



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Promoting development approaches to migration and displacement.

- **key root causes that are driving the increased levels of migration and displacement relate to:**
 - Insufficient development gains;
 - protracted conflicts and violent extremism;
 - governance challenges;
 - effects of climate change;
- UNDP's mandate and work includes ***tackling poverty, improving governance and conflict prevention, disaster risk reduction and climate resilience***, directly addresses these root causes;
- Long term development solutions to slow down the numbers of forced migrants and displaced people;



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- UNDP focuses on **three broad areas of work as its global offer:**
 - Developing comprehensive national policy and institutional frameworks for migration;
 - Managing migration for long-term positive development impacts at the sub-national and local level;
 - **Resilience-based development solutions for migration and displacement in times of crisis, conflict and disaster;**
- **five specific focus areas:**
 - strengthening the evidence base through (joint) assessments and analysis;
 - **analyzing and addressing the root causes of displacement and drivers of migration;**
 - supporting Government partners with national and local strategy, policy and institutional development;
 - supporting host communities and local integration; and
 - enabling voluntary return and community based reintegration.



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- To assist policymakers to **understand and address the underlying processes that shape vulnerability and options** for dealing with extreme weather, shifting seasons and slow-onset climate events;
- Three broad categories of action:
 - Temporary migration, often within country, in response to a temporary environmental stressor, e.g. extreme weather event or climate-related disaster like drought, flooding or heat wave.
 - Longer-term, sometimes permanent, migration due to recurrent events (e.g. consecutive years of drought and/or flooding), creeping environmental change and/or permanent environmental degradation; and
 - Migration as an adaptation strategy to take advantage of perceived better conditions in another location.