



ASWAN FORUM

CHAIR'S SUMMARY

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND: MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN THE SAHEL AND SAHARA REGION

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THE ASWAN FORUM

Acting in its capacity as the Chairman of the African Union (AU) and the Champion of Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development in Africa, Egypt took the initiative to launch the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development in 2019. Owned by Africa, and supported by international and regional partners, the Forum is a high-level, multi-stakeholder platform that brings heads of states and governments, leaders from national governments, international and regional organizations, financial institutions, private sector, and civil society, together with visionaries, scholars, and prominent experts, for a context-specific, action-oriented, and forward-looking discussion on the opportunities, as well as the threats and challenges, facing the continent. It provides the first-of-its-kind platform in Africa to address the “peace-development nexus”, while championing African solutions to African problems, including through strengthening the links between policy and practice.

THE CAIRO INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION, PEACEKEEPING AND PEACEBUILDING

Founded in 1994, the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCCPA) is an Egyptian public agency; an AU Center of Excellence in training, capacity building and research; and the Arab world’s leading civilian training center on issues of peace and security. It is a major voice of the Global South on a wide range of topics, including conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), preventing radicalization and extremism leading to terrorism, combating transnational threats, women, peace and security, and climate, security and development nexus.



KEY TAKEAWAY MESSAGES

- COVID-19 is impacting not only the way **migration** is occurring both through formal and informal pathways, but also **development** in light of the socio-economic challenges facing migrants who contribute remittances to their countries of origin. **Recognizing and mapping out those interactions is the first step for an effective response to the pandemic** including how migration should be considered to mitigate the impact and future risk of the crisis, how migrants are already supporting the response to the crisis, and finally how migrants can support the **recovery** and ultimately **build back** better.
- The Sahel and Sahara region is characterized by context-specific and complex interlinkages between the drivers of migration and the growing developmental and security challenges it faces most notably: violence, armed conflict, terrorism, climate change, and more recently the COVID-19 pandemic. **The region is one of the most lagging far behind, in terms of meeting the global developmental goals and mainstreaming migration in national development planning, and any progress that has been made is seriously threatened by the current socio-economic impact of COVID-19.**
- The African Union's policy posture embraces the notion that migration and development complement each other. In light of this, the AU is championing the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and its Plan of Action, as well as, Agenda 2063, which acts as the overarching normative framework. **To advance and localize the migration-development nexus, the African Union has developed the Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA), which provides comprehensive guidelines on policy formulation and implementation, all of which helps Member States in cascading this framework on the national level.** Nevertheless, implementation challenges persist due to lack of institutional capacity, coordination and technical expertise.

- Migration is a **cross-cutting** issue that affects many different policies and areas; thus, it needs to be addressed comprehensively. This requires **coordination and cooperation**, across the different government sectors and levels of government from the **local up to the national**, and **between international organizations, non-state actors, civil society and migrants and displaced persons**, through open and continuous dialogue and adopting a **people-centered perspective**.
- **If African governments do not transcend institutional barriers and overcome siloed approaches, they will be leaving out a large part of the success factors that contribute towards harnessing migration for sustainable development.** When migration governance is understood as part of broader sustainable development and peace that intersects with planning on all levels, the positive impact of migration can be better leveraged.
- The ongoing crisis has and is likely to continue witnessing **increased negative political discourse and public perception of migration**. If left unaddressed, these will **hinder mainstreaming efforts**, policies and programs and **increase the risk of social tension and armed conflict**.
- **The effects of migration and displacement are more profound at the local level.** A key challenge is ensuring that the national-level policies and dialogue are responsive to the real needs on the ground at the local level. Therefore, there is a real need to **ensure vertical coordination and coherence** and adopt a **bottom-up participatory approach**.
- Historically **migration and environmental policies have been discussed and tackled separately**. Therefore, according to the GCM, this policy gap needs to be addressed by **fostering policy dialogue**, between various national policymakers, while mobilizing funding and resources for migration induced by environmental factors, since it is **barely included in international funding**.



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INTRODUCTION

Migration and development can be mutually reinforcing. While development is an important factor in shaping migration decisions and outcomes, safe, orderly, and regular migration in an enabling environment enhances countries' ability to achieve their developmental goals. Conversely, development deficiencies and failures, such as poverty, weak governance, and armed conflict often have a decisive impact on people's decision to move.

In this regard, the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development presents a suitable platform to assess the impact of migration on a wide range of development issues and to better understand how development impacts migration and migrants. The adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration three years later presented a unique opportunity to advance the positive relationship between migration and development.

In Africa, as is the case elsewhere, the positive or negative impacts of migration on development and peace outcomes in origin, transit, and host countries, as well as for migrants, depend largely on the national policies in place and their ability to provide an enabling environment.

Mainstreaming migration into national development policies including in post-conflict settings is therefore key to harnessing its full potential to improve overall development and peace outcomes, including accelerating progress towards achieving the SDGs and safeguarding migrants' rights. It would also allow African countries to effectively and systematically address the context-specific drivers and challenges of migration, and mitigate against its potential negative consequences.

Against this backdrop and acting in its capacity as the Secretariat of the Aswan Forum, the Cairo International Centre for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCCPA) in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), organized a virtual expert workshop titled "Leaving No One Behind: Mainstreaming Migration in National Development Policies in the Sahel and Sahara Region" on 12 August 2020.

Mindful of the context-specific nature and the **complex interlinkages between the drivers of migration, including forced displacement in the Sahel and Sahara region and the growing developmental and security challenges** the region faces most notably: violence, armed conflict, terrorism, climate change, and more

recently the COVID-19 pandemic, the workshop aimed to **take stock of the challenges** faced by Sahel and Sahara countries in mainstreaming migration in national development planning. It also presented **concrete recommendations** to strengthen the implementation of relevant migration and development international and continental frameworks and to enhance regional and international cooperation to plan and implement innovative and sustainable programs and strategies. The workshop brought together a select group of experts and practitioners with varying specialties including: mainstreaming migration in development, resilience and human

development, migration data collection and analysis, and migration, environment and climate change as well as representatives from the African Union Commission (AUC) and regional economic communities and regional mechanisms (RECs/RMs), for an informed, forward-looking and action-oriented discussion.

This Chair's summary captures the key messages and recommendations emerging from the workshop. It highlights the views on challenges and opportunities for effective migration management to achieve development outcomes in Africa and the Sahel and Sahara region, especially in light of the fast-spreading of COVID-19.



SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

COVID-19 and the Migration-Development-Security Nexus in Africa

COVID-19 is affecting development scenarios globally. The **situation in developing countries is of particular gravity**, given the significant size of persons in vulnerable situations, the informal sector and the lack of adequate social protection systems. In Africa, government revenues are estimated to drop in 2020 by US\$45 billion from the pre-COVID

forecast. With over 70% of Africans working in the informal sector, loss of employment by migrant workers, in severely affected sectors **will have cumulative effects on African economies that hugely rely on remittances.**¹

It is also estimated that COVID-19 worldwide lock-down measures will push 40 million people from Sub-Saharan Africa into poverty.

¹ Informal employment in African cities, Brookings Institute, 2018, <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2018/06/01/figures-of-the-week-informal-employment-in-african-cities/>

The impact of COVID-19 has laid bare pre-existing vulnerabilities and hit hardest those at-risk before the crisis, most notably, people on the move. As highlighted by UNSG, exclusion is the reason why people on the move are among the most vulnerable during this pandemic.² This includes migrants in irregular situations or with precarious livelihoods, victims of trafficking in persons, and forcibly displaced populations fleeing armed conflict, violence and persecution. Many of these lack an adequate standard of living, residing in densely populated refugee camps or overcrowded informal settlements in urban cities with limited access to services. The costs of exclusion are even more paramount in geographically remote areas, including in border communities, in which most forcibly displaced populations and their host communities are located.

Failure to address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, particularly, armed conflict, fragility drivers, weak presence of state institutions, and climate change are among the key factors that place people on the move at heightened risk during the pandemic. For example, in the Liptako-Gourma region straddling Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, armed groups stepped up their attacks, despite the UNSG call for a global ceasefire, causing the displacement of more than 900,000 people. This resulted in the withdrawal of public authorities and further erosion of much-needed services by affected populations. In Mali, 20% of health-care facilities have been damaged or destroyed while in Mali 14% are closed or working with limited capacity. With the added layer of COVID-19 lock-down measures to this multi-faceted crisis, the region has also witnessed an increase of people facing food insecurity from 3.7 to 7.4 million amidst scarce funding and limited humanitarian access.³

African governments and their development partners should perceive migrants and displaced populations as assets for sustainable growth and development rather than a burden. The ongoing crisis is a testament to the **increased negative political discourse and public perception of migration.** If left unaddressed, such rhetoric will continue to shape existing policies, **hinder mainstreaming interventions and increase the risk of social tension and armed conflict.** Against this backdrop, governments and development partners must tackle migration and forced displacement as **core developmental and peace and security** issues that should be included in **national and local planning.** The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRFF) is a good example in this regard. Under the umbrella of this framework, the UNHCR has jointly with many African governments, **shifted from traditional models of aid provision to interventions strengthening self-resilience and livelihoods** to recognize and leverage the capacity and agency of forcibly displaced populations in drawing up comprehensive solutions to their protracted situations and contribute to development in their host communities.

It is also integral that governments focus on adopting a **whole-of-society-approach** that is **conflict-sensitive** to address tension and distrust between migrants and local host communities in the response and recovery from the pandemic. Approaches aiming to improve social cohesion should also support trust-building between the local communities and national authorities.

In Africa and specifically, in the Sahel and Sahara region, **migration is perceived as both a means for humanitarian protection and an opportunity for economic security and development.** It is therefore of paramount importance that human mobility becomes a **choice rather than a necessity.** Violence

² Africa's Pulse: Charting the Road to Recovery, World Bank Group, 2020, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/africa-pulse>

³ A conflict without borders continues to play out in the Sahel, ICRC, 2020, <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/conflict-without-borders-continues-play-out-sahel>

alongside COVID-19 prevention measures have made it difficult for people to earn a living and obtain food, creating a need to move. Farmland and herds have been adversely affected by droughts and floods, leading to lower yields for farmers and insufficient pasture for herders' livestock. The **insecurity also makes it difficult for people to adapt by making travel unsafe, limiting their ability to find alternative livelihood avenues or other sources of fodder and water for their herds.** Resource competition is also fuelling communal tensions between farmers and herders, particularly in central Mali, south-western Mauritania, and Diffa in Niger.

Relying on reactive, short-term, securitized approaches to curb human mobility and

failure to adopt a long-term outlook on migration governance can accentuate development and peace and security threats in the Sahel and Sahara region. In the African context, where structural drivers (including natural resource competition and weak governance exacerbated by climate change and health crises), have the potential to escalate into violent armed conflict, **migration represents a safety valve for youth from falling prey to terrorist groups and becoming active parties to the armed conflict.** In the same context, securitized approaches can **undermine national ownership and risk reversing development gains and peace dividends** from regional patterns of informal mobility and short-term economic migration to neighboring countries.



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Operationalizing the Migration-Development Nexus in Africa: Challenges & Opportunities

While the African Union's policy posture, most notably, the Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MFPA), embraces the notion that migration and development complement each other, **challenges to the operationalization of the migration-development nexus persist on the regional and national levels.** The Sahel and the Sahara region is one of the most lagging far behind in terms of meeting the global migration goals, **progress in the region is hindered by the ongoing impact of COVID-19, fragile economies, violence, global**

warming, widespread terrorism, trafficking, strict border controls, and protracted displacement in camp settings, all of which leaves migrants and displaced persons in a hyper-vulnerable situation.

Acting as the overarching policy framework for migration and development, the AU-championed Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and its Plan of Action, as well as, Agenda 2063 provide policy guidance to the Member States and their RECs/RMs on managing migration and ensuring its connection to

development on the national level. In fact, one of the main priorities or aspirations of Agenda 2063 is to have a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development, which aligns with the SDGs' commitment to 'Leave No One Behind'. **Notwithstanding the above, the following gaps and challenges continue to impede putting the migration-development nexus into practice.**

Among the challenges facing the implementation of the existing normative frameworks is that migration as a thematic and policy area is relatively new at the national level. **A standardized understanding of mainstreaming migration in national planning remains limited.** Despite the reference to migration by the majority of the members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in their national development strategies, **there still is a gap between Member States' commitment and their actual technical capacity to mainstream migration in development.** **A holistic approach remains limited on how and which actors are mandated to address migration-related development and security issues.** Such issues tend to be left ungoverned by a national policy framework or specific entity, and instead handled by different ministries on an ad-hoc basis, resulting in a fragmented response. To support a systematic mainstreaming of migration into development planning, the AU has established a Technical Assistance Facility on Migration Governance (TAFMG) for the Member States and RECs/RMs. Funded by the AU, the facility is currently responsible for providing technical assistance through training and consultancy services to the Member States, upon their request, to build the foundations for effective and coherent migration management in the following areas: situation analysis, policy formulation/evaluation, establishing/strengthening national and regional coordination mechanisms for managing migration, experience

sharing through exchange visits and mainstreaming migration into national/regional development plans. The impact of this facility (currently providing technical support to Somalia and Lesotho) in the long-run on popularizing the domestication of the migration-development nexus across the continent merits further analysis.

The recent repositioning and realignment of AU institutions to enhance synergies and cohesion of efforts to meet the evolving needs of the continent presents an opportunity for the effective operationalization of the TAFMG and strengthening internal coordination to mainstream migration concerns across AU departments. This entails close cross-pillar coordination with other AU departments and synchronizing responses emerging from various related frameworks across the humanitarian-development-peace continuum, most notably from the AU Peace and Security Division (PSD), the AU Political Affairs Division (PAD), and the AU African Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) to ensure complementarity of mandates and objectives and to avoid duplication of efforts.

Recognizing that there is **no one size fits all solution is imperative to operationalize the migration-development nexus in Africa.** The process of mainstreaming migration into national policies is context-specific; accordingly, mainstreaming efforts need to be tailored to the local context of each country (in terms of needs, priorities, existing laws and policies). **The challenge lies in the ability of Member States to adapt their commitments to the 2030 Agenda with their national policies on development and migration to fit the country/community context.** Investing in research and effective data collection is key to overcome this challenge, as this will generate an in-depth understanding of migration and development dynamics, the drivers behind migration as well as complex political dynamics. It will also allow governments to learn from

experiences of other regions or countries/communities with very similar contexts.

Effective mainstreaming of migration in national development planning requires coherent, harmonized, and comparable data on migration. Currently, one of the main debates in the world of migration data is on the lack of flow data, a type of data that indicates the number of migrants who moved in and outside of a country over a given period. Member States in the region lack such data or when available, they are often incomplete, outdated, or difficult to compare from one country to another. Insufficient information on migrants' profiles, namely, their social and economic background as well as the presence of migrants in one specific area also makes it difficult to **predict migration patterns and address root causes, creating implications for long-term development planning.**

There is also a **clear need for capacity building of the national statistics offices across the region. These should be empowered by the Member States themselves**, by enabling them to access the already existing data in the country from different official entities, which may be useful to produce migration flow estimates or stock estimates.

It is important to recognize, however, regional efforts to **improve the migration data landscape throughout the continent.** The work that is done by Africa Stats, namely gathering data from the national statistical offices from across the continent is a good example of this engagement. The African Migration Observatory, recently inaugurated in Morocco, is another Africa-led pathway towards achieving this goal. The observatory aims to provide the Continent with a centralized, unified source of data on migration for further research, evidence-based policy formulation and programming and to improve the overall migration governance regime in Africa. It will also bring together other

existing initiatives on migration, most notably, the African Centre for the Study and Research on Migration in Mali, the Continental Operational Centre in Khartoum for combating irregular migration, the African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC), among others. While important steps have been taken in that direction, more should be done to improve data collection and improve its usage by policymakers.

Governments in the Sahel and Sahara region should **refrain from treating migration governance as a stand-alone policy issue**, but rather should focus on the **mainstreaming process which entails inserting migration as a parameter across different policy areas, through multi-stakeholder and multi-level mechanisms.** To do so, governments should ensure that policies and programming are sensitive and inclusive of migrants and displaced persons in need. As such, programs must aim to **safeguard the rights of migrants and forcibly displaced populations and protect them against exploitation and discrimination, including against their migratory status, through ensuring access to health, education, and justice among others. Dismantling barriers to their integration and contribution to local development is also imperative through access to infrastructure, employment, and inclusive investment.** By reducing vulnerability and strengthening resilience, through the mainstreaming process, migrants and displaced persons will be empowered to actively participate as community members and agents for development and peace in countries of origin and destination (through transferred skills, remittances, investments).

The mainstreaming process necessitates **long-term, predictable, equitable and flexible financing as well as robust responsibility-sharing mechanisms between countries of origin and destination to realize development outcomes of migration and strengthen resilience in times of crisis.** For the Sahel and Sahara region, this continues to be



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hampered, as resources in the region and beyond are recalibrated towards addressing immediate humanitarian needs arising from a tangled web of escalating crises, most notably the COVID-19 pandemic and other multi-faceted challenges including terrorism, violent armed conflict, and weak governance capacity. As the AU continues to push for financial independence and sustainability to achieve the goals set in Agenda 2030 and 2063, this might likely accelerate efforts towards better and sustainable migration management on the national and regional levels. This, however, is likely to be slowed down by the decline in government revenues due to COVID-19 lock-down measures among other challenges (for sub-Saharan Africa, World Bank projects that government revenues could decline by 12% to 16% compared to a non-COVID-19 baseline scenario).⁴

The effects of migration and displacement are more profound at the local level. A key challenge for the Member States is therefore to ensure that the national-level policies and dialogue are responsive to the real needs on the ground. Therefore, there is a real need to implement vertical coordination and coherence and adopt a bottom-up participatory approach. This should be done through engaging and consulting with local actors including host communities, governors, diaspora and migrants (including their associations) as well as civil society and the private sector, to have a better understanding of and subsequent integration of their needs and expertise into national policymaking. In turn, local, authorities also need support, knowledge transfer and capacity building.

⁴ The impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis on development finance, OECD, 2020, [https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=134_134569-xn1go1i113&title=The-impact-of-the-coronavirus-\(COVID-19\)-crisis-on-development-finance](https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=134_134569-xn1go1i113&title=The-impact-of-the-coronavirus-(COVID-19)-crisis-on-development-finance)



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Climate Change and Environmental Migration: Addressing Policy Gaps in the Sahel and Sahara

In Central and Western Africa, the environmental factors are detrimental to human mobility, development and peace and security, acting as both a push and pull factor for migration. In 2017, there were around 80 million migrant workers in Africa, most of which were low-skilled workers, who were primary attracted to natural resource-dependent sectors such as agriculture, mining and fishery. In 2019, there was an estimated 6.3 million IDPs in Western and Central Africa, 9% of which were due to sudden-onset disasters. The region is also exposed to slow onset events which include, land degradation, water scarcity, and coastal erosion. Another environmental phenomenon facing the region is urbanization. In the next decade, the region is expected to be the most impacted by urbanization, especially in the coastal areas, which contribute to around 46% of regional GDP and attract and host many inhabitants. Accordingly, policymakers should consider environmental factors when designing policies to manage migration.

Diaspora communities can contribute to resilience, including climate resilience of entire territories. The Sub-Saharan diaspora is one of the most financially dynamic diasporas in the world, providing around \$46 million of remittances in 2018. In West and Central Africa, governments must leverage them as key

actors when it comes to post-disaster recovery, and potentially diaspora can be mobilized as active agents in sustainable development based on green economy and facilitating green job creations.

Historically migration policies and environmental and migration policies have been discussed and tackled separately. While migration is considered a climate adaptation strategy, it can also worsen the effects of climate change on concerned communities. This is particularly a concern in the case of protracted crises where return and long-term resettlement are not feasible. In line with the GCM, national governments must address this policy gap by fostering policy dialogue, between various national policymakers, while dedicating funding and resources for environmental migration, since it is barely addressed in international funding.

Governments must focus on nature-based solutions that are migrant inclusive. COVID-19 presents an opportunity for governments to include more migrants in nature-based solutions such as agro-ecology, marine conservation, sustainable energy, community-based natural resources management. In this vein, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has a portfolio of projects to encourage nature-based

solutions that include migrants in several countries, such as Senegal, Gambia, and Niger. It is also working on the regional level with the

Migration Dialogue for West Africa in ECOWAS on projects that focus on knowledge production and policy work as well as livelihood solutions.



Paving the Way Forward: Recommendations for Harnessing the Potential of Migration for Sustainable Development and Peace in Africa

Migration is multidimensional and thus cannot be managed by one national policy set. Instead, governments should adopt a whole-of-government approach rather than piecemeal actions by different national entities to ensure horizontal and vertical policy coherence between migration, development and security. This means coordination and cooperation, across the different government sectors and levels from the local up to the national, and between the UN, AU, regional mechanisms, non-state actors, civil society and migrants and displaced persons, through an open and continuous dialogue utilizing a people-centered perspective. This should be done by leveraging existing coordination and consultation mechanisms in alignment with the national context and government priorities.

When migration governance is understood as part of a broader peace-development continuum that intersects with planning on

all levels, the positive impact of migration can be leveraged better. Governments, regional and international organizations should recognize that the political, developmental and migration government structures combined, largely influence the impact of migration on sustainable development and peace. Institutional barriers and siloed approaches will only result in leaving out a large part of their success factors for migration and sustainable development and peace.

Recognizing the complex interactions between migration, development and COVID-19, is a key entry point to decide on the responses formulated by governments and international organizations to address this pandemic. This entails considering how migration can contribute to mitigating the risk/impact of the pandemic, how migrants are already supporting the response, and finally how they can support a strong recovery and build back better.

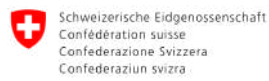
Key Documents:

- *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A Handbook for Policy-makers and Practitioners*, <https://publications.iom.int/es/books/mainstreaming-migration-development-planning-handbook-policy-makers-and-practitioners>
- *Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners in Home and Host Countries*, <https://publications.iom.int/books/developing-road-map-engaging-diasporas-development-handbook-policymakers-and-practitioners>
- *Guidelines on mainstreaming migration into local development planning*, http://migration4development.org/sites/default/files/guidelines_on_mainstreaming_migration.pdf
- *AfDB's Results Measurement Framework*, [https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/Final - RMF - Rev.2 Final .pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/Final_-_RMF_-_Rev.2_Final_.pdf)
- *AfDB Urban Resilience and Fragility Assessment Tool*, <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/african-development-bank-releases-new-tool-to-assess-resilience-and-fragility-in-countries-18476>
- *Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018 - 2030)*, https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/35956-doc-018_mppfa_summary_english_version.pdf
- *Migration and 2030 Agenda Guide for Practitioners*, <https://migrationdataportal.org/resource/migration-and-2030-agenda-guide-practitioners#:~:text=A%20new%20guide%20from%20IOM,local%20and%20national%20development%20planning>
- *IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development*, <https://publications.iom.int/books/iom-institutional-strategy-migration-and-sustainable-development#:~:text=IOM%20Institutional%20Strategy%20on%20Migration%20and%20Sustainable%20Development,=Number%20of%20Pages&text=Description%3A,policymaking%20and%20programming%20within%20IOM>
- *A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19*, https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un_framework_report_on_covid-19.pdf
- *Policy Brief: COVID-19 and People on the Move*, <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-covid-19-and-people-move>
- *Issue Brief: Why Migration Matters for; Recovering Better from COVID-19*, <http://www.migration4development.org/es/node/47413>
- *AU Agenda 2063*, https://au.int/en/Agenda2063/popular_version

Useful Initiatives:

- *Making Finance Work for Africa Partnership*, <https://www.mfw4a.org/>
- *iDiaspora Platform*, <https://idiaspora.org/en>

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