus of the Migration MPTF:

- Rather than being designed to absorb all migration projects and activities of the UN system, the Migration MPTF will **primarily support country-level implementation** of the GCM, focusing on the GCM's 23 objectives, which have been grouped under five thematic areas to allow for earmarking and to help facilitate tracking adherence to the GCM's 360-degree vision.

- The Migration MPTF will also provide support to regional and global initiatives supporting GCM implementation.

Key points in the Migration MPTF's design

- In addition to adhering to the GCM's 10 cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles, the Migration MPTF emphasizes the following key points in its design:

  o National ownership; Alignment with ongoing United Nations Development System reform; Partnership; Coherence; Innovation; Collaboration with other pooled funding instruments; Transparency; Comprehensive and targeted approach; Risk management; Funding for results; Facility for cross-border and sub-regional initiatives; Reduced transaction costs: Proactive engagement of a wide range of stakeholders

MMPTF Thematic Areas:

1. Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning

2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration

3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing border and combatting transnational crime

4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility

5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants

Who can apply

- **UN organizations can apply as primary recipients** of grants and can work with and transfer funds to civil society and government partners.

- Funding applications at country-level must be **formally endorsed by the national government** and submitted by the Resident Coordinator.

Understanding the Joint SDG Fund & its connection to migration
What is the Joint SDG Fund?

- The Joint SDG Fund supports countries to **accelerate their progress towards the SDGs** and achieving the 2030 Agenda.

- The Fund is meant to be **the "muscle" for a generation of UNCTs and Resident Coordinators.**

- The Fund aims to inspire a **shift in the way the UN "does development"** by placing the focus on integrated policy, robust partnerships, and strategic investments and financing.

- An essential part of UNDS reform, the Joint SDG Fund incentivizes countries to draw on **cutting edge expertise and innovation** from across the UN development system and a broad range of partners, with a view to investing in the acceleration of all 17 SDGs.

- The Fund supports **nationally-owned and nationally-led programmes** and aims to deliver on the 2030 Agenda's promise to leave no one behind by **mainstreaming intersectional issues** like human rights, gender, youth, the environment, and people with disabilities.

Areas of focus

- The Joint SDG Fund focuses on three broad areas:
  - Supporting UNCTs in **identifying and activating policy levers** that will unleash rapid progress across different SDG goals and targets

  - Reinforcing the SDG financing architecture and ecosystem by **supporting the development of financing strategies** for scaled-up SDG investments

  - Supporting UNCTs in **catalysing strategic programming and investments**, including public and private financing

Proceed with Activity 8: Click here to access instructions

Closing session:

Key points for facilitators:

Introductions and opening remarks:

During the closing session the facilitator will revisit the key points from each of the sessions, as well as the overall objectives of the training with the participants.

Way forward: When discussing the way forward, the facilitator will reflect on the outputs of the sessions and will seek feedback from participants on how these will be used beyond the training.

Feedback:

- During the feedback session the facilitator will open a 'poll', using the online platform, for participants to provide feedback on the training, including: relevance of content, delivery methodologies, among other things. This will complement the feedback requested following each session throughout the training.

- During the Pilot sessions, the online poll will also be followed with a closing feedback discussion to provide participants an opportunity to provide more detailed verbal feedback and recommendations to the facilitators on what worked and what could be improved for future trainings.

Wrap up and closing remarks:

- The training will end with a brief wrap up and thank you from the facilitator(s).

- Closing remarks will be delivered by either the UN Resident Coordinator, the Chair of the National UN Network on Migration or other, as advised by the UNCT in advance of the training. The training will then be officially closed.

5.4 Post-Training

The post-training stage is just as important as the preparation stage and the actual delivery of the training. The actions you take during this stage should aim to solicit honest and adequate feedback from participants – so that you can assess what worked and didn't work – and to help participants plan how they will put into practice their take-aways from the training going forward.

- Encouraging the participants to commit to post-training actions

- At the end of the training, remind participants that it is now their responsibility to apply the training content in their everyday work.

- Ask the participants to consider how they will transfer and translate their learning and share any tools or templates you might have to help them do this.

- With this objective in mind, consider asking participants to produce individual action plans outlining the actions they will carry out post-training. This can help solidify and clarify their commitment and can also be a basis for follow-up later on.

- Send an email to thank participants and provide a summary of the training's outcomes.

- Based on participants' feedback on how they would like to stay connected, establish and share a communication method for participants to continue interacting with one another after the training concludes. This could be a WhatsApp group, Facebook group or a simple email chain, for example. If certain participants do not wish to engage in this group communication, respect their wishes.

ANNEXES

Annex I – List of Activities

Overview of activities:

Activity/ Session	Handout Number	Handout title
Session 1 Activity	Instructions	Adapting GCM to local context
	Handout 1	GCM Objectives
	Handout 2	GCM Guiding Principles
	Handout 3	Migration Policy Indices
Session 2 Activity	Instructions	Exploring the relevance of SDGs to migration
	Handout 1a.	SDGs
	Handout 1b.	SDGs & migration linkages
	Handout 2	International agreements & HR instruments
	Handout 3	Mapping GCM objectives against SDGs
Session 4 Activity	Instructions	Ensuring meaningful partnerships
Session 5 Activity	Instructions	Migration situational analysis
	Handout 1	CCA steps, actions & migration considerations
	Handout 2	Migration situational analysis
	Handout 3	Migration data sources
Session 6 Activity	Instructions	Integrating migration into CFs
Session 8 Activity	Instructions	Developing Migration MPTF Concept Note
	Handout 1	SDG Fund overview
	Handout 2	Migration MPTF overview
	Handout 3	Template for CN

Annex II - Activity Instructions

Activity 1 – Adapting GCM actions to local realities

This Activity corresponds with Module 1, Session 1 of the Remote Training for UNCT on the Integration on Migration into Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks.

The activity will start during the facilitator-led session and will be finished during the moderator-led session.

Handouts:

    (i)   **GCM objectives**

    (ii)   **Migration policy indices**

    (iii)   **GCM Guiding Principles**

Part 1: Initial brainstorming in plenary (15 mins) During facilitator-led session (Module 1)

- Ask participants to reflect on what they have learned about the GCM during the PowerPoint presentations, or prior knowledge.

    GUIDING QUESTIONS

        o   *How is the GCM useful in this country context?*

        o   *Are there any challenges in engaging with the GCM in this country context? What are some of the possible solutions to these?*

        o   *What guiding principles and GCM objectives are of most relevance to this country context?*

- Work with the group in plenary to select five priority GCM objectives in preparation for off-line session:

    Activity 1 Handout 1: GCM Objectives

    - Ask participants to highlight three objectives from the list and note down reasons why they have selected each. Give 2-3 minutes for this.

    - Ask participants to review the list of 10 guiding principles and elaborate on how someo of these interact with / related to the three objectives they have prioritized.

    - Ask participants to raise their hands (using the online function) if they would like to share their suggestions. Aim to hear from 3-4 participants.

    - Ask others to share anything different perspectives that they have from what has already been shared

    - Note down the top five responses on the white board and later transfer these to the blank Ppt slide

- Before closing the activity, explain to participants (together with the offline moderator) how the activity will later be concluded offline (with the moderator taking the lead).

Part 2: Initial brainstorming in plenary (20 mins online, 20 minutes offline) To start during facilitator-led session **and** completed during moderator-led session

- Display the PowerPoint slide with the five GCM objectives that were determined as relevant to the country context during the earlier online part of Session 1.

- Divide the participants into five groups – one for each of these objectives.
- Give each group a copy of 📎 *Activity 1 Handout 2: Migration policy indices and* 📎 *Activity 1 Handout 3: GCM guiding principles.*
- Distribute the handouts *to the different groups.* Each group should receive a handout with one of the five chosen GCM objectives along with the objective's associated actions (as outlined in the GCM).
- Tell the participants that their task during the first part of this activity will be to:
  - *Choose three actions, appropriate for the country context from the list of GCM actions on the handout they've received*
  - *Discuss and explore how they would go about translating these actions to the country's specific migration realities – national, regional and/or local – in a way that reflects the guiding principles of the GCM*
    - *n.b. As necessary, to inform your discussion, review the migration governance systems in place at national, regional and/or local level using the migration policy indices outlined above*
    - *Place particular focus on human rights-based approach (utilizing OHCHR Human Rights Marker as guidance), child-sensitive approach (following UNICEF guidance), and gender -responsive approach (per UN-WOMEN Guidelines) – each of these sets of guidelines is to be referenced and made accessible to participants to encourage familiarity and engagement with these tools (as far as possible)*
  - The group rapporteur will write the answers down on a laptop screen and edit during the discussion ready to be uploaded for facilitator-recap. The overall Rapporteur will be responsible for compiling and uploading these
- Inform the participants that the groups will be presenting their answers to everyone during the next part of the activity, once offline, but will give initial feedback online before ending this part of the session.
- Request the participants to use the following questions to guide their discussion around each GCM action they choose:

  GUIDING QUESTIONS

  (1) *Why is this GCM action appropriate for or needed in this country context?*

  (2) *In what ways should this GCM action be adapted to fit the country context and its migration realities?*

  (3) *What are the challenges to ensuring the implementation of this GCM action brings to life / is firmly embedded in the guiding principles, and how can these challenges be met? – again referring to available relevant tools)*

- Initial feedback in plenary during online session after 20 minutes, facilitator to provide initial feedback and guidance ready for activity to be completed during offline session.
- Part 2 of group work to continue for a further 20 minutes at the start of the offline moderator-led session

Part 3: Presentations and discussion in plenary (30 mins) During moderator-led session (Module 1)

- Give each group <u>three minutes</u> to present how they would adapt one of their chosen GCM actions to the local context. *Note: presentations should conclude within 15'*
- In plenary, ask participants to identify the linkages across the presentations. (10 mins)
- The Rapporteur will save the final presentations, as well as linkages, and upload ready for online session with facilitator

  GUIDING QUESTIONS

  (1) *What linkages/connections exist across the various objectives and actions?*

(2) How can these linkages be leveraged when addressing these objectives within the national context, including with the help of the 10 cross-cutting guiding principles?

Part 4: Feedback & discussion (10 mins) During facilitator-led session (Module 2)

Activity 2 – Exploring the relevance of SDGs to migration

This Activity corresponds with Module 1, Session 2 of the Remote Training for UNCT on the Integration on Migration into Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks.

The activity will start during the facilitator-led session and will be finished during the moderator-led session.

Handouts:

(iv)   **Sustainable Development Goals & migration linkages**

(v)   **Links to online resources (relevant international agreements & human rights instruments)**

(vi)   **Mapping GCM objectives against SDGs**

Part 1: Initial brainstorming in plenary (15 mins) During facilitator-led session (Module 1)

- Ask participants to reflect on what they have learned about the relevance of migration to the SDGs during the PowerPoint presentations, or prior knowledge.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- *How could the movement of people affect the SDGs (in general)?*
- *How could the achievement of the SDGs affect mobility patterns (in general)?*
- *Are migrants among those left behind in your national context? How and why?*
- *How could the achievement of the SDGs (or lack thereof) affect the human rights of migrants (in general)?*
- *What risks to achieving this goal exist when migration and migrants' rights are **not** mainstreamed/ integrated? (in general)*

- *Activity 2 Handout 1: SDGs and targets*

- Before closing the activity, explain to participants (together with the offline moderator) how the activity will later be concluded offline (with the moderator) – this will include splitting into five groups and exploring the specific linkages to each of the SDGs.

Part 2: Group work (30 mins) Start during facilitator-led session and complete during moderator-led session (Module 1)

- Display the PowerPoint slide with each of the five group's SDGs of focus:
- Divide the participants into five groups – each will explore 3-4 allocated SDGs.
- Give each group a copy of *Activity 2 Handout 1(a): SDGs;* *Handout 1(b) SDGs & migration linkages* *Activity 2 Handout 2: International agreements and human rights instruments;* *Activity 2 Handout 3: Mapping GCM Objectives & SDGs*
- Explain in plenary that each of the groups will respond to the following questions for the each of the SDGs they have been allocated:

- o *How could the movement of people affect the SDGs (specify SDG and linkage, focus on country context)?*

- o *How could the achievement of the SDGs affect mobility patterns (refer to specific goal(s) and effects, focus on country context)?*

- o *Are migrants among those left behind in your national context? How and why?*

- o *How could the achievement of the SDGs (or lack thereof) affect the human rights of migrants (refer to specific rights, focus on country context)?*

- o *What risks to achieving this goal exist when migration and migrants' rights are **not** mainstreamed/ integrated? (refer to risks specific to a particular SDGs, focus on country context)*

- Inform the participants that the groups will be presenting their answers to everyone during the next part of the activity.

Part 3: Presentations and discussion in plenary (50mins) During moderator-led session (Module 1)

- Give each group <u>five minutes</u> to present their work
- In plenary, ask the other groups for feedback and additional points
- The Rapporteur will save the final presentations, as well as linkages, and upload ready for online session with facilitator

Part 4: Feedback & discussion in plenary (10 mins) During facilitator-led session (Module 2)

Activity 4 – Exploring meaningful partnerships

This Activity corresponds with Module 2, Session 4 of the Remote Training for UNCT on the Integration on Migration into Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks.

The activity will start during the facilitator-led session and will be finished during the moderator-led session.

Part 1: Initial brainstorming in plenary (15 mins) During facilitator-led session (Module 2)

- Ask participants to share their thoughts on the following:

   GUIDING QUESTIONS

   - *What are some of the characteristics of good partnerships on migration?*
   - *Name examples of good existing partnerships on migration in country?*
   - *Which areas/ sectors/ partners show potential for future strategic partnerships?*

- Rapporteur to note down the main points

- Explain to participants (together with the offline moderator) the subsequent parts of Activity 4, which will be conducted offline (with the moderator)
- Respond to any questions

Part 2: Group work (45 mins) Start during facilitator-led session **and** complete during moderator-led session (Module 2)

- Display the PowerPoint slide with the five categories of partners listed:
   - Government (central and local)
   - Migrant and diaspora organizations
   - UN and Civil Society Organizations & Human Rights institutions
   - Private sector
   - Communities (including systematically marginalized groups of migrants, such as undocumented, women, child and youth migrants)
- Divide the participants into five groups – one for each of these categories of partners
- Ask the groups to respond to the following questions. Responses will be shared back with the group in plenary:

   GUIDING QUESTIONS

   - What are the concrete contributions (added value) that this group brings to multi-stakeholder partnerships on migration? What incentives do they have to join such partnerships?
   - How can these contributions be better leveraged?
   - What are two ways to enhance engagement with this group with view to supporting the achievement of the migration-related dimensions of the SDGs (and the GCM)?

Part 3: Presentations and discussion in plenary (30 mins) During moderator-led session

- Give each group <u>three minutes</u> to share the main points from their discussions. *Note: presentations should conclude within 15'*

- Request feedback from other groups and collectively agree on 1-2 priority actions to take forward for each category
- The Rapporteur will take note of key points ready for presentation during online session with facilitator

Part 4: Feedback & discussion (10 mins) During facilitator-led session (Module 2)

Activity 5 – Migration Situational Analysis

This Activity corresponds with Module 3, Session 5 of the Remote Training for UNCT on the Integration on Migration into Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks.

The activity will start during the facilitator-led session and will conclude during the moderator-led session.

Handouts:

    (vii)   Situational Analysis

    (viii)   Migration data sources

Part 1: Initial discussions in plenary (10 mins) During facilitator-led session (Module 3) – refer to Activity 5, Handout 1

- Ask participants to reflect on what they have learned about the where to access migration-related information during the PowerPoint presentations, or prior knowledge. What are their main thoughts/ observations?
- In plenary, reflect on whether the following data is available in country?
- Ask participants which data sources could be used to source this information?

Data	Source(s)
Total population	
Net migration rate (%)	
International migration stock (thousands)[20]	
International migrants as percentage of total population (%)	
Female migrants as % of total migrant population	
Child migrants as % of total migrant population	
Estimate of undocumented migrants	
Number of emigrants abroad	
Remittance inflows (millions of USD)	
Remittance inflows, as % of GDP	

Part 2: Break-away groups (20 mins) During facilitator-led session (Module 3)

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[20] Stocks are estimates of "the total number of international migrants present in a given country at a particular point in time." See United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs Statistical Division (2017), "Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses," Background Document, Statistical Commission, Forty-eighth session 7-10 March 2017, Item 4(a) of the provisional agenda, Demographic Statistics, UN, New York.

- Split the participants into four 'breakaway groups' and explain how this will work (there will need to be a 'chairperson' in each group to coordinate the session, as well as rapporteur – these will be nominated and pre-set by the facilitators)
- In breakout participants will have 20 minutes to discuss the following questions before providing feedback to the rest of the group:

GUIDING QUESTIONS

  o *What types of data and information are available in country that can help us conduct a situation analysis of migration and migrants? (qualitative and quantitative) and what are some of the main data gaps (e.g. disaggregation)?*

  o *What are likely to be some of the major overarching challenges in accessing migration-related data in the country? (timeliness, accuracy, invisibility of undocumented migrants, etc) and ow could these gaps and challenges affect the realization of the SDGs? (prompt by mentioning specific SDGs, such as poverty, health, , education, violence prevention, justice etc.)*

  📎 *Activity 5 Handout 1: How to Conduct a Migration Situational Analysis*
  - Share Handout 1 with participants and reflect on page 1 with participants – i.e. the sources of data and evidence

- Before closing the online element of the activity, explain to participants (together with the offline moderator) how the activity will later be concluded offline (with the moderator).

Part 3: Group work (20 mins) Introduced online (facilitator-led) and completed offline during moderator-led session (Module 3)

- Divide the participants into four groups – one for each of these objectives.
- Give each group a copy of 📎 *Activity 5 Handout 1: CCA Steps, Actions & Migration Linkages* 📎 *Activity 5 Handout 2: Migration situational analysis; and* 📎 *Activity 5 Handout 3: Migration Data Sources; if present – copy of country's CCA (including if currently in draft form) and/or provide examples of relevant CCA where migration has been well integrated*
- Each group should focus on one of the five chosen GCM objectives along with the objective's associated actions (as outlined in the GCM).
- Explain to the participants that their task during the first part of this activity will be to:
  o *Choose three actions, appropriate for the country context from the list of GCM actions on the handout as relevant to the group*
  o *Discuss and explore how the group would go about translating these actions to the country's specific migration realities – national, regional and/or local – in a way that reflects the guiding principles of the GCM*
      n.b. As necessary, to inform your discussion, review the migration governance systems in place at national, regional and/or local level using the migration policy indices outlined above

      Where possible, if CCA (including in draft form) exists, utilize this in the analysis to (if present) review of identify gaps and/or opportunities for integration of migration

      Reference human rights, child sensitive and gender responsive approaches (and relevant tools), as introduced above
  o The group rapporteur will write the answers down on a laptop screen and edit during the discussion ready to be uploaded for facilitator-recap. The overall Rapporteur will be responsible for compiling and uploading these

- Inform the participants that the groups will be presenting their answers to everyone during the next part of the activity.
- Request the participants to use the following questions to guide their discussion around each GCM action they choose:

GUIDING QUESTIONS

(4) Why is this GCM action appropriate for or needed in this country context, and how does it relate to the SDGs?

(5) In what ways should this GCM action be adapted to fit the country context and its migration realities?

(6) What are the challenges to ensuring the implementation of this GCM action brings to life / is firmly embedded in the guiding principles, and how can these challenges be met?

(7) How will the completion of this action support the realization of the 2030 Agenda?

Part 4: Presentations and discussion in plenary (20 mins) During moderator-led session (Module 1)

- Give each group <u>three minutes</u> to present how they would adapt one of their chosen GCM actions to the local context. *Note: presentations should conclude within 10'*
- In plenary, ask participants to identify the linkages across the presentations. (10 mins)
- The Rapporteur will save the final presentations, as well as linkages, and upload ready for online session with facilitator

GUIDING QUESTIONS

(3) What linkages/connections exist across the various objectives and actions?

(4) How can these linkages be leveraged to support the realization of the 2030 Agenda within the national context?

(5) Choose (a minimum of) three priority actions as a group to be put into practice and assign responsibility for follow-up

Activity 6 – Integrating Migration into CFs

This Activity corresponds with Module 3, Session 6 of the Remote Training for UNCT on the Integration on Migration into Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks.

The activity will start during the facilitator-led session and will conclude during the moderator-led session.

Handouts (refer to handouts from earlier sessions, including):

    (ix)   **GCM objectives (Session 1)**

    (x)   **GCM guiding principles (Session 1)**

    (xi)   **SDGs and targets (Session 2)**

    (xii)   **SDGs and migration linkages**

             (and any others…)

Part 1: Initial discussions in plenary (20 mins) During facilitator-led session (Module 3) – refer to Activity 5, Handout 1

- Ask participants to reflect on the priority actions highlighted in Session 5

Plenary discussion (initiate responses to the following questions – to be concluded in the group work):

    GUIDING QUESTIONS
- *Are there gaps in the existing CF where migration and migrants could have been better integrated?*
- *In the past, what have been the challenges and barriers to integrating migration and migrants into the CF/UNDAF?*
- *Begin to reflect on the priority areas from the previous session and assess / propose concrete ways the these could be reflected in the CF.*

Part 2: Group work (20 mins) Start during facilitator-led session and complete during moderator-led session (offline) (Module 3)

- Divide the participants into the same four groups as for the previous session
- Explain to the participants that their task during the first part of this activity will be to:
  - Continue to reflect on the three guiding questions from the facilitator-led session and to elaborate, as follows:

    GUIDING QUESTIONS

- *Are there gaps in the existing CF where migration and migrants could have been better integrated? If so, what/ where are the gaps and how/ where can they be addressed/ integrated*
- *In the past, what have been the challenges and barriers to integrating migration and migrants into the CF/UNDAF? How can these challenges and barriers be overcome? When possible, point to explicit SDGs and/or GCM guiding principles and objectives, as well as tools or take-a-ways from previous sessions that help support this position. n.b. – reference human rights, child sensitive and gender responsive approaches (and relevant tools), as far as possible*

- o *Reflect on the priority areas from the previous session and assess / propose concrete ways the these could be reflected in the CF. Again, point to explicit SDGs (and targets) and/or GCM guiding principles and objectives that help support this position.*

- The group rapporteur will take note of the agreed points under each guiding question. The overall Rapporteur will be responsible for compiling (in part 3) and uploading these in advance of the feedback to the facilitator for further discussion (in Part 4)

Part 3: Share ideas/ suggestions in plenary (20 mins) **During moderator-led session (Module 3)**

- Give each group <u>three minutes</u> to present the outcomes of their discussion, each presentation building on the next (to build a common strategic position)
- The Rapporteur will take note of the consolidated feedback for further reflection during online recap session with facilitator (Part 4)

Part 4: Feedback and reflection (20 mins) **During facilitator-led online session (Module 3)**

- Rapporteur to share overall feedback with facilitator and raise any follow up points/ reflections from facilitator

Activity 8 – Developing Migration MPTF Concept Note

This Activity corresponds with Module 4, Session 8 of the Remote Training for UNCT on the Integration on Migration into Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks.

The activity will start during the facilitator-led session and will be finished during the moderator-led session.

Handouts (also refer to handouts from earlier sessions, including):

- **(xiii)** **SDG Fund overview**

- **(xiv)** **Migration MPTF overview**

- **(xv)** **CN template for activity**

- **(xvi)** **GCM objectives (Session 1)**

- **(xvii)** **GCM guiding principles (Session 1)**

- **(xviii)** **SDGs and targets (Session 2)**

- **(xix)** **SDGs and migration linkages (Session 2)**

- **(xx)** **Outcomes from earlier sessions**

     (and any others…)

Part 1: Initial brainstorming in plenary (15 mins) During facilitator-led session (Module 1)

- Ask participants to reflect on the priority areas outlined in Session 5 and 6, including the linkages with the GCM and the SDGs.
- Discuss the following:

GUIDING QUESTIONS

  - *Would the earlier identified priorities be a good fit for the SDG Fund and/or the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund?*

  - *If so, why/ how? Refer to criteria for the funds…*

  📎 *Activity 8 Handout 1: SDG Fund TORs & Guidance;* 📎 *Handout 2: Migration MPTF TOR*

- Before closing the activity, explain to participants (together with the offline moderator) how the activity will later be concluded offline (with the moderator).

Part 2: Group work (30 mins) **To start during facilitator-led session** and **conclude during moderator-led session (offline)**

- Divide the participants into the same four groups as for the previous sessions

  📎 *Activity 8 Handout 3: CN Template*

- Explain to the participants that their task during the first part of this activity will be to populate a CN template with the following:
  - Proposed title for project/ programme
  - Overall objective
  - Linkage(s) to GCM/ SDGs and how the proposed intervention will help accelerate the attainment of the SDGs

- o Note down connections to existing policy areas and government proprieties (consider vertical and horizontal linkages)
- o Highlight core implementing partners (consider local, national, regional and international partnerships, with particular attention to stakeholders who tend to be left out in the design and implementation of UN joint programmes – in this case undocumented, women, child and youth migrants, for example)
- o Reflect on data / information that is available (could be sourced) to support the proposed intervention
- o Highlight (proposed/ actual) linkage to current CF/ UNDAF

- The group rapporteur will write the answers down on a laptop screen and edit during the discussion ready to be uploaded for facilitator-recap. The overall Rapporteur will be responsible for compiling and uploading these

Part 3: Share ideas/ suggestions in plenary (30 mins) During moderator-led session

- Give each group three minutes to present the outcomes of their discussion, each presentation building on the next (to build a common strategic position)
- The Rapporteur will take note of the consolidated feedback for further reflection during online recap session with facilitator (Part 4)
- The group will decide on one overall Concept that can be further developed after the training

Part 4: Feedback and reflection (30 mins) During facilitator-led online session

- Rapporteur to share overall feedback with facilitator and raise any follow up points/ reflections from facilitator

Annex III – Sample training schedule

Integrating Migration into Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks

Schedule: (Pilot) Remote Training for UNCTs

Dates: (insert)

Country: (insert country, city)

Option 1: *Two consecutive full days of training, with online sessions taking place in the morning and offline sessions taking place in the afternoon*

Day 1:

TIME	Session	SESSION LEADS
MODULE 1 (ONLINE)		
OPENING SESSION		
08:30 - 08:45	Arrival of participants and technical checks	**Facilitation team**

08:45 - 09:15	Opening remarks and introduction to training	UNRC/ UNNM Chair, facilitation team
SESSION 1: Migration governance		
09:15 – 10:20	Presentation Q&A; Introduction to Activity 1	**Facilitation team**
10:20 – 10:35	*BREAK*	
SESSION 2: Migration, the GCM and the 2030 Agenda		
10:35 – 11:30	Presentation Q&A; Introduction to Activity 2	**Facilitation team**
MODULE 2 (ONLINE)		
SESSION 3 – Policy coherence		
11:30 - 12:00	Presentation Q&A; (no activity)	**Facilitation team**
SESSION 4 – Partnership		
12:00 – 12:50	Presentation Q&A; Introduction to Activity 4	

12:50 – 13:00	Preparation for offline session	**Facilitation team & moderators**
13:00 – 13:45	*LUNCH*	
MODULE 1 (OFFLINE)		
OPENING SESSION		
13:45 – 14:00	Opening remarks Reflection on online session Guidance for offline session Round of introductions by participants	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
SESSION 1: Migration governance		
14:00 – 14:45	Activity 1	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
SESSION 2: Migration, the GCM and the 2030 Agenda		
14:45 – 15:30	Activity 2	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
15:30 – 15:45	*BREAK*	
MODULE 2 (OFFLINE)		
SESSION 3 – Policy coherence		
15:45 – 16:15	Plenary session with guiding questions	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
SESSION 4 – Partnership		
16:15 – 17:00	Activity 4	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**

TIME	Session	SESSION LEADS
17:00 – 17:15	Wrap up and preparation for Day 2	**Moderators, Rapporteurs (with support from facilitators)**

Day 2:

TIME	Session	SESSION LEADS
	MODULE 3 (ONLINE)	
OPENING SESSION		
08:30 - 09:15	Welcome and recap Feedback/ summary Activity 1 Feedback/ summary Activity 2 Feedback/ summary Session 3 plenary discussion Feedback/ summary Activity 4 Other outstanding matters from Day 1	**Facilitation team, rapporteur**
SESSION 5: Migration and the Common Country Analysis		
09:15 – 10:15	Presentation Q&A; Introduction to Activity 5	**Facilitation team**
10:15 – 10:35	*BREAK*	
SESSION 6: Migration and the Cooperation Framework		

10:35 – 11:15	Presentation Q&A; Introduction to Activity 6	**Facilitation team**
	MODULE 4 (ONLINE)	
	SESSION 7 – Migration governance, monitoring and reporting	
11:15 – 11:45	Presentation Q&A; (no activity)	**Facilitation team**
	SESSION 8 – Financing	
11:45 – 12:35	Presentation Q&A; Introduction to Activity 8	
12:35 – 12:50	Preparation for offline session, closing comments from facilitators	**Facilitation team & moderators**
12:50 – 13:45	*LUNCH*	
	MODULE 3 (OFFLINE)	
13:45 – 14:00	Opening of day 2 offline session Brief reflection on online session	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
	SESSION 5: Migration and the Common Country Analysis	
14:00 – 14:40	Activity 5	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
	SESSION 6: Migration and the Cooperation Framework	

14:40 – 15:20	Activity 6	Moderators (with support from facilitators)
15:20 – 15:35	*BREAK*	
MODULE 4 (OFFLINE)		
SESSION 8 – Financing *(n.b. session 7 does not include any specific offline element)*		
15:35 – 16:20	Activity 8	Moderators (with support from facilitators)
CLOSING SESSION		
16:20 – 17:00	Wrap up and way forward Official close Evaluation	Moderators, Rapporteurs (facilitators to join)

Integrating Migration into Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks

Schedule: (Pilot) Remote Training for UNCTs

Dates: (insert)

Country: (insert country, city)

==Option 2: Four consecutive mornings, each starting with online session and moving to offline sessions after break==

1st morning:

TIME	Session	SESSION LEADS
	MODULE 1 (ONLINE)	
OPENING SESSION		
08:30 - 08:45	Arrival of participants and technical checks	**Facilitation team**
08:45 - 09:15	Opening remarks and introduction to training	**UNRC/ UNNM Chair, facilitation team**

SESSION 1: Migration governance		
09:15 – 10:20	Presentation Q&A; Introduction to Activity 1	**Facilitation team**
SESSION 2: Migration, the GCM and the 2030 Agenda		
10:20 – 11:15	Presentation Q&A; Introduction to Activity 2	**Facilitation team**
11:15 – 11:25	Preparation for offline session	**Facilitation team and moderators**
11:25 - 11:40	*BREAK*	
MODULE 1 (OFFLINE)		
OPENING SESSION		
11:40 - 11:55	Opening remarks Reflection of online session Guidance for offline session Round of introductions by participants	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
SESSION 1: Migration governance		
11:55 – 12:35	Activity 1	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
SESSION 2: Migration, the GCM and the 2030 Agenda		

TIME	Session	
12:35 – 13:20	Activity 2	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
13:20 – 13:30	*Wrap up and close*	**Moderators and rapporteur (with support from facilitators)**

2nd morning:

TIME	Session	SESSION LEADS
MODULE 2 (ONLINE)		
08:30-09:00	Welcome and recap Feedback/ summary Activity 1 Feedback/ summary Activity 2 Feedback/ summary Session 3 plenary discussion Feedback/ summary Activity 4 Other outstanding matters from Day 1	**Facilitation team, moderators and rapporteurs**
SESSION 3 – Policy coherence		
09:00 - 09:40	Presentation Q&A; (no activity)	**Facilitation team**
SESSION 4 – Partnership		
09:40 – 10:35	Presentation Q&A;	**Facilitation team**

	Introduction to Activity 4	
10:35 – 10:45	Preparation for offline session	**Facilitation team & moderators**
10:45 – 11:00	*BREAK*	
MODULE 2 (OFFLINE)		
OPENING SESSION		
11:00 – 11:15	Welcome Reflection of online session, Module 2	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
SESSION 3 – Policy coherence		
11:15 – 11:55	Plenary session with guiding questions	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
SESSION 4 – Partnership		
11:55 – 12:50	Activity 4	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
12:50 – 13:00	Wrap up and preparation for Day 3	**Moderators, Rapporteurs (with support from facilitators)**

3ʳᵈ morning:

TIME	Session	SESSION LEADS
MODULE 3 (ONLINE)		
OPENING SESSION		

Time	Activity	Responsible
08:30 - 09:00	Welcome and recap Feedback/ summary Session 3 plenary discussion Feedback/ summary Activity 4 Other outstanding matters from Day 2	**Facilitation team, moderators and rapporteurs**
SESSION 5: Migration and the Common Country Analysis		
09:00 – 10:00	Presentation Q&A; Introduction to Activity 5	**Facilitation team**
SESSION 6: Migration and the Cooperation Framework		
10:00 – 10:40	Presentation Q&A; Introduction to Activity 6	**Facilitation team**
10:40 – 10:50	Preparation for offline session	**Facilitation team & moderators**
10:50 – 11:05	*BREAK*	
MODULE 3 (OFFLINE)		
11:05 – 11:20	Opening of day 3 offline session Brief reflection of online session	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
SESSION 5: Migration and the Common Country Analysis		
11:20 – 12:00	Activity 5	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
SESSION 6: Migration and the Cooperation Framework		

TIME	Session	
12:00 – 12:40	Activity 6	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
12:40 – 13:00	Wrap up and preparation for Day 3	**Moderators, Rapporteurs (with support from facilitators)**

4th morning:

TIME	Session	SESSION LEADS
MODULE 4 (ONLINE)		
OPENING SESSION		
08:30 - 09:00	Welcome and recap Feedback/ summary Activity 5 Feedback/ summary Activity 6 Other outstanding matters from Day 3	**Facilitation team, rapporteur**
SESSION 7 – Migration governance, monitoring and reporting		
09:00 - 09:30	Presentation Q&A; (no activity)	**Facilitation team**
SESSION 8 – Financing		
09:30 – 10:15	Presentation Q&A; Introduction to Activity 8	

10:15 – 10:45	Preparation for offline session, reflection of main points from training, closing comments from facilitators	**Facilitation team & moderators**
10:45 – 11:00	*BREAK*	
**MODULE 4 (OFFLINE)**	
11:00 – 11:15	Opening of day 4 offline session Brief reflection of online session	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
SESSION 8 – Financing *(n.b. session 7 does not include any specific offline element)*		
11:15 – 12:00	Activity 8	**Moderators (with support from facilitators)**
CLOSING SESSION		
12:00 – 13:00	Wrap up and way forward Official close of training Evaluation	**Moderators, Rapporteurs (facilitators to join)**

Annex IV(a) – Microsoft Teams, overview and guidance
(to be added, with assistance from technical teams)

Annex IV(b) – Cisco Webex, overview and guidance
(to be added, with assistance from technical teams)

Annex V – Useful Websites and Online Resources

Addis Ababa Action Agenda

https://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)

https://migrationnetwork.un.org/sites/default/files/docs/gcm-n1845199.pdf

Global Compact on Refugees

https://www.unhcr.org/gcr/GCR_English.pdf

Global Forum on Migration and Development

https://www.gfmd.org/

High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CMW.aspx

New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants

https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/71/1

New Urban Agenda

http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/

Paris Agreement

https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

https://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework

Sustainable Development Goals

https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

UN Development System reform 101

https://reform.un.org/content/un-development-system-reform-101

UNICEF resources and guidance

- Migrant and displaced children: https://www.unicef.org/migrant-refugee-internally-displaced-children
- Key resources on UNICEF and the SDGs: https://www.unicef.org/sdgs/resources
- Guidance for assessing the situation of children on the move in a national context: https://www.unicef.org/documents/guidance-assessing-situation-children-move-national-context

UN Network on Migration

http://migrationnetwork.un.org/

Migration MPTF Gateway

http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MIG00

UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants 2016

https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/summit

Voluntary National Reviews

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/