

# Guidance from the United Nations (UN) Network on Migration and considerations for program planning and design

**CWS Technical Unit**  
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## About CWS

Church World Service (CWS) is a faith-based organization transforming communities around the globe through just and sustainable responses to hunger, poverty, displacement, and disaster. Our vision is a world where all have food, voice, and a safe place to call home.

## Introduction

CWS has a long history of working alongside refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers, and through this work we have developed principles and approaches that underpin our activities (e.g., community engagement in welcome and integration, centering refugee, and migrant voices in advocacy). In recent years, governments, United Nations (UN) agencies, civil society organizations, and migrant justice networks have renewed global efforts to name common principles and practical steps to improve the safety, dignity, and human rights of migrants.

This technical note highlights recent guidance from the [UN Network on Migration](#),<sup>1</sup> which was formed in 2018 and brings together various UN agencies whose work relates to migration and the rights of migrants. This guidance is the latest piece of a global migration policy framework that also includes the [Global Compact for Migration \(GCM\)](#)<sup>2</sup> [International Migration Review Forum](#) (IMR in May 2022, which reviewed progress toward implementation of the GCM.

Whereas the GCM is a “big picture” document that seeks to strengthen intergovernmental commitments to the safety, dignity, and human rights of migrants, more recently, the UN Network has generated a guidance that provide specific examples and practical advice on how to materialize these commitments. The UN Network is now developing a set of standard indicators for the UN General Assembly to use when reviewing progress on GCM implementation.

This technical note is for learning and informational purposes, intended for CWS program teams and partners. It does not set CWS positions, rather it intends to encourage reflection on when and where this information could contribute to our program development and growth. It also intends to spur reflection by staff and partners on lessons and good practices from our own activities that should be shared more widely within CWS, and that will inform future UN Network guidance. This technical note makes a special focus on children.

<sup>1</sup>The UN Network on Migration was established in 2018, as a successor to the Global Migration Group. It includes 39 UN agencies, with an eight-member steering committee (DESA, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, and UNODC). IOM serves as its coordinator and secretariat.

<sup>2</sup>The GCM was adopted in 2018 by more than 160 UN member states and includes 23 objectives for international cooperation on safe, orderly, and regular migration. It reflects existing human rights agreements, as they relate to international migrants and cross-border migration, though does not itself constitute a binding international treaty nor mandate reporting by governments. Leading up to the IMRF, 48 member states submitted or updated voluntary reports on GCM implementation.

## Relevant UN Network Guidance

The UN Network formed [thematic workstreams](#) to engage stakeholders in a joint effort to implement the Network's [multi-year workplans](#), starting with the 2021-2022 workplan.<sup>3</sup> These workstreams include UN agencies such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Labor Organization (ILO); civil society and migrants' rights organizations; academics; and other stakeholders.

Over the last two years, several of these workstreams have produced technical notes, policy briefs, and other guidance. These include written products on safe and regular pathways, bilateral labor migration agreements, access to essential services, migrant return and reintegration, and community-based alternatives to immigration detention, among other themes. They intend to guide actions by both governments and non-governmental organizations in contributing to migrants' safety, dignity, and human rights, under the umbrella of the GCM and its objectives.

The UN's 2018 [guidance on Human Rights Protection of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations](#) also informs this global migration framework and the UN Network's activities for migrants' human rights. While there is no international legal definition of "situations of vulnerability," the guidance provides a conceptual framework of when, how, and why international migrants are at heightened risk of human rights violations.

This guidance relates to situations in which migrants fall outside the specific legal category of "refugee" and need specific human rights protection "because of the situations they left behind, the circumstances in which they travel or the conditions they face on arrival, or because of personal characteristics such as their age, gender identity, disability or health status."<sup>4</sup> It provides a framework for identifying

## Human Rights of Children in Migration

Principle 10 of the UN's human rights protection guidance calls for governments to **"guarantee the rights of all children in the context of migration and ensure that migrant children are treated as children first and foremost."** This means that **"the child's best interests should always take precedence over migration management objectives or other administrative considerations."**

<sup>3</sup>The current UN Network workplan is for 2022-2024.

<sup>4</sup>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations (Geneva: OHCHR, 2018).

when responses are particularly needed, in addition to contexts of violence, persecution, or human rights abuses that would trigger protection mandates under international refugee law. Situations of vulnerability may result from one or more of the following:

Circumstances that compel a person to leave their country of origin	Situations encountered in transit or at destinations	A person's individual characteristics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disasters, adverse effects of climate change, or environmental degradation</li> <li>• Gender inequalities</li> <li>• Separation from family</li> <li>• Extreme poverty</li> <li>• Lack of access to economic and social rights, including adequate food, healthcare, social protection, decent work, land, and/or water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of smugglers or dangerous forms of transport</li> <li>• Border closures or arbitrary rejection at borders</li> <li>• Violence by state or non-state actors</li> <li>• Inhumane detention conditions</li> <li>• Denial of access to humanitarian assistance</li> <li>• Lack of separation between access to services and immigration enforcement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical and mental health</li> <li>• Age</li> <li>• Gender</li> <li>• Sexual orientation</li> <li>• Gender identity</li> <li>• Ethnicity</li> <li>• Race</li> <li>• Religion</li> <li>• Nationality</li> <li>• Disability</li> <li>• Pregnancy</li> <li>• Maternity</li> <li>• Migration status</li> </ul>

CWS and other humanitarian actors may use these criteria to identify or prioritize humanitarian responses in migration contexts, and to advocate alongside impacted communities for protections for migrants in vulnerable situations.

## Considerations on Program Planning and Design

### Access to Information about Migration

As noted in the UN guidance on human rights in vulnerable situations, migrants have a right to information (Principle 16). The GCM provides more details in its Objective 3, which is to provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration. It calls for evidence-based information campaigns and awareness-raising activities that promote safe and regular migration, beginning in pre-decision phases when people are considering whether and how to migrate, and to where. For people who decide to migrate, these efforts can continue through the pre-departure phase and after migrants arriving in places of destination. The GCM also calls for awareness-raising activities to address the risks and dangers of human trafficking, and risks of migrating through irregular channels.

These provisions build on the UN's guidance on human rights of migrants in vulnerable

situations, which notes that migrants have a right to information and that accurate information is a critical resource for making decisions, such as migration routes, means of travel, and conditions for entry and stay. The guidance recommends that activities:

- Be developed in consultation with migrants, other affected individuals, and civil society, and community organizations in countries of origin, transit, and destination.
- Provide migrants and prospective migrants with information about their human rights and promote safe migration routes.
- Should not focus mainly or solely on preventing movement.
- Never deliberately or indirectly foster an anti-migrant environment or perpetuate negative stereotypes about migrants.

UN member states reaffirmed at the IMRF

that more action is needed to provide migrants with information on “rights and obligations during all stages of migration.” The UN Network’s [Global Guidance on Bilateral Labor Migration Agreements](#), issued in February 2022, identifies in greater detail the kinds of information that should be made available to migrants and their families:

Admissions requirements	Border crossing information	Issuance and renewal of work and residence permits
Job opportunities in migration destinations	Living and working conditions	Access to community life and community services, including health and emotional care
Financial literacy	Savings and remittances mechanisms	Useful contacts for advice and assistance in migration destinations
Rights and responsibilities under relevant laws, including labor laws	Awareness of trafficking and forced labor situations	Human rights standards that apply to all migrants, including in irregular status
Complaints mechanisms and protection mechanisms	Access to legal support and counseling, including for immigration services	Ways to maintain regular and direct contact with children and families during periods of separation

This list can serve as a template or checklist for migration information and awareness activities, in pre-decision and pre-departure phases, as well as in transit and destination. Where bilateral labor migration agreements exist, national governments are responsible for ensuring that migrants and their families have access to this information, including through partnerships with civil society and faith organizations on information and awareness activities.

Drawing on lived experience, diaspora, migrant, and returnee associations can provide valuable input to information and awareness-building activities, and offer insights regarding who may face particular risk or vulnerability in migration. The UN Network guidance also recommends working with service providers, labor and employer associations, and human rights organizations in countries of migration to identify up-to-date and accurate information.

*Examples of information and awareness activities:*

One-on-one counseling with individuals and families	Community meetings	Door-to-door campaigns
Outreach in schools	Radio, TV, and social media content	Art, drama, music, and storytelling
Migration information resource centers	Skills development and vocational training	Employment and workplace preparation
Goal-setting and adult literacy and numeracy	Cultural adjustment, stress management, and self-care	“Know before you go” pamphlets and checklists
Basic language training	Legal and emergency response options and contact information (hard copy and mobile access)	Orientation to government offices responsible for migrant preparation and protection, and support services available

## Access to Essential Services

GCM's Objective 15 calls for all migrants, regardless of their migration status, "to exercise their human rights through safe access to basic services." This GCM objective refers specifically to health, education, and vocational training.

The UN Network on Migration's [policy paper on access to essential services](#), issued in January 2022, addresses these three service areas, as well as housing and basic public services (e.g., water and sanitation). The paper identifies barriers and vulnerabilities that often limit migrants' and refugees' access to rights and services:

- Vulnerability because of personal characteristics and/or factors that compelled migration, as outlined in the UN guidance on migrants in vulnerable situations.
- Concerns from migrant community groups or service providers about, or known trends of exploitation during transit or after arrival, e.g., labor exploitation or human trafficking.
- Racism, xenophobia, and other forms of structural inequality and injustice.
- Discrimination based on migrant category or status, whether legal or in practice.
- Restrictive or punitive state practices, such as immigration raids, detention, forced returns, or border closures.
- Lack of regular migration status and/or access to regularization pathways.
- Language and cultural barriers, low income, low literacy, and unfamiliarity and/or mistrust in public sector systems.
- Lack of firewalls between service providers and immigration authorities.

These factors can be reflected in situational analyses or used in checklists when assessing service gaps and designing activities to ensure migrant and refugee access to essential services and rights. Several of the GCM's targets for Objective 15 can also serve as principles or standards for service delivery:

- Service delivery should not amount to discrimination against migrants on grounds

of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability, or other grounds.

- Cooperation between service providers and immigration authorities should not exacerbate vulnerabilities of migrants in irregular status, including through compromising safe access to essential services.
- Service delivery and information about essential services should be easily and safely accessible, culturally appropriate, migrant-inclusive, gender- and disability-responsive, and child-sensitive.

While not named in the GCM, civil society networks have emphasized the need to account for migrants in national emergency preparedness and response, including through application of IOM's [MICIC Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Disaster](#).

### Access to information by children in migration

UN guidance reminds us that children should have opportunities to express their views freely and have their views taken into consideration. Migration awareness activities should include age-appropriate information for children about their rights and any processes that will involve them. These activities should also prepare migrant parents and children for periods of separation, and help parents ensure appropriate care for dependent children during their time apart.

## Barriers that migrant children may face in accessing services include:

- Children without identify documents may not be able to easily enroll in school, or migrants with irregular status may not send their children to school because they fear being reported.
- Unaccompanied children may have difficulties meeting school registration requirements if their caregivers are not their legal guardians.
- Failure to recognize migrant children’s prior education may set back their progress in school.
- Migrant children may face xenophobia and racism in the classroom.
- School fees, costs of uniforms and materials, or other family economic pressures may contribute to migrant children dropping out of school.

*Examples of good practices in ensuring access to essential services:*

One-stop centers at which migrants can safely access multiple services and information on rights and service eligibility.	Migrant health workers and outreach volunteers who can increase access to public health systems.	Humanitarian service points that provide care and essential services to migrants who have been denied these elsewhere.
Mobile schools to reach children of migrant agricultural workers and other “hard to reach” migrant families.	Partnering with migrant and refugee groups to assess service accessibility, and to share concerns and recommendations with service providers.	Training teachers to increase their ability to serve children from diverse cultures and demonstrate value for multiculturalism in lessons and classwork.
School cultural navigators to engage migrant parents and support their involvement in children’s education.	Youth advisory boards for community services that involve migrant, refugee, and host community youth in working collaboratively with local institutions.	Engaging urban planning so that migrant and refugee communities are well-connected, mixed-use neighborhoods.

## Access to Safe and Regular Pathways

GCM Objective 5 calls on governments to increase the availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration, particularly for accessing decent work, family reunification, educational opportunities, and in response to the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations. In 2021, the UN Network released a guidance note on Regular Pathways for Admission and Stay for Migrants in Situations of Vulnerability, which addressed this objective in more detail.

This UN guidance note defines regular pathways for admission and stay as “legal, policy and/or administrative mechanisms that provide for regular travel, admission and/ or stay in the territory of a State (regardless of whether the initial entry was regular and/ or temporary).” It provides examples of mechanisms that can be applied before a person arrives at a port of entry, or once inside a country regardless of means of entry.

This guidance also notes obstacles to accessing regular pathways that migrants in situations of vulnerability often face:

<p><b>Accessibility Obstacles</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of documentation</li> <li>• Limited identification and referrals mechanisms</li> <li>• Information not available in migrants' language</li> <li>• Consular support not available or located far away</li> <li>• Lack of computer or internet connection</li> <li>• Difficulties understanding or making applications</li> <li>• Fear of approaching authorities (e.g., because of irregular status)</li> <li>• Limited access to complaints mechanisms</li> </ul>
<p><b>Affordability Obstacles</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costs for submitting applications (e.g., entry and stay permits)</li> <li>• Costs for documentation needed for application requirements</li> <li>• Documentation translation and/or authentication costs</li> <li>• Fines for persons with irregular migration status</li> <li>• Fee schedule is unclear</li> <li>• Reliance on brokers to facilitate procedures</li> <li>• Economic insecurity, particularly for migrants working informally and migrant women and LGBTQI+ migrants</li> </ul>
<p><b>Procedural Obstacles</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application process for admission and stay is unclear or poorly defined</li> <li>• Loss of employment triggers cancellation of work or residence permits</li> <li>• Window to apply for regular status is time-bound or has arbitrary cut-off date</li> <li>• Denial reasons and/or other decisions are not provided in writing</li> <li>• No access to judicial review of a negative decision</li> <li>• Limited or no access to independent legal advice</li> <li>• Limited or no access to qualified interpreters</li> <li>• Migrant applicants (particularly women) must rely on family members, sponsors, agents, or law enforcement to submit and/or follow up on their application</li> <li>• Lack of safeguards that application information will not be shared with immigration enforcement, especially for denied applications</li> </ul>

These kinds of obstacles can be reflected in situational analyses or used in checklists when assessing gaps and designing activities to ensure access to regularization by migrants in vulnerable situations. They can also inform discussion with migrant community organizations and their allies (e.g., faith community groups, human rights advocates) in identifying potential advocacy priorities and targets, to improve access to safe and regular migration, including

## **Human rights and humanitarian grounds for admission and stay for migrant children include:**

- Children whose best interests would be served through local integration with a secure migration status.
- Children and young people who have lived in the country of residence since childhood, and whose migration status would become irregular upon turning 18 years old.

establishing new regular pathways. This is relevant in contexts where CWS provides services to migrants in vulnerable situations, and/or where our partner communities demand improved access to safe and regular migration options.

*Examples of activities to improve access to safe and regular pathways:*

Workshops and participatory research with migrant community groups to identify gaps and desirable options for regular pathways.	Evidence-based advocacy that reflects migration program experiences and positions migrant communities to use their voice.	Connecting community partners with national or regional networks that are advocating for new, expanded, or improved regular pathways.
Increase capacity of journalists and social media to report accurately on migration and regular pathways.	Strengthen relationships with country offices of relevant international organizations (e.g., IOM, ILO, UNHCR) and relevant national and local government authorities.	Identify labor market needs across various skill levels and monitor recruitment to ensure it reflects international human rights standards.
Advocate for eliminating recruitment fees and for migrants to enjoy the same labor rights as all workers.	Advocate for extending humanitarian visas to migrants in or traveling through vulnerable situations, and/or for providing these visas to people while in countries of origin.	Advocate for temporary protected status, and/or for waiving visa fees and requirements, for persons compelled to migrate because of disasters or adverse climate change impacts.

## Applying Best Interests of the child in returns decisions

Children should not be returned to a country where there is “a real risk of irreparable harm to the child,” including from food insecurity or insufficient health services. If return is determined to be in the best interests of the child, the child should be part of a process to develop an individualized reintegration plan.

## Migrant Return and Reintegration

GCM Objective 21 calls for cooperation in facilitating safe and dignified return migration and sustainable reintegration. In December 2021, the UN Network on Migration issued a [checklist](#) and [mapping of good practices](#) and gaps to serve as a guide for governments, civil society, and other stakeholders in implementing this objective.

These build on an earlier UN Network [position](#) paper, which offers a definition of returns that encompasses both voluntary and forced movement: “[Return] includes, inter alia, independent departure, assisted, voluntary or spontaneous return, deportation, expulsion, removal, extradition, pushback, handover, transfer or any other return arrangement.”<sup>5</sup> In situations where migrants are compelled to return – such as deportation, or even forms of assisted return in the face of detention or other threats – there is greater potential for situations of vulnerability that would require

humanitarian responses.<sup>6</sup>

The UN Network’s checklist reiterates that migrants have a human right to a safe and dignified physical departure from countries of migration. CWS can use checklist items for protection monitoring in return contexts and/or for identifying situations of vulnerability that will require assistance to migrants upon return to places of origin.<sup>7</sup> These include:

Migrants are informed of their rights in return processes, including in departure and readmission.	Migrants are not returned to remote border areas or other inaccessible locations.	Migrants have basic needs (e.g., food, water, clothing, transport) provided for during return.
Migrants are not subject to violence or physical force and/or restraints.	Migrants are not forcefully returned without a valid travel document or if there is any dispute about their nationality.	Alternatives to return are offered to migrants who are not medically fit to travel.
Removals do not involve arrest in the middle of the night.	Removals do not involve actions at or near schools, health facilities, shelters, or religious institutions.	If migrants return voluntarily, their country of origin ensures safe reception and readmission.
Migrants can pursue legal remedy for any rights violations against them during returns.	Uphold treatment in accordance with the best interests of the child. A relative, legal guardian or child protection official. escorts unaccompanied or separated children throughout the physical return process.	Family members are not separated during returns.

Activities to facilitate dignified return and sustainable reintegration can begin in places of migration and continue through the returns process. The UN Network’s Guidance on Bilateral Labor Migration identifies areas for coordination between places of origin and destination to support reintegration to labor markets:

- Recognition of learning achieved while in migration (e.g., formal education, vocational training, or skills certification)
- Employment services and related training
- Entrepreneurship support and access to working capital
- Financial literacy and planning for use of savings and/or remittances
- Emotional care and psychosocial support to prepare for family reunification
- Identifying and responding to any protection needs, including from gender-based violence
- Addressing costs of travel for migrants returning from emergency or crisis situations

Post-return and reintegration considerations in the UN Network’s checklist include:

- Post-return orientation and access to information (i.e., on rights and services in reintegration)
- Cash assistance when needed to ensure access to basic needs and onwards travel
- Individual assessment and support in developing reintegration plans that reflect specific social, economic, and psychosocial needs

<sup>5</sup>The position paper notes that this definition does not include voluntary repatriation of refugees, which is a “practically and legally distinct” process.

<sup>6</sup>See UN Network [Checklist for safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration](#), p. 13-14.

<sup>7</sup>See UN Network [Checklist for safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration](#), sections B1-B5, p. 24-26.

- Access to health services, adequate food, water and sanitation, and housing
- Individualized support in accessing labor markets and decent work opportunities
- Specific initiatives to support decent work opportunities for returning women, young people, persons with disabilities, and other returning migrants in vulnerable situations
- Emotional care and psychosocial support for trauma experienced in migration and/or return
- Protection against stigma, discrimination, and violence
- Community mobilization, peer support, and participatory development planning in locations with high levels of migrant returns

## Post-return and reintegration considerations for children:

- Teachers and school administrators should recognize and address the stigma that return migrant children may face.
- Returning children should have access to civil registration, health care, education, and other social protections.
- Community- and family-based care for unaccompanied and separated returning children, when family reunification is not possible or not in their best interests.
- Additional protections for unaccompanied and separated children, including the appointment of a competent and independent guardian to accompany children after returning and during their reintegration.

*Examples of activities to facilitate safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration:*

Information firewalls in school and health care settings, so that migration status is not shared with law enforcement or puts migrants at risk of detention and/or deportation.	Family-centered case management to facilitate returnees' social and legal protections, decent work opportunities, family reunification, and community integration.	Radio campaigns dispel myths and misinformation about returned migrants, and combat stigma, and promote social cohesion in places with high levels of return.
Advocate for migrant workers' social security rights and benefits to be paid and transferred to them after returning to countries of origin.	Rural employment promotion centers that offer labor and business market orientations and subject matter expert support services to returning migrant youth.	Skills registration database that links returned migrant workers with work and business opportunities, and assists them to gain certification of technical skills gained while in migration.

## Global Migration Funding Mechanism: MPTF

The Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) was established in 2019 as a mechanism for financing activities to realize GCM objectives. Migration MPTF funding goes through a lead UN agency that administers its projects and disburses funds to partners (e.g., national government agencies, municipal governments, civil society, or other stakeholders). The Migration MPTF project pipeline indicates that implementation is proposed through national and sub-national government agencies working with UN partners, although civil society, faith groups, and other stakeholders can engage the project design process and seek inclusion as implementing partners.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup>For example, an MPTF project for refugee and migrant integration in Chile includes faith-based organizations and labor associations among implementing partners.

## Appendix 1: Profiles of selected agencies that are members of the UN Network on Migration

Agency	<u>Workstream</u> co-leadership	How migration relates to agency mandate
DESA – United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	GCM Indicators	As the “UN’s thinktank,” DESA generates and maintains data and statistics on migration, including an annual International Migration report. It serves as secretariat for the Sustainable Development Goals, which includes target 10.7 on safe, orderly, and responsible migration and human mobility.
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		<a href="#">FAO’s policy</a> work encourages countries to address adverse drivers of migration through partnerships and capacity development. To enhance the benefits of migration, FAO encourages countries to offer migrants investment opportunities, such as through facilitating agri-business development.
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development	Diaspora and Remittances	<a href="#">IFAD</a> , through its multi-donor <a href="#">Financing Facility for Remittances (FFR)</a> , works to increase the impact of remittances for development by enhancing competition, reaching rural areas, empowering migrants and their families through financial education and inclusion, and encouraging migrants’ investment and entrepreneurship.
ILO - International Labor Organization	Socio-economic Integration Bilateral Labor Migration Climate, GCM and Paris Agreement	<a href="#">ILO’s program and policy work</a> includes support to socio-economic reintegration, fair labor recruitment, better protection of migrant workers’ rights, reducing abuse and exploitation in recruitment, and increasing the contribution of labor migration to development.
IOM - International Organization for Migration	GCM Indicators Migrants in Distress Smuggling and Trafficking GCM Implementation Bilateral Labor Migration Return and Reintegration Climate, GCM and Paris Agreement Gender Discrimination Diaspora and Remittances	IOM supports the orderly and humane management of migration and international cooperation on migration issues, and provides humanitarian assistance to migrants and displaced persons in need. <a href="#">IOM operates in four broad areas of migration management</a> : migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, and addressing forced migration.
OHCHR – United Nations Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights	GCM Implementation Regular Pathways	<a href="#">OHCHR</a> works to promote, protect, and fulfill the human rights of all migrants, regardless of status, with a particular focus on <a href="#">migrants in vulnerable situations and at most risk of human rights violations</a> . OHCHR promotes a human rights-based approach to migration that places the migrant at the center of migration policies and governance, including through its <a href="#">recommended principles and guidelines on human rights at international borders</a> .

Agency	<u>Workstream</u> co-leadership	How migration relates to agency mandate
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	Socio-economic Integration GCM Implementation Xenophobia and Racism Diaspora and Remittances	<a href="#">UNDP</a> addresses the adverse drivers of irregular migration and forced displacement; strengthens the resilience of migrants, forcibly displaced people, and host communities by promoting socio-economic integration and social cohesion; and expands the development benefits of human mobility in countries and areas of origin, transit, and destination.
UNFCCC – United Nations Climate Change	Climate, GCM and Paris Agreement	Through its <a href="#">Task Force on Displacement</a> (established under the <a href="#">Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage</a> ), UNFCCC develops recommendations and partnerships to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change. <a href="#">UNFCCC</a> also synthesizes data and research on internal and cross-border migration, displacement, and other forms of human mobility related to climate change impacts.
UN-Habitat – United Nations Human Settlements Program	Climate, GCM and Paris Agreement	<a href="#">UN-Habitat</a> works with other UN agencies to support national and local government authorities in better managing integration of migrants, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in urban areas and human settlements. This includes policy development, legislation and governance, and urban planning and finance, as well as concrete implementation of projects for localizing the New Urban Agenda and achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11.
UNHCR - UN Refugee Agency	Migrants in Distress Alternatives to Detention	<a href="#">UNHCR</a> engages with migration issues that affect refugees and other persons under its mandate, including asylum seekers and IDPs. Its policy work seeks migration management to reflect protection concerns and specific legal rights of refugees and other people under its mandate, and to ensure human rights for all persons on the move, regardless of status.
UNICEF - United Nations Children’s Fund	Alternatives to Detention Return and Reintegration Gender discrimination	<a href="#">UNICEF</a> supports national and local governments to put in place laws, policies, systems, and services that reflect the specific needs of migrant and displaced children. This includes policy activities through the UN Network to bring to life UNICEF’s six-point <a href="#">Agenda for Action for Uprooted Children</a> .
UNODC – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Smuggling and Trafficking	UNODC works to eradicate <a href="#">human trafficking and migrant smuggling</a> , and to strengthen safeguards associated with these crimes and protections for persons who survive abuse, exploitation or other harms from trafficking or smuggling.
UN Women	Gender Discrimination	<a href="#">UN Women</a> advocates for safe migration for women globally and in many countries where women face risks in migrationmigrant domestic workers’ human rights, and advocates for employment policies that improve labor market conditions and advance decent work for women, including domestic workers.

Agency	<u>Workstream</u> co-leadership	How migration relates to agency mandate
WHO - World Health Organization	Public Health Emergencies	WHO's <a href="#">Global Health and Migration Program</a> 's core functions include providing global leadership, coordination and advocacy on health and migration; setting norms and standards to support decision making; strengthening health information systems and promoting tools and strategies; and providing specialized capacity-building to public health challenges associated with human mobility.
World Bank	Public Health Emergencies	The <a href="#">World Bank</a> provides <a href="#">financial products</a> , including project loans and financing to state institutions, and technical support to governments. It monitors trends in global flows of migration and remittances, and SGD indicators for reducing costs of remittances and labor recruitment. The Bank develops partnerships to mobilize diaspora investments for development (e.g., via diaspora bonds) or leveraging remittances for financial inclusion. It hosts <a href="#">KNOMAD</a> , a global migration knowledge platform that generates products for use by policymakers in sending, receiving and transit countries.

# CWS Technical Program Briefs

Provide a description of global standards and/or best practices related to a particular technical area and establish minimal technical guidance that CWS should consider when designing, implementing, or monitoring a program related to that area.

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