INTRODUCTION

This compendium of recent policy-oriented, research or analytical outputs from Global Migration Group (GMG) members is available to Member States and other stakeholders as a resource which we hope will be useful in the continuing negotiations towards a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration.

The GMG is an inter-agency group bringing together heads of agencies to promote the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration, and to encourage the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration. The GMG is particularly concerned to improve the overall effectiveness of its members and other stakeholders in capitalizing upon the opportunities and responding to the challenges presented by international migration.

United Nations University (UNU) is pleased, as Chair of the GMG in 2017, to have compiled this Compendium which is intended to be a living document and will be updated as new outputs become available. It is available online at www.globalmigrationgroup.org

Updates from GMG members are requested to be emailed to: GMGChair@unu.edu
MEMBERS OF THE GLOBAL MIGRATION GROUP

- Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment (UNEP)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- UN Regional Commissions (ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA)
- United Nations University (UNU)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- World Bank
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
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   It provides a general overview of FAO’s work on migration and the rationale for its involvement. The two main areas of intervention for FAO are also briefly illustrated: migration and development; migration and protracted crises.

2. **Brochure**: “**Migration, agriculture and rural development: Addressing the root causes of migration and harnessing its potential for development**”
   The brochure sheds light on the developmental potential of migration for rural areas (3.2; 3.3), with a particular focus on the policies to be implemented in order to harness such potential (3.4; 3.7; 3.16; 3.18; 3.19; 3.22).

3. **Brochure**: “**Migration and Protracted Crises: Addressing the root causes and building resilient agricultural livelihoods**”
   The brochure provides useful guidelines for addressing situations of migrants and refugees in the context of crises (3.13), taking into account their specific needs (3.8), advocating for their inclusion in host societies (3.14) and for the elimination of all episodes of racism, xenophobia and discrimination towards them (3.20).

4. **Project Brief on “Youth mobility, food security and rural poverty reduction (RYM)”**: [http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6099e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6099e.pdf)
   The project brief on RYM offers a concrete example of FAO’s country-support to address the drivers of distress migration (3.2) and promote labour mobility for developmental purposes (3.4; 3.16).

   They offer a clear visual representation of the root causes of distress migration for rural youth (3.2) and of the main impacts of migration on countries of origin (3.1; 3.6).
Policy-oriented outputs

   This report, due to be published in the spring of 2017, will focus on the governance of labour migration at the national, bilateral and regional levels, and fair recruitment. It will be discussed by ILO’s tripartite constituents of governments, employers’ and workers’ organizations at the International Labour Conference in June 2017. The outcome of the discussion will identify priorities for ILO’s labour migration work going forward and also input to the consultations on the Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration and particularly the thematic session referring to decent work and labour mobility.


**Analytical research**


1. The Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) and the Migration Governance Index (MGI)  

2. Migrants in Countries In Crisis (MICIC) Guidelines
   https://micicinitiative.iom.int/

3. Migrant Smuggling Data and Research Report
   https://publications.iom.int/system/files/smuggling_report.pdf

4. Fatal Journeys (volumes I and II)
   https://publications.iom.int/system/files/fataljourneys_vol2.pdf

5. Handbook on Rights Based Approach to Programming
1. Economic Commission for Africa


2. Economic Commission for Europe


3. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean


4. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

http://www.unescap.org/resources/role-labour-migration-development-economy-russian-federation-english-russian


5. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia


http://publications.iom.int/books/2015-situation-report-international-migration
1. **Maximising the Development Impact of Remittances** on the linkages between migration, financial inclusion and remittances.


4. **Services Policy Review of Bangladesh, volume I and II** which included analyses on the links between services trade and movement of persons under the GATS, with a focus on professional services and labour exports.


5. **Summary of the Global Services Forum 2016 in UNCTAD XIV** which included analyses on the proposal on possible elements of an agreement on trade facilitation in services, with a potential impact on the movement of persons under the GATS.


It is noteworthy that sometimes our analytical and technical cooperation work is not translated into public outputs or publications. Examples of this includes support to WTO accession processes, contributions to discussions and negotiations on the African CFTA and support to LDCs in the context of the WTO waiver enabling preferential market access to services and service suppliers of LDCs. These are axis of work with a relevant component of mode 4 services trade on the temporary movement of persons under the GATS.
UNited Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Desa

1. Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 Revision


Associated Documentation:


2. International Migration Report 2015


3. Report of the 14th Coordination Meeting on International Migration


4. Integrating Migration into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development


5. International Migration Policies Report

1. **GMG Guidance Note on Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs)**

Developed in 2015-2016 by UNDP, IOM and with GMG agencies’ support, the Guidance Note on Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) is a user-friendly tool that aims at helping UN country teams and Governments to conceptualize the link between human mobility and sustainable human development. It includes an overview of applicable normative frameworks, guiding questions and examples from public policies around the world.

The Guidance Note contains detailed chapters on the link between Human Mobility and Economic Development, Social Development, Agriculture, Rural Development, Climate Change and Environment, Good Governance and Rule of Law, as well as Peace and Security.


2. **UNDP Guidance Note on Municipalities and People on the Move. Cities’ Development Policies for Successful Local Management of Migration and Displacement**

Drawing on UNDP’s long-standing experience with local development processes, on the one hand, and on migration and displacement-related programming, on the other, this Guidance Note aims to enable UNDP country offices to support cities to adopt adequate public policy interventions to increase the positive and decrease the negative impacts of human mobility. It focuses on municipality-level initiatives to:

i) Strengthen municipalities’ capacities to include human mobility in municipal development planning and to establish adequate institutions;

ii) Strengthen municipalities’ abilities to adapt to challenges caused by gradual and sudden outflow, inflow, transit and return of migrants, refugees or IDPs into municipalities;

iii) Empower individuals in host and migrant communities to work together in addressing risks and to make the impact of migration safe and humane for both communities;

iv) Harness the development potential of emigrant and diaspora populations to contribute to sustainable economic, social and ecological development of their municipalities of origin.
The Guidance Note complements existing UNDP guidance documents by offering a set of policies, programmes and institutional arrangements that enable municipal and other local governments to vigorously address migration phenomena in a tailored manner and to mainstream migration and displacement into municipal activities and development plans.

3. UNDP Programme Guidance Note: A Development Approach to Migration and Displacement

The UNDP Programme Guidance note aims at enabling UN Resident Coordinators and UNDP Resident Representatives to engage in meaningful discussions on UNDP’s work in the context of migration and displacement with Governments. It also provides UNDP Regional Hubs and Country Offices with a series of select programming options (based on good practices) that promote integrated solutions to migration and displacement, which can be tailored to the needs and priorities of different communities, countries and regions.

The Note emphasizes UNDP’s specific role as the UN’s leading development agency and sets out UNDP’s position within global, regional, and national partnerships, complementing the work of other UN and non-UN agencies by addressing migration and displacement through the sustainable development lens. Lastly, it takes stock of current resources, expertise and experiences within UNDP in terms of migration and displacement. The Guidance Note elaborates on interventions in three Areas of Work, namely (1) Developing comprehensive national policy and institutional frameworks for migration; (2) Managing migration for long-term positive development impacts at the sub-national and local level, and (3) Resilience based development solutions for migration and displacement in times of crisis, conflict and disaster.


This report was written and presented during a special session dedicated to the role of civil society in supporting cities in harnessing the potential of migration for local development at the 3rd Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development hosted by Quezon City, Philippines in 2016. The report is the culmination of three consultation processes carried out in preparation to the Forum by the JMDI together with its partners UNITAR, IOM, KNOMAD of the World Bank and the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation, in close cooperation with the civil society organization Global Coalition on Migration and Migrant Forum in Asia. These
consultations gathered and consolidated the long-standing experience, good practices, lessons learnt and expertise of 70 civil society organizations and migrants’ associations worldwide on the topic of managing migration for local development. The brings all this experience together and provides a set of policy and practical recommendations for cities and other local and regional authorities on how to manage migration for local development and outlines what services and supporting roles civil society can provide.


French:  http://www.migration4development.org/fr/resources/library/consultation-soci%C3%A9t%C3%A9-civile-mondiale-migrations-et-d%C3%A9veloppement-local


5. UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative, e-learning course: My JMDI e-Toolbox on Migration and Local Development, (2016)

This e-learning course is a free, flexible and comprehensive e-course for stakeholders working on migration and development at the local level (local and national authorities, civil society, migrants’ associations, academia, international organizations, etc.) on how to better manage migration for enhanced local development through the inclusion and empowerment of migrants and diaspora in development planning and policy-making.

The course integrates the expertise of the JMDI partner agencies and was developed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization (ITC-ILO), in close cooperation with UNDP.


This policy brief highlights the importance of connecting the impact of migration in local development with the integration of migrants in cities and the importance of framing integration as a stepping stone to realizing the development potential of migration. It was prepared as a background document for the 3rd Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development.

http://www.migration4development.org/sites/default/files/jmdi_policy_brief_migrants_integration_as_a_pre-requisite_for_development_role_of_the_cities.pdf
“Competition between communities and countries for scarce resources, especially water, is increasing, exacerbating old security dilemmas and creating new ones, while environmental refugees are reshaping the human geography of the planet, a trend that will only increase as deserts advance, forests are felled and sea levels rise.” By formulating such a strong statement during the July 2011 debate on climate change and security in the UN Security Council, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki moon underscored the urgent need to assess the implications of climate change for conflicts and environmentally induced migration.

Dubbed “ground zero” for climate change due to its extreme climatic conditions and highly vulnerable population, the Sahel has faced massive population growth, pervasive poverty, food insecurity, and chronic instability for decades. With a majority of the population directly dependent on natural resources for its livelihood, the predicted impacts of climate change for resource availability and food security in the region could be dramatic.

2. Blogs:

1/. Climate change refugees: a catastrophe of our own creation - Anote Tong (former President of Kiribati)

https://medium.com/@UNEP/climate-change-refugees-a-catastrophe-of-our-own-creation-8e45c5c96e68

2/. Every humanitarian is an environmentalist - Erik Solheim, Executive Director of UN Environment - https://medium.com/@UNEP/every-humanitarian-is-an-environmentalist

3. Webstory

   https://gmdac.iom.int/sites/default/files/Data%20Availability%20on%20International%20Migration.pdf

2. Publication on Migration, Remittances and Development In Times of Crisis
1. UNHCR 10-Point Plan in Action on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration: 2016 update

2. High Commissioner’s Dialogue on Protection Challenges: Children on the Move, Background Paper
   http://www.unhcr.org/583d8e597.pdf

3. UNHCR’s Global Initiative on Protection at Sea

4. UNHCR, the environment and climate change
   http://www.unhcr.org/540854f49.html

5. Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2014-2024
   http://www.unhcr.org/54621bf49.html
UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND – UNICEF


2. UNICEF Refugee and Migrant Children: An Agenda for Action (2016)
   https://www.unicef.org/90514_94936.html

   https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_94905.html

4. UNICEF Policy Asks: Children Uprooted – A Growing Crisis for Children

Regular updates on child-specific data regarding children on the move is provided on a regular basis at https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/childrenonthemove/uprooted/
UN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION - UNIDO

1. **Building skills and vocational training in post-crisis situations**: Liberia factsheet enclosed

2. **Increasing resilience through creativity**: online video and website of the Creative Mediterranean project: [http://www.medcreative.org/about-creativemediterranean](http://www.medcreative.org/about-creativemediterranean)

3. **Fostering Youth Employment through Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development in lagging and disenfranchised regions of Tunisia**: Mashrouhi brochure enclosed

4. **Providing women in refugee camps on the Turkish-Syrian border with textile production training**, giving them the skills required to work in modern apparel factories. Video: [http://www.unmultimedia.org/tv/unifeed/asset/1818/1818700/](http://www.unmultimedia.org/tv/unifeed/asset/1818/1818700/)

5. **Partnering with the private sector to increase industrial skills through the Learning and Knowledge Development Facility (LKDF)** example Scania partnership in Iraq. Website: [https://www.lkdfacility.org/sat-iraq/](https://www.lkdfacility.org/sat-iraq/); Video Testimony: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nb6r86mhluY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nb6r86mhluY)
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)

1. UNODC’s website on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling
   

2. Handbook on International Legal Cooperation
   
   To be launched in 2018

3. Issue Paper: “The International Legal Definition of Trafficking in Persons: Consolidation of research findings and reflection on issues raised”
   
   To be launched in 2017

4. Issue Paper: The concept of "financial or other material benefit" in the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol
   
   To be launched in spring 2017

5. Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2016)
   

   

   
UN WOMEN


3. At What Cost? Women Migrant Workers, Remittances and Development (link will be inserted)

4. Recommendations for Addressing Women’s Human Rights in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (forthcoming)

5. Promoting and Protecting Women Migrant Worker’ Labour and Human Rights Project Website
1. For extensive migration-related research and capacity building, see the Migration Network http://migration.unu.edu, a research platform across UNU entities, as well as the website of the UNU Institute on Globalization, Culture and Mobility (UNU-GCM) https://gcm.unu.edu/

2. UNU Institute on Globalization, Culture and Mobility (UNU-GCM) report:


This report explores the current and historical role of civil society in the international migration policymaking. In particular, it traces civil society activities in the migration and development policy-making space since the 1990’s, using key international agreements and convenings as landmarks in the policy landscape.

Policy briefs issued by UNU-GCM for the Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development:

https://i.unu.edu/media/gcm.unu.edu/publication/2689/UNU-GCMPolicyBriefonPracticingDiversity.pdf

UNU-GCM baseline report ‘Addressing Xenophobia: Representations of Migrants in the Media’ forthcoming 2018

3. Migration and Development Research Cluster at the United Nations University - Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT) is co-developing the second edition of the MADE Movement Report developing indicators to measure progress on civil society’s 5-year 8-point Plan of Action for the Migration and Development Civil Society Network (MADE) commissioned by the International Catholic Migration Commission (2016-2017).

4. UNU’s World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) has published extensively on how globalization of the world economic and social structure
has impacted emigration and immigration, on economic integration and migration, and on the human capital of migrants and asylees. See: https://www.wider.unu.edu/publications?query=migration

5. **UNU’s Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)** is particularly engaged in research and policy processes on environment-related migration and disaster displacement. UNU-EHS has recently published a series of reports and articles from two main projects: the IOM-led ‘Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP), which considers how migrant and non-migrant households to climate change in six case study countries; and the Pacific Climate Change and Migration (PCCM) project, which seeks to increase the protection of Pacific Islanders who are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change displacement. See more: https://ehs.unu.edu/research

UNU-EHS has also contributed to a big data project with the Flowminder company, which traces migration and displacement by the movement of mobile devices - this was, for example, tested in Haiti in 2010. This methodology contributed to an ongoing UNU-EHS project in Bangladesh called ‘Gibika’: http://collections.unu.edu/view/UNU:5959#viewMetadata

6. **UNU’s Institute on Computing and Society (UNU-CS)** is working with the ILO on the ‘Forced labour victim identification system’, which uses simple mobile technology to allow authorities to help identify potential victims of forced labour and help them seek help from relevant authorities.
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME - WFP

Food Insecurity, Land Degradation and the Distressed & Forced Migration Nexus (web link to follow)


3. **Hyperlinks to WHO regional committees:**

   Resolution EUR/RC66/R6 “Strategy and action plan for refugee and migrant health in the WHO European Region; 66th WHO Regional Committee for Europe” - [http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/319113/66rs06e_MigrantHealth_160765.pdf?ua=1](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/319113/66rs06e_MigrantHealth_160765.pdf?ua=1)

RELATED INTER-AGENCY INITIATIVES
A. UNITED NATIONS JOINT MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

JMDI Knowledge Products, Policy Briefs and Publications to date

1. **Global Civil Society Consultation on Migration and Local Development: A Synthesis Report in the context of the 3rd Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development**: This report was written and presented during a special session dedicated to the role of civil society in supporting cities in harnessing the potential of migration for local development at the 3rd Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development hosted by Quezon City, Philippines in 2016. The report is the culmination of three consultation processes carried out in preparation to the Forum by the JMDI together with its partners UNITAR, IOM, KNOMAD of the World Bank and the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation, in close cooperation with the civil society organization Global Coalition on Migration and Migrant Forum in Asia. These consultations gathered and consolidated the long-standing experience, good practices, lessons learnt and expertise of 70 civil society organizations and migrants’ associations worldwide on the topic of managing migration for local development. The brings all this experience together and provides a set of policy and practical recommendations for cities and other local and regional authorities on how to manage migration for local development and outlines what services and supporting roles civil society can provide.

2. **Local Authorities: The missing link for harnessing the potential of migration for development**: The JMDI was invited to write this policy brief for the journal « Migration Policy Practice ». The article addresses the local dimensions of migration in a bid to show why local authorities have a new-found and crucial role in managing migration and how a migration-for-development agenda can bring added value in such a way that it fosters development. It argues that local authorities are able to set migration in a new and positive light since they are not burdened, for example, by national policies and interests regarding border control, return and readmission.

3. **From Migration to Development, Lessons Drawn from the Experience of Local Authorities**: This report is an inventory of good practices and lessons that can be learned from Phase 1 (2008-2012) of the JMDI which supported more than 50 local migration and development initiatives across 16 projects. Each practice outlined is complemented with policy considerations to help local actors connect migration and development trends more effectively. The report is structured around four thematic priorities that correspond to key areas of JMDI intervention on migration and
development: the importance of remittances in developing countries, the important role
played by migrant communities, the relevance of investing in the capacities of migrants
to streamline their contribution to development and the importance of ensuring that
migrants’ rights are guaranteed at all stages of the migration process.

4. **Migration for Development: a bottom-up approach. A handbook for practitioners
and policymakers:** This handbook brings together the rich body of empirical knowledge
on best practices both from the JMDI’s global community of practice, the
Migration4Development Network, and from the organizations that have implemented
JMDI projects into a to successfully implement projects in the field of migration and
development. The handbook offers straightforward advice to put theory into practice and
aims to both support civil society organizations, local authorities and other small-scale
actors who wish to develop their own migration and development initiative. The
handbook is also targeted at policymakers who wish to learn from the experiences of
actors which have taken a bottom up approach to migration and development.

5. **White Paper on Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and
Beyond:** This paper gives a thorough analysis of what has been done thus far in terms
of mainstreaming migration into development planning at the local level and allows for a
stock-taking of functioning practices to paint a global picture of working processes,
lessons learned and policy recommendations for future mainstreaming exercises.

6. **Migration: An overlooked tool for local development:** This new blog entry discusses
the OECD report entitled “Perspectives on Global Development 2017: International
Migration in a Shifting World” to which the JMDI has contributed and presents an
overview of the shifting of economic activity to developing countries between 1995 and
2015 examining whether this shift has led to an increase in international migration
towards developing countries.

7. **“My JMDI Toolbox”:** A unique set of training materials to support cities, local and
regional actors with their migration and development efforts. The training package
covers a wide range of practical issues related to local development through 6 modules
to offer a flexible and comprehensive tool for local stakeholders on how to mainstream
migration into local development planning.

8. **E-learning course:** “JMDI e-Toolbox on Migration and Local Development” is a free,
flexible and comprehensive e-course for stakeholders working on migration and
development at the local level (local and national authorities, civil society, migrants’
associations, academia, international organizations, etc.) on how to better manage
migration for enhanced local development through the inclusion and empowerment of migrants and diaspora in development planning and policy-making. The e-course covers a wide range of practical issues connected with Local Development through 6 topical modules.

9. **E-learning course**: “Running your M&D project successfully” is an e-course on how to manage a migration for development project. It was created as a response to the special needs of M&D practitioners and on the basis of good practices and lessons learned from the programme. The e-course is a comprehensive tool on project cycle management, covering all phases from Programming to Evaluation.

10. **Migrants’ Integration as a Pre-Requisite for Development: The Role of Cities**: This policy brief highlights the importance of connecting the impact of migration in local development with the integration of migrants in cities and the importance of framing integration as a stepping stone to realizing the development potential of migration.

11. "**Mapping local authorities’ practices in the area of migration and development**": ‘Mapping local authorities’ practices in the area of migration and development’ is a report that summarises the results of a global mapping exercise of local authorities’ migration and development practices conducted by the JMDI. The study is based on the consultations and face-to-face meetings held with over 2,000 stakeholders active in the field of M&D, as well as on a thorough analysis of more than 80 M&D initiatives carried out by local authorities.

**Upcoming JMDI Knowledge Products**

1. **8 country reports**: which bring together the lessons learnt in each JMDI country and provide policy and practical recommendations on how to build on and continue the work achieved at national and local level.

2. **1 Global Synthesis Report**: a global report on the results of the JMDI programme allowing for a comparative analysis of good practices and lessons learnt across all projects.

3. **Around 25 case studies**: The JMDI has created Case Studies which are short documents that outline a good practice and how it was carried out and the main results achieved from this, together with a set of lessons learnt and recommendations for the continued success of the practice. These will soon be launched. Attached you can find some examples.
B. INTER-AGENCY COORDINATING GROUP AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (ICAT)

1. What is the difference between trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants? (Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons 2016)


2. Providing Effective Remedies for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, (Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons 2016)