



Concrete Policies, Practices, and Partnerships to Promote Implementation of the Global Compacts for Migrants and Refugees

The time is ripe—and solutions and partnerships are ready—to see the two new Global Compacts make a concrete difference that all can appreciate: states and communities *together with* refugees and migrants.

We say this with great confidence after our NGO Committee on Migration* has met with more than fifty (50) governments in each region of the world to discuss what is needed to take this important work forward.

As Member States are on the verge of adopting the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration* and the *Global Compact on Refugees*, we believe the time is ripe to circulate *a compendium of good policies and practices* that relate directly to Compact goals and *that Member States, Civil Society and other actors have already implemented with shared interest, effort and commitment*.

To launch the compendium, attached are forty (40) policies and practices that serve to achieve goals in both Compacts -- goals widely shared by Civil Society that are priorities of our NGO Committee, namely protection and assistance for migrants in situations of vulnerability across the migration cycle, particularly women and children, those forced to migrate due to climate change and environmental degradation, and those encountering xenophobia and lack of access to services in countries of transit and destination.

The attached templates for these priority areas include related policies and practices and specify where each one connects to the *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*, the *New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants (NYD)*, the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)*, and the *Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)*.

In our experience, policies and practices which involve **partnerships and collaboration among stakeholders, especially with Member States and Civil Society at local and national levels, are most effective, sustainable, and politically feasible.**

Our Committee hopes this compendium of practices, policies and partnerships will encourage and inspire Member States, the UN system, Civil Society, and all stakeholders to effectively implement actionable, human rights-based Global Compacts and motivate the development, application and sharing of new policies and practices to save lives and be of direct benefit to migrants, refugees and societies in the years ahead.

We reiterate our unwavering commitment to continue to collaborate with Member States, the UN system and the international community to build upon the monumental strides envisioned by the SDGs, the NYD, and the two new Global Compacts. We offer our partnership in the critical endeavor to effectively implement, follow-up and review progress made in relation to both Compacts.

*The mission of the NGO Committee on Migration is to advocate on behalf of the human rights of migrants in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Together with the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) and the International Council of Voluntary Associations (ICVA), the NGO Committee on Migration is one of the three conveners of the global Civil Society Action Committee, which galvanizes civil society thinking, strategies and advocacy worldwide to achieve commitments of the 2016 UN High Level Summit for Refugees and Migrants through the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees.

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Migrants and Refugees in Situations of Vulnerability: Good Policies and Practices

Policy/Practice #1: Humanitarian Corridors

Brief Description:	A public-private partnership creating paths for refugees and vulnerable migrants (i.e. women and children; victims of persecution, torture or violence; the elderly; people with disabilities), to be given visas to safely and legally travel to, enter and be assisted to settle, work and integrate in the country of destination. Paths are an alternative to long and usually fruitless waits for formal resettlement processes or to engagement in risky, often deadly migration journeys outside of the law.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://www.icmc.net/newsroom/news-and-statements/humanitarian-corridors-are-helping-change-how-europeans-see-refugees-sro.sussex.ac.uk/72424/1/Policy%20briefing%20-%20Humanitarian%20corridors.pdf : University of Sussex Research Online, 2017. https://www.icmc.net/newsroom/news-and-statements/humanitarian-corridors-are-helping-change-how-europeans-see-refugees-the-International-Catholic-Migration-Commission-(ICMC),-2017.-sro.sussex.ac.uk/72424/1/Policy%20briefing%20-%20Humanitarian%20corridors.pdf : University of Sussex Research Online, 2017. https://www.santegidio.org/pageID/30112/langID/en/Humanitarian-Corridors.html http://sro.sussex.ac.uk/72424/1/Policy%20briefing%20-%20Humanitarian%20corridors.pdf						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2015 to present: Italy, then Belgium, France and Ecuador	Church organizations; community-based groups; local and national governments; volunteers	Refugees and vulnerable migrants who are not refugees; church organizations and community-based groups; local and national governments through the infusion of resources and the cooperation and competence of respected actors	Safe, orderly and regular way to move, to arrive, to be received and to integrate into a community; visas, housing, access to health care, education and job counseling, asylum processes where appropriate, and language, cultural orientation and other integration services	Goals 8, 10, 11, 1, 4, 16, 17	Paragraphs 41; 57; 8 (e)	Objective 5, Objective 8, Objective 9, Objective 10, Objective 11	Paragraph 94

Policy/Practice #2: The Praesidium Project

Brief Description:	A multi-actor, multi-focus program of rescue, needs-first assistance and rights-based protection of the range of vulnerable migrants traveling on boats from Africa, the Middle East, and West and South Asia across the Mediterranean and arriving in distress, mainly on Lampedusa Island and at other Mediterranean border points. The project targeted migrants in situations of high vulnerability, traveling under very dangerous conditions.						
Link(s) to resources/outcome reports:	Mayday! Strengthening responses https://www.savethechildren.net/article/i-just-want-be-human https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/node/6893/pdf/6893.pdf						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2006 to 2015 (and then extended beyond 2015): Italy, and then similar efforts of varying scale on sea and also land borders elsewhere, including proposals to build stand-by, mobile rapid response units. However, at many points of arrival, implementation has been inconsistently funded and/or restricted by national authorities.	Italian government Italian Coast Guard Italian Red Cross UNHCR IOM Save the Children Police Local governments	Refugees, trafficked persons, and other migrants in situations of vulnerability (including women and children in distress); national and local governments through the infusion of resources and the cooperation and competence of respected actors	Life-saving assistance and protection, access to shelter and basic emergency services	Goals 16, 17	Paragraphs 26; 28; 8 (i)	Objective 15, Objective 8, Objective 9, Objective 10, Objective 11	Paragraphs 33, 42

Policy/Practice #3: MERCOSUR Residence Agreement

Brief Description:	MERCOSUR (the Spanish acronym for the “Southern Common Market”) Residence Agreement is a multi-national, multi-stakeholder policy primarily aiming to resolve the issue of intraregional irregular migration; it creates paths for safe and regular migration, through its regularization provisions for unauthorized regional migrants. Through the treaty that was signed in 2002, migrants are also provided a number of rights - including the right to equal working conditions; family reunification; and access to education. While not consistently implemented by all signatories, this regional program is a good practice, establishing a legal framework for regional intergovernmental coordination of labor migration and providing increased protections for migrants in vulnerable situations.						
Link(s) to resources,	https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/free-movement-south-america-emergence-alternative-model						

outcome reports, etc.: https://popups.uliege.be/1374-3864/index.php?id=1660							
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2002 Treaty signed South America: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguai, Uruguay (initial group), then expanded to Bolivia, Venezuela (suspended 2016) and Associate Member States, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Guayana and Surinami	National governments of South America	People of South America; local and national governments, local and national economies	Nationals of signatory states with temporary permits can live in another country in the bloc for up to two years with option to apply for permanent residence before expiration. Work permits issued with required identification entitles these nationals to equal rights and civil, social, cultural and economic freedoms. Family reunion. Birth registration and nationality for children born in host country	Goals 1, 4, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17	Paragraph 8 (o)	Objective 6, Objective 18, Objective 19, Objective 20, Objective 23	Paragraph 71
Policy/Practice #4: Host Spot							
Brief Description:	Host Spot was a project promoted by 10 nongovernmental organizations from 9 countries and funded by the European Commission to spread a culture of understanding and promote human rights. Youths from 9 countries volunteered at welcoming centers in Jordan. They experienced face-to-face encounters with refugees and what they experienced each day.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	HostSpot						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2016-2017; Bad Urach, Germany and Jordan	EU/Erasmus funding; New Humanity; Five EU and Middle East countries/youth from these countries.	The young people acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to produce documentaries that tell the real-life stories of the refugees and promote freedom of expression. Short commercial-like television or radio spots were produced.	The young people acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to produce documentaries that tell the real-life stories of the refugees and promote freedom of expression. Short commercial-like television or radio spots were produced to become part of major television and radio programming and the production of a major video. The films convey the personal stories and daily life of refugees who are fleeing the Syrian and Iraqi conflict in the camps in Jordan, providing the public with more information for understanding the refugees and for informing their conscience. The project has helped to create links and build bridges among the youth's associations on topics like the pursuit of peace, through dialogue among cultures, formation on today's issues, and information seminars on the mechanisms that rule the media and communication worlds on migration matters. An experience that has seen the young protagonists review and summarize the activities already undertaken and decide together how to continue this collaboration among the associations, how to develop projects and put together new synergies in spreading a culture of peace, primarily through training on present issues.	Goal 16	Paragraphs 8 (o); 13-15	Objective 17	Paragraph 84
Policy/Practice #5: Caravana de Madres de Migrantes Desaparecidos (Caravan of Mothers of Missing Migrants)							

Brief Description:	The Caravan of Mothers of Missing Migrants became a global movement and in 2018, 9 countries came together, working with local governments and international agencies to identify missing migrants, provide support and increase safety for migrants traveling from Latin America towards the United States. The movement joined IOM's Missing Migrants Project, while maintaining its own mission and identity that was developed since its founding in 2005.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://movimientomigrantemesoamericano.org/category/comunicados/ https://sinlasfamiliasno.org/ https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/11/1025051						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2005 to present: October-November each year; the mothers/families of missing migrants are coming together at an assigned location in Mexico.	Civil society, governmental offices and local authorities, international organizations, regional representatives, hospitals, local prisons and public offices; faith-based organizations and NGOs	Women - family members of missing migrants; local communities; agencies working on family reunification and missing migrants	Community of support; information; visibility; international recognition and voice.	Goals 16, 17, 5	Paragraph 8 (i)	Objective 8, Objective 9, Objective 10, Objective 11; Objective 16, Objective 17, Objective 7	Paragraph 84
Policy/Practice #6: Start with Hope							
Brief Description:	Through it's Start with Hope program, MercyFirst, a sponsored ministry of the Sisters of Mercy and a not-for-profit human service agency, provides trauma-informed services to highly vulnerable unaccompanied minors from Central America who have crossed the southern border of the USA while working to reunite them with their families. The program provides children with shelter, food, health services, clinical services, education, recreation, and other services.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	Mercy First https://www.newsday.com/long-island/mercyfirst-migrant-children-separation-1.20078035						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2014 to present: Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State, USA	MercyFirst/Sisters of Mercy, US Office of Refugee Resettlement, New York State Office of Mental Health (OMH), NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)	Children and teenagers (girls and boys) and their families; local communities; other agencies working with migrant youth	Full-day school program Monday through Friday with instruction that includes English as a new language, math, science, social studies and physical education; family support services; youth development services; medical exams at on-site Health Office to ensure children have appropriate vaccinations; mental health services including art therapy, support from a caseworker and a clinician; access to recreation through sports and other activities;cultural enrichment; and education about legal rights. The staff administering these services are bilingual and they receive training before they begin working with children on critical topics, including but not limited to, child development, separation and loss, the impact of trauma, CPR, First Aid, and human trafficking. Staff training is ongoing throughout their tenure.	Goals 3.8; 4.2, 4.4, 4.5; 10.2, 10.7; 16.2, 16.6; 17	Paragraphs 26; 29; 32, 33, 39; 41; 56, 57, 59; 81, 82	Objective 7, para 23(f); Objective 13, para 29(a, h); Objective 15, para 31(b, e, f); Objective 16, para 32 (a, b, c, f, g, h, i)	Paragraphs 34, 44, 41, 60, 68
Policy/Practice #7: Immigration Accompaniment Program							
Brief Description:	A ministry of Judson Memorial Church in partnership with the New Sanctuary Coalition of New York City, the Immigration Accompaniment Program is a community-based, multi-stakeholder initiative in New York City (part of a wider national effort) that helps support vulnerable immigrant families as they try to address barriers and navigate an unknown and challenging legal system in order to secure basic rights for themselves. The program focuses on three main contributors to creating safe spaces for immigrants - (1) providing a support structure throughout immigration processes; (2) keeping family members informed; (3) holding legal officials accountable for due process and accurate information. The program pairs immigrants in final removal proceedings with volunteers who accompany them to their required, periodic check-in appointments with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP).						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://newsanctuarynyc.wordpress.com/accompaniment/ http://www.gsadvocacy.org/immigration--refugees.html http://www.gsadvocacy.org/uploads/5/5/6/0/55602515/migrationpaper.pdf						

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
Several accompaniments daily to at least two federal locations in New York City, USA	Migrants, US citizen volunteers, not-for-profit organizational leadership, collaboration with churches, faith groups and not-for-profit organizations.	Migrant women, men, children and families; local communities.	Support communities for advocates/communities supporting migrants; information and legal support for migrants throughout the immigration processes	Goals 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17	Paragraph 8 (i)	Objective 7, Objective 12, Objective 15, Objective 13, Objective 17	Paragraphs 33, 42
Policy/Practice #8: Red Jesuita con Migrantes Centroamérica y Norteamérica (Jesuit Migration Network of Central and North America)							
Brief Description:	A broad network of lawyers and defenders of migrants and displaced persons of Central America and North America who refer and work on cases that require collaboration between two or more countries (asylum applications, procedures for access of rights in destination country, etc.).						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/NIC/INT_CMW_NGO_NIC_24951_S.pdf						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2002 -present: Central America, Mexico, the United States and Canada	Human rights organizations; University law clinics, social services and religious communities	Displaced migrants, migrants in transit, family and relatives of migrants who have disappeared	Legal services; governmental paperwork; family identification services	Goals 10, 16, 17	Paragraph 8 (i)	Objective 7, Objective 12, Objective 17	Paragraphs 33, 42
Policy/Practice #9: Domus Nostra Unity							
Brief Description:	Residential reception of women or mothers with children, made vulnerable by family conflicts, parental difficulties, domestic violence, first and second generation migration, migration for political asylum and trafficking for sexual purposes						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	Domus Nostra						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
1962-present: Veneto Region/Treviso/Italy	Social services of the territory of origin of the hosted women in network with other realities of the ecclesial and private social world; N.A.Ve. Project: Anti-trafficking network of the Veneto Region; Prefecture of Treviso; University: activation of internships	Single women or mothers with children from different backgrounds, religions, ages and cultures; Sisters/lay people experiencing interdependence in the Mission of Justice and Reconciliation; volunteers and partners in the Mission involved in activities with migrant women	1. First Assistance: basic reception, response to basic needs, reception and recovery of the pain of trauma experienced through: food and lodging, health care, educational support, psychological support in network with local services 2. Empowerment: social reintegration, accompaniment to the environment and training to live together in potentially destructive contexts, full of complexity and requiring the simultaneous development of resilience and solidarity, support for parenting, learning the Italian language, orientation to the territory, proposals for workshops, work orientation 3. Network Work: building of partnerships in the territory for consolidating a support network for women and the system	Goals 5, 10, 15, 17	Paragraphs 29; 31; 8 (l, k)	Objective 7, Objective 8, Objective 9, Objective 10	Paragraphs 59-60, 84
Policy/Practice #10: Symbol of Hope/Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus-Development And Social Service Commission (EECMY-DASSC)							
Brief Description:	The EECMY-DASSC has included the critical issue of migration in its five year strategic plan primarily to contribute to reduction of illegal migration and human trafficking. This program is a livelihood development program for poor communities that is focused on reducing the need for persons in vulnerable situations to migrate.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	http://eecmydassc.org/eecmydassc/the-strategic-shift-and-new-directions/						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR

Since 2017 in Ethiopia; being implemented in Nigeria	EECMY-DASSC; other faith-based organizations; NGOs; INGOs; and UN agencies	Youth (girls and boys) who are most vulnerable to illegal migration and human trafficking	Household asset building; social (re) integration	Goals 1, 4, 5, 8, 10	Paragraph 8 (k, m)	Objective 7, Objective 10, Objective 16, Objective 17, Objective 18	Paragraphs 33, 42, 59-60
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Migrant and Refugee Children: Good Policies and Practices

Policy/Practice #1: Birth registration: Integration with national services - Sudan

Brief Description: In Sudan, the Ministry of Health, in partnership with the World Health Organization, UNICEF, Plan International, integrated birth registration within vaccination campaigns. This enabled to reach children born into conflict-affected areas, remote communities, and situation of internal displacement, significantly increasing the rates of birth registration among children at risk.

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: <https://plan-international.org/publications/birth-registration-emergencies>

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2005 Sudan	Sudanese Ministry of Health, Plan Sudan, UNICEF	In Sudan, internally displaced people, refugees, asylum seekers, persons at risk of statelessness, and civil registrars, trained to join the Minister of Health vaccinators in order to accompany them during the visits to communities in high-risk areas.	Birth registration improves data collection facilitating the planning and delivery of public services policies and programs; children are less at risk of exploitation, promoting their access to school and basic services, facilitating family reunification. Birth certificates are issued by civil registrars in 285 centers and 1,024 mobile registration units across Sudan.	Goals 16.9; 3.2	Paragraphs 25; 29; 32; 40; Appendix I, CRRF, paragraph 5 (f)	Objective 4 (e) Objective 7 (h, i)	Paragraphs 82, 83

Policy/Practice #2: Mobile birth registration - Tanzania

Brief Description: A decentralized birth registration program with mobile phone technology has enabled mothers and “notifiers”, including in rural areas, to register babies and rapidly be issued a verified official birth certificate at local health facilities and registration offices.

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Birth-Registration-in-Tanzania_Tigos-support-of-the-new-mobile-birth-registration-system.pdf
<https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/programme/digital-identity/innovations-in-mobile-birth-registration-insights-from-tanzania-and-pakistan/>

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
In 2011 - start of 5-year birth registration strategy expanding from one to three regions. Tigo, UNICEF and the Government of Tanzania committed to roll out the new digital system across ten other regions, with an aim to register and provide birth certificates to 3.5 million children under the age of five by 2019.	Government of Tanzania; UNICEF; The Registration, Insolvency and Trustee Agency; TIGO Tanzania (telecommunications company); local government authorities, “notifiers” - midwives, community health workers, and birth attendants.	1.8 million babies were registered with this system in the past 4 years	Individual level –Includes legal recognition by government of child and permanent recording of age and identity; access to school and basic services; protection against exploitation and abuse - National level – 1st step in establishing a civil registry system for efficient collection, verification and storage of birth registration data which informs the planning and delivery of public services policies and programs	Goals 16.9; 5	Paragraph 32; Annex I CRRF 5 (f)	Objective 4 (e) Objective 7 (h, i)	Paragraph 82, 83

Policy/Practice #3: Ensuring Birth Registration to Prevent Statelessness – Jordan

Brief Description: Implementation of a range of measures and new approaches to improve the registration of Syrian refugee births. It made birth and marriage registration procedures more accessible (Shari’a courts instituted flexible evidentiary rules to facilitate the registration of undocumented marriages); strengthened legal aid and counselling services; engaged communities as agents of change (birth registration awareness campaign); and ensured access to good quality maternal health services and effectively integrated birth registration into that system. Since 2017, undocumented children born in Syria, can now get an official Ministry of Education Service Card with all of their identifying information - proof of their legal identity, accepted by the Jordanian Courts and the Civil Status Dept. which facilitates access to basic services and helps prevent statelessness. The card does not replace a birth certificate.

Link(s) to resources, <http://www.unhcr.org/ke/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2017/11/Good-Practices-Paper-on-Ensuring-Birth-Registration-for-the-Prevention-of-Statelessness.pdf>

outcome reports, etc.:	Government records indicate that, overall, 14,737 Syrian births were registered between January and July of 2017. This figure includes both Syrian children in camps and urban areas registered with UNHCR, and Syrian children not registered with UNHCR. In 2015, approximately 44,000 completely undocumented Syrian refugee children were identified in Jordan. By 2016, the application of complementary and flexible new approaches had reduced the number to approximately 8,800.						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2014, Jordan	Government of Jordan, UNHCR, Civil Society & other partners	Refugee children born in Jordan and those born in Syria whose births were not registered before they fled; undocumented married couples and those in informal marriages	Fulfillment of child's right to be registered at birth; key information that assists children to confirm or acquire nationality - prevention or reduction of statelessness; protection against family separation; prevention or reduction of marginalization, discrimination, abuse, and associated protection risks such as child marriage, illegal adoption, child labor, forced recruitment, and trafficking. Birth registration also helps to prove a child's entitlement to access education, health care, and the juvenile justice and immigration systems.	Goals 16.9; 5	Paragraph 32; Annex I CRRF 5 (f)	Objective 4 (e); Objective 7 (h, i); Objectives 6 (h), 7 (b-d), 11 (e); Objective 15 (c, d); Objective 8 (c); Objective 7 (b, e,f)	Paragraphs 54, 58, 59, 60, 65, 66, 74, 76, 82, 83, 95
Policy/Practice #4: Education - Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Family Project – Rwanda							
Brief Description:	Support for the holistic development of all 0-6 years old through provision of integrated health, nutrition, early learning and protection services to families and children. ECD centers built for the project welcome parents and children to share knowledge on early stimulation, cognitive games, nutritional balance and positive parenting. ECD home-based and center-based programs serve children 0-3 and 4-6 respectively, in refugee camps. E.g., ECD services are provided to children aged 0-6 in Mahama Camp through three main approaches: integrated ECD services in the permanent ECD center; pre-primary services in temporary shelters; and home-based services through parent-led groups.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Rwanda_Situation_Report_April_2018.pdf http://www.friendsofimbuto.org/early-childhood-development-family-project/about-us/education/early-childhood-development-family-project-eed-f https://www.unicef.org/rwanda/reallives_13864.html						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
Based on Rwanda's National ECD Strategic Plan (2011), a model ECD center was opened in June 2013 in Kayonza district and new centers were constructed in 2014 in 9 other districts. The goal is to have 1 ECD center built in each of the 30 districts of Rwanda.	Government of Rwanda – leader, Imbuto Foundation, and UNICEF; Programs in refugee camps managed by Government of Rwanda with UNHCR, and implemented by UNICEF, Care and the Anglican Church and Save the Children (child protection)	Caregivers/parents, children – Rwandan and refugee; E.g., 5,756 children at Mahama Camp in program run by 88 caregivers, including refugee parents (2018)	Caregivers trained in positive parenting, play-based learning approaches and nutrition; children develop cognitive, cultural, and social skills	Goals 4.2; 5	Paragraphs 32, 39, 59, 81, 82	Objective 15 (f); Objective 16 (a, c,g,h,i); Objective 21 (a, b,g,h); Objective 16 (g, i); Objective 18 (a, g); Objective 5 (d); Objective 16 (a, e, i); Objective 17 (e); Objective 18 (h); Objective 20 (e); Objective 21 (b, h)	Paragraphs 44, 57, 66, 68-75, 77, 81, 84, 92, 95, 97-100
Policy/Practice #5: Education for Refugees and Displaced Children – Eastern Chad							
Brief Description:	Jesuit Refugee Services oversees education programs for refugees in eastern Chad, including preschool, primary, secondary, and tertiary education. JRS Chad also offers language instruction, manages libraries, and coordinates child-friendly spaces for extracurricular, after-school programs.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://jrs.net/country/chad/						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR

JRS began operating in Chad in 2006	Jesuit Refugee Service – Chad (JRS Chad)	64,045 people including the children of the thousands of refugees from the Darfur region of Sudan who have been living disbursed among twelve camps in eastern Chad for over a decade	Fulfillment of the right to education and path to a hopeful and productive future; stability and a sense of normalcy; skills and knowledge that foster integration	Goals 1; 4; 5; 10	Paragraphs 32,39,44, 57, 59, 79, 81, 82; Section IV Commitment for Refugees - Paragraph 64	Objective 16 (a, i); Objective 21 (a,b,g,h); Objective 16 (g, i); Objective 18 (a,g); Objective 2 (b,e); Objectives 2 (b, e), 5 (d), 16 (a, e, i), 17 (e), 18 (h), 20 (e), 21 (b, h)	Paragraphs 57, 66, 68-75, 77, 81, 84, 89, 92, 95, 97-100
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Policy/Practice #6: Talent beyond boundaries (TBB): Connecting refugees to international job opportunities

Brief Description: Talent Beyond Boundaries (TBB) is committed to being a catalyst for refugee labor mobility, collaborating with governments, the private sector, and civil society groups to increase the number of complementary pathways available to refugees to move to safety and prosperity.

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: <https://www.talentbeyondboundaries.org>

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2015; Global	around the world, UNHCR, local NGOs	Talented refugees and employers searching for skilled workers	Through international employment, refugees can regain autonomy and independence while sharing their hard-earned education and skills with the global economy. Talent Beyond Boundaries provides employers access to a hidden talent pool of experienced, talented employees who are eager to put their skills to use in locations around the globe where they can serve their new communities.	Goal 8.5	Paragraph 46; Paragraph 57; Paragraph 77; Paragraph 84	Objective 5 (d); Objective 6 (e); Objective 17 (e)	Paragraphs 70-71, 74-75, 77, 95

Policy/Practice #7: Mental Health Services for Refugees – Canada

Brief Description: Changing Direction, Changing Lives, released in May 2012, is the first mental health strategy for Canada. It aims to help improve the mental health and well-being of all people living in Canada. The Interim Federal Health Program (IFHP) was developed to cover all incoming refugees for basic medical care, including mental health and prescription drugs. After one year, refugees in Canada can be adopted into their provincial health system. Community-led integration support programs encourage socioeconomic success and mental well-being by helping refugees learn daily routines, speak the language, find employment, housing and more. Home-based and school-based services are provided to children. Counseling is available to traumatized and mentally ill children.

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312257585_Refugee_Mental_Health_How_Canada_Supports_the_World's_Most_Vulnerable_in_Their_Transition_to_Becoming_Canada
<https://psychcentral.com/news/2017/10/27/canadian-study-new-immigrant-families-face-many-challenges/127987.html>
<https://www.kidsnewtocanada.ca/health-promotion/youth-resources>
<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental-plan-2018-2019/departmental-plan.html>

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
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Canada 2012; 2016 (IFHP)	National Health Insurance Program; Interim Federal Health Program; Local communities e.g. The Victoria Immigrant and Refugee Centre Society (VIRCS) and other Societies and agencies throughout Canada; Immigrant and Refugee Wellness Centre for Syrian refugees – Victoria, supported by VIRCS. Many employees and trained volunteers are former immigrants or refugees.	Newly arrived and resettled refugees, asylum seekers and children. 70% of Syrian refugees in Victoria are children.	For individuals and parents – reception and resettlement support - help to overcome stressors such as language, poverty, housing, and social isolation which otherwise aggravate the psychological effects of emotional, physical trauma experienced prior to and during transit. For children - Decrease in the detrimental effects of poverty and stress on the family environment, and increase in children's early learning and well-being – ultimately benefitting the entire community. Young children whose parents have received support and/or treatment do better emotionally, socially, and academically. Children adapt and integrate easily. Counseling may help children cope with previous trauma and prevent possible issues with anger and violence. Given support, within ten years refugee children will learn a new language, make friends, grow up, go to university and eventually pay back into the economy.	Goal 3	Paragraphs 23, 29, 30, 32, 39, 51, 59, 80, 83; Annex I -CRRF – 5 (c,e), 7 (b, c), 13 (b); Annex II –GCM- 8 (i,o)	Objective 7 (a,b, f); Objective 10 (h); Objective 13 (f); Objective 15 (e); Objective 16 (c); Objective 17 (a); Objective 21 (h)	Paragraphs 54, 59, 72, 73, 76, 77
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Policy/Practice #8: Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) to support the well-being of children during emergencies

Brief Description:	Psychosocial trauma and violence against children have consistently been identified in emergencies around the world. CFS address one or more of three specific objectives: a) protection from risk; b) promotion of psychosocial well-being; and c) strengthening of community child protection capacities.
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2017/05/IFRC-CFS-Summary-Lessons-Learned-Report-2017.pdf https://www.savethechildren.org/content/dam/global/reports/education-and-child-protection/cfs-handbook-o8.pdf https://plan-international.org/publications/child-friendly-spaces-providing-protection-and-education-mali

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2011; Kenya, South Sudan, Canada, Myanmar, Nepal, Armenia, Greece, Turkey, Solomon Island, Iran, Syria, Yemen	IFRC, local NGOs	645,415 people reached, 600 CFS created	Migrant and refugee children have a safe space to continue to play, learn and receive psychosocial support, overcoming their experiences of violence and conflict	Goal 3.4	Paragraphs 59; 60; 81; 82; 83	Objective 10 (h); Objective 13 (f); Objective 15 (f)	Paragraphs 59, 72-73

Policy/Practice #9: Firewalls and Protection - Champion Mayors for Inclusive Growth Initiative

Brief Description:	A coalition of majors committed to tackling inequalities, promoting inclusive economic growth in cities receiving migrants and refugees. Mayors, through innovations in health care, living wage campaigns, issuance of official identification cards to facilitate access to public services, mobile apps to improve urban mobility for people with disabilities, boost equity and economic growth.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	http://www.oecd-inclusive.com/champion-mayors/about/						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR

2016, Global	OECD, approximately 54 Cities worldwide, Private Sectors, Academia, local NGOs	Cities as key actors in many domains that matter for inclusive growth, including education, health care services, social protection, training and employment services, as well as housing, neighbourhood regeneration and transport	Promote an inclusive education system, enabling people of all ages and backgrounds to develop their human capital; facilitate the access to the labor force for women, youth, older populations, migrants and immigrants, foreign-born populations, and people of all backgrounds ; provides quality, affordable housing in safe, healthy neighborhoods for all segments of the population	Goals 10.2, 10.4, 11.3, 16.b	Paragraphs 31; 39; 80; 82; 83; 84	Objective 7 (g); Objective 15 (g); Objective 16	Paragraphs 68-69, 72-73, 84, 97-98
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Policy/Practice #10: Blue Dots” special support centers

Brief Description: Blue Dots” special support centers for children and families along the most frequently used migration routes in Europe provide a safe space for children and their families, vital services, play, protection and counselling in a single location. The hubs aim to support vulnerable families on the move, especially the many unaccompanied or separated children at risk of sickness, trauma, violence, exploitation and trafficking.

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: <http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/news/press/2016/2/56d011e79/unhcr-unicef-launch-blue-dot-hubs-boost-protection-children-families-move.html>

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2016; migration routes in Europe (Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia)	UNHCR, UNICEF, Red Cross and Red Crescent network, local NGOs	Vulnerable families on the move, especially unaccompanied or separated children at risk of sickness, trauma, violence, exploitation and trafficking.	Providing psychosocial first aid, Blue Dots address and reduce trauma of children and families on the move; restore family links; facilitate family reunification; offer dedicated mother and baby/toddler spaces and legal counseling for children in transit.	Goals 3.2, 16.2	Paragraphs 29; 30; 32; 57; 59; 82; 83	Objective 7 (b) , (f); Objective 10; Objective 15 (e), (f)	Paragraphs 54, 58, 59, 69, 72, 76, 78, 80

Climate-Induced Displacement: Good Policies and Practices

Policy/Practice #1 - Integrated Relocation Plan: Kiribati National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation

Brief Description: Currently, Kiribati is the only SIDS with an integrated relocation plan which involves agreements with other countries that can host individuals experiencing inevitable climate-induced displacement. Such agreements ensure that relocation is conducted in an orderly fashion, and statelessness does not occur.

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: <https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/pdfplus/10.1108/IJCCSM-03-2017-0055>

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
Kiribati; 2013 to present	Governments of Kiribati and Fiji	Citizens of Kiribati	Prevention of statelessness	Goals 10, 11, 13, 16, 17	Paragraphs 43; 50	Objective 5 (h)	Paragraph 12

Policy/Practice #2 - The Great Green Wall

Brief Description: The Great Green Wall is an African - led movement to grow an 8000 km natural wall across the entire width of Africa., as a solution to the many threats facing the African continent, such as climate change, draught, famine, and migration. Currently it is 15% complete and bringing life back to Africa’s landscape and food security to its population.

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: <http://www.greatgreenwall.org/about-great-green-wall/>

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
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2007 to present: Aims to span entire width of African continent in the Sahel region at the southern edge of the Sahara desert	Political visionaries and community leaders, the African Union, national governments of over 20 African nations (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Algeria, Benin, Cabo Verde, Egypt, Gambia, Libya, Somalia, Tunisia) and France, European Union, FAO, World Bank, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Global Environment Facility, Sahara and Sahel Observatory, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Kew Royal Botanic Gardens, UN Convention to Combat Desertification	Residents and local economies in Africa's Sahel region; European societies who have struggled to manage immigration of, or effectively integrate, climate-displaced Africans from the Sahel	Restoration of plant and animal life to over 28 million hectares of previously degraded land, sequestration of carbon from atmosphere, creation of jobs with decent wages in rural areas, improved food security	Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17	Paragraphs 43; 61	Objective 2 (a-b, d-f, i)	Paragraphs 8, 9
Policy/Practice #3 - SOS Sahel							
Brief Description:	This initiative is a project of SOS SAHEL, an African-born grass roots organization. The goal of the Initiative is to stop the advancement of the drylands and promote food security and nutrition for rural communities in sub-Saharan Africa.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	http://www.sossahel.org/notre-mission/ www.sossahel.org/2025_Initiative_EN/						
Time & place(s) of implementation (countries/regions/cities & year(s))	Actors in implementation (gov't(s), NGOs, UN agencies, private sector, academia, migrants, refugees, etc.)	Beneficiaries (women/men, girls/boys, ageing, disabled, host society, local economy, environment, etc.)	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
1976 to present: Currently working in 11 countries of the Sahelian band from Senegal to Djibouti; 1976 to present	Network of over 1,000 actors (70-80% of whom are women) from African rural communities, farming families, and local entrepreneurs and an extensive international network of local actors, private partners, research organizations and institutional partners	Rural communities in Africa's Sahel region	Improved access to and availability, quality, and regularity of nutritious food	Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17	Paragraphs 37; 43	Objective 2 (a-f, h-i)	Paragraphs 8
Policy/Practice #4 - African Risk Capacity							
Brief Description:	This agreement, signed on to by 41 African Union Member States addresses the impact of extreme weather events. The aim is to financially assist countries to recover after severe droughts. Participating countries pool their risks by paying premiums to the ARC agency, which, in turn, pays out a carefully negotiated amount when a country experiences severe drought.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	www.africanriskcapacity.org/						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR

2012 to present: Currently participating countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Governments of the 33 participating countries of the African Union, African Development Bank, African Development Fund, Geutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ advisory firm)	Citizens, government and emergency aid agencies, and local economies of participating countries	Citizens: improved relief and recovery services in the event of disaster and drought Government & emergency aid agencies: Reduction in disaster response costs and increased preparedness to provide essential services in the event of disaster Local economy: ready availability of recovery funds improves speed of population's return to routine and economy's return to business	Goals 2, 11 13, 17	Paragraphs 6 (a-b, d); 37; 38; 43	Objective 2 (b-c, k)	Paragraph 9
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Policy/Practice #5 - US Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Brief Description: Government purchases properties from willing homeowners in highly disaster-vulnerable areas of residence after a disaster and restores them to open space; utilizes research-supported "mutual agreement" approach to managed retreat, which is perceived as a benefit by both the displaced and the broader society and is initiated by the relocating individuals themselves

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1d8VIEpDrT-cSC3Ji3WMuNjgwQOKGqRsF/view>

<https://media.nature.com/original/nature-assets/nclimate/journal/v7/n5/extref/nclimate3252-s1.pdf>

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
Various disaster prone areas of the United States, 1989 to present	National government and property owners	Government and broader society, relocating individuals	Relocating individuals: Easier integration into destination community and lessened psychological stress; Government, relocating individuals, broader society: Reduced cost and sudden need for crisis management in the wake of dangerous weather events	Goals 11, 13	Paragraph 18	Objective 2 (a-d, h-i)	Paragraph 9

Policy/Practice #6 - Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project

Brief Description: Community-based awareness raising/education/training of experts on climate change, adaptation, development, and implementation of sustainable strategies for community adaptation to climate change, including by: mainstreaming climate change into national and/or sector response strategies, equipping countries to access climate change funds, implementing national climate change adaptation projects, and fostering collaboration among sectors and across the Pacific region

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/web-Volume_1_Global_Climate_Change_Alliance_PICTs.pdf

http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/web2-Volume_2_Global_Climate_Change_Alliance_PICTs.pdf

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
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2011-2016 Cook Islands, Micronesia, Federated States Of Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu	European Union-supported Global Climate Change Alliance, University of the South Pacific, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), in-country project and governance coordinators, Island Councils and other local and national leaders, local communities, local churches, various national agencies (on disaster risk reduction, agriculture, marine resources, etc.)	Governments and residents of participating countries, environment, local and national economies	For governments, residents, and environment: new adaptation strategies being implemented toward coastal protection in Marshall Islands and Tonga (1,500 km newly protected coast); food security in Tuvalu 4.5 acres agroforestry planted, 9 climate-resistant crop varieties trialled; health in Kiribati (5 water quality laboratories built or refurbished); marine resources in the Cook Islands; and water security in Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue and Palau (2,753 additional kiloliters rainwater storage installed) For governments: increased capacity within country to (a) design and develop effective climate change adaptation policy, and (b) access external funding to support implementation of climate change adaptation projects; completion or significant progress on new national climate change policies For local and national economies: employment of new strategies that bolster key industries in the region (e.g. fishing, pearl cultivation, tourism)	Goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15	Paragraphs 12; 15-18; 22; 38; 43	Objective 2 (a-f, i)	Paragraphs 8, 9
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Policy/Practice #7 - Casa Pueblo's "50% con Sol" project

Brief Description: Initiative to set up Puerto Rico's energy infrastructure with enough solar panels to meet 50% of the island's energy needs as a disaster-vulnerable island that is almost entirely dependent on an unreliable, fossil fuel-based energy grid; focused on establishing solar communities by installing solar panels on community street lamps and in homes where residents have special medical needs, at a nursing home, public early-childhood daycare and education center, a municipal homeless shelter, a movie theater, a barber shop, and a radio station

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: <https://earther.gizmodo.com/the-puerto-rican-families-whove-gone-off-the-grid-1825...>

<http://casapueblo.org/index.php/que-significa-50consol/>

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2017 to present: Adjuntas and other municipalities of Puerto Rico	NGOs: Casa Pueblo, La Red de Fundaciones de Puerto Rico	Families and individuals in rural areas of Puerto Rico; environment	Families and individuals: Reduced or eliminated dependence on fossil fuel-based, more hurricane-vulnerable power grid for electricity in medical facilities, some homes, and other centers of community life; greatly reduced energy costs Environment: lessened carbon emissions Local economy: Business' increased resilience to hurricanes (more rapid return to operation after storms)	Goals 1, 3, 7, 11, 13	Paragraphs 37; 43	Objective 2 (b, d, e-f)	Paragraph 9

Policy/Practice #8: The Climate Vulnerable Forum

Brief Description: A global partnership of countries whose heightened socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities to the impacts of global warming brought them together to actively seek a firm and urgent resolution to the current intensification of climate change, domestically and internationally; serves as a South-South cooperation platform for participating governments to act together to deal with global climate change, including by sharing information via the publication of the Climate Vulnerability Monitor (CVM)

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: <https://thecvf.org/statements/>

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
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2009 to present: Original member countries: Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Ghana, Kenya, Kiribati, Maldives, Nepal, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Vietnam; membership now at 48 countries	National government officials from CVF member countries	Citizens of member countries, the environment	Citizens: Heightened socioeconomic status and lower environmental vulnerabilities Environment: Climate change mitigation/adaptation	Goals 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 13, 17	Paragraphs 18; 43; 50; 54	Objective 2(a-d, f, i, k)	Paragraph 9
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Policy/Practice #9 Kenya National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Act

Brief Description:	Created a specialized agency (National Drought Management Authority) for the coordination of all aspects of drought management handled by the Kenyan national government, including partnership with non-governmental stakeholders, to ensure that droughts (and climate change more broadly) do not result in crises for the Kenyan people; builds upon history of series of short-term, project-based interventions in response to increasing frequency and severity of droughts
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Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	http://www.ndma.go.ke/
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Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
2016 to present (shorter-term interventions have been ongoing since 1985): Kenya (offices established in 23 ASAL counties considered vulnerable to drought) has been ongoing since 1985)	NDMA staff (officials of the Kenyan national government), officials of the various ASAL Counties, local populations in each ASAL county (predominantly nomadic or semi-nomadic), UNDP, Kenyan Department for Internal Development, EU (sponsors joint programs of NDMA and Kenya Rural Development Programme)	Local nomadic populations, Kenyan national and ASAL county economies, environment	Local nomadic populations: reduced risk of displacement from ancestral area to urban areas, where they face high risk of marginalization and extreme poverty, improved economic and social infrastructure offering alternative sources of income in addition to livestock raising National and ASAL county economies: diversification of economy for greater resilience to environmental shocks Environment: livelihood and infrastructure adjustments that reduce stress on water resources and increased use of renewable energy with less carbon emissions	Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17	Paragraphs 37; 43	Objective 2(a-f, h-j, l)	Paragraphs 8, 9

Policy/Practice #10: Humanitarian Pathways for International Protection under the Cartagena & Brazil Declarations

Brief Description:	Cartagena and Brazil Declarations were landmark regional frameworks for cooperation and solidarity to strengthen the international protection of refugees, displaced and stateless persons; broadened pathways for asylum to include those displaced by environmental disaster and proposed new cooperative approaches to the humanitarian needs of refugees and the internally displaced; has been implemented by signatory states via the issuance of humanitarian visas that provide protection with fewer criteria than international refugee law (e.g. Brazil's resettlement of earthquake-displaced Haitians beginning in 2010)
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Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://www.unhcr.org/brazil-declaration.html
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	https://www.fmreview.org/community-protection/jubilut-andrade-madureira
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Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
1984 to present: 28 countries and 3 territories of Latin America	National governments of signatory nations and territories and those of disaster-affected nations	Climate-displaced persons whose home-country environments no longer support their basic needs or provide safety and stateless persons; destination societies	Opportunities to seek decent work and living conditions, access basic services and justice systems, continue contributing to society, and provide for their/ their families' basic needs Destination societies: labor, cultural, and economic contributions of arriving displaced persons	Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17	Paragraphs 8 (e); 10; 14(a); 16; 50; 79	Objective 4(e), Objective 5(c, g, h-i), Objective 7 (a-b, h-j, l)	Paragraphs 53, 60-61, 63

Countering Xenophobia and Fostering Social Inclusion: Good Policies and Practices

Policy/Practice #1: The University Alliance for Refugees and At-Risk Migrants (UARRM)

Brief Description:	The University Alliance for Refugees and At-Risk Migrants (UARRM) is a group of researchers, practitioners, and policymakers seeking to harness the potential of university communities for the empowerment and protection of refugees and at-risk migrants. It gathers parties across relevant sectors including migrants, refugees, student associations, the Academy, education think tanks, legislators, local government, ecumenical education institutions, and the international community (e.g., United Nations agencies).						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://www.uarrm.org/						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
Universities and communities affiliated with academic institutions; projects are underway; to date, the main base is the U.S., but it will potentially be international.	Universities, policy makers, researchers, practitioners, legislators, local governments	Universities, university faculties, refugees, migrants, threatened scholars, family members of those scholars fleeing conflict and/or repression	Pathways for study, research, vocational training; overcoming barriers to access to higher education; on-campus and community assistance; advocacy and awareness; research; media and communications	Goals 4, 4.3, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 16	Paragraph 14, 15, II; 27; 39; IV; 82; Annex I, Paragraphs 13b, 15; Annex II, II, Paragraph 5; III, Paragraph 8 (o, u)	Preamble Paragraphs 15 (6); 13; Objective 7 (f); Objective 15, para 31 (f); Objective 16, para 32 (a,c,f,g,h,i); Objective 17, para 33 (a,d,f,g); Objective 20, para 36 (f,h,i)	Paragraphs 44, 68, 69, 71, 100
Policy/Practice #2: Immigration Policy Lab Algorithm							
Brief Description:	In order to promote refugee integration, Switzerland has developed a pilot program assessing asylum seekers via an algorithm that analyzes their characteristics to recommend the region where they're most likely to find work. It then sends them to the canton that best fits their profile, rather than allocate them randomly. The program should hugely increase asylum seekers' chances of success in finding a job. Studies are under way, and indications are positive.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://immigrationlab.org/2018/05/26/switzerland-launches-program-test-ai-refugee-integration/ https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/business/finding-work_switzerland-to-test-asylum-placement-algorithm/44109198						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
In progress in pilot study form Switzerland, all cantons	Government (Swiss State Secretariat for Migration), academic research institutions developing and assessing the results, Immigration Policy Lab (IPL), Stanford University, ETH Zurich, Dartmouth College	Women/men, refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, host society, local economy	Access to jobs and services, integration into host society, becoming a contributing member of society	Goals 8, 10.2, 10.3, 11.b, 16.b	Intro, Paragraphs 14; 15, II; 23; 27; 31; 39, Annex I; 13b; 15, Annex II; 5, II; 8 (o, u)	Preamble, para 15 (6); 13; Objective 14, para 30 (f); Objective 15, para 31 (f); Objective 16, para 32 (a,c,d,f); Objective 18, para. 34 (h); Objective 20	Paragraphs 70,71, 100
Policy/Practice #3: The National Museums of World Culture							
Brief Description:	The National Museums of World Culture (World Culture Museums/Världskulturmuseerna) a Swedish Government agency under the Ministry of Culture, displays and brings to life the various cultures of our world. It documents and illustrates different cultural manifestations and conditions as well as cultural encounters and variations from a historical, contemporary, national and international perspective and promotes interdisciplinary knowledge and various forms of public activities.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	www.varldskulturmuseerna.se/en/the-government/the-national-museum-of-world-cultures/						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR

Sweden: Its operations are carried out in Sweden's two largest cities: in Stockholm at The Museum of Ethnography (Etnografiska museet), The Museum of Mediterranean and Near Eastern Antiquities (Medelhavsmuseet) and The Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities (Östasiatiska museet), and in Gothenburg at The Museum of World Culture (Världskulturmuseet).	Government - Ministry of Culture	All people of various cultures and backgrounds throughout the world	Mutual understanding and appreciation of different cultures and backgrounds; safeguarding of various cultures for those who have been exiled from their countries of origin	Goals 4.7; 10.2; 11.4	Intro. Paragraphs 14, II; 39, Annex II, III, (u)	Preamble, para 15 (6); 13; Objective 15, para 31(f); Objective 16 para 32(f, h,m)	Paragraph 100
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Policy/Practice #4: Network of Universities

Brief Description:	As part of a campaign originally launched by the UN Together Campaign, De Montfort University in Leicester, England spearheads a network of some 93 universities worldwide to attract and support refugee and migrant students and work with community organisations, showcasing existing refugee work and presenting new narratives to reduce xenophobia and foster social inclusion.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	www.dmu.ac.uk/About-DMU/about-dmu.aspx						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
Established in 2017 -- ongoing. De Montfort University, Leicester, England. Network of academic institutions worldwide. Currently (November 2018) 93	UN agencies (UNAI and DPI), academia, migrants, refugees, students all over the world	Migrant and refugee women/men, host society, local economy, educational institutions	Access to services, enhanced higher education, social awareness, cultural enrichment	Goals 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.a, 4.c; 8.8; 10.2; 11.4, 11.b; 16.1,16.3,16.7	Intro, Paragraphs 14,15; II; 27 29 31, 39; IV; 82; Annex II, II; 5; II; 8 (o,u)	Preamble para 15; para 13; Objective 7 (f); Objective 15 (f); Objective 16, para 2 (a,f,g,h,i); Objective 17, para 33 (b,d,f,g); Objective 20, para 36 (f, h)	Paragraphs 44, 68, 69, 71, 100

Policy/Practice #5: Civil Association on Human Rights of Migrant Women, United Migrants and Refugees in Argentina (AMUMRA)

Brief Description:	Asociacion Civil de Derechos Humanos Mujeres Unidas Migrantes y Refugiadas en Argentina (AMUMRA) focuses on disseminating information on the human rights of migrant and refugee women as related to: the current immigration policy for Argentina, the social and labor rights of migrants; the current regulations and procedures regarding prevention and care in situations of gender violence.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	www.amumra.org.ar						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR

Since 2012: Argentina (Buenos Aires and Cono Urbano)	NGO	Women migrants and refugees; host society	Disseminating information on the human rights of migrant/refugee women, the social and labor rights of all migrants and access to justice; educating migrant/refugee women on how to access their social, economic, cultural and political rights; integrating women migrants and refugees into the host society through human rights learning; providing workshops by migrant/refugee women to improve the quality of their lives; preventing and recovering from gender-based violence; supporting women whose rights have been violated; providing opportunities for mutual empowerment and building of community among migrant/refugee women	Goals 3; 5; 10, 10.2, 10.3 10.4; 16, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16a, 16b	Paragraphs 31; 60; 29; Annex I, 15; Annex II, 8 (o); 60	Objective 16, para 32 (e); Objective 20, para 35 (h); Objective 17, para 33 (e)	Paragraphs 71, 100
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Policy/Practice #6: International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities – ICCAR (Conference of Mayors)

Brief Description: International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities – ICCAR (Conference of Mayors): Participating cities establish action plans to fight racism and discrimination and form regional and international networks to share good practices.

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/fight-against-discrimination/coalition-of-cities/
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323836051_Fighting_racism_and_discrimination_Identifying_and_sharing_good_practices_in_the_International_Coalition_of_Cities
https://www.bing.com/search?q=creating+inclusive+and+equitable+cities&form=EDGTCT&qs=PF&cvid=eb5c7c8280c344b2afi2d7deb70d0241&refig=5377acc8b9d74d1cafo1d09ca144daf6&cc=US&setlang=en-US&elv=AXK1c4IvZoNqPoPnS%21QRLOPGgf3gzybhUCJQpxtniivWbJXRO3gmBumC2jYmX*%21rooZub5BYIMyHOL7WU%21yg8fubJbyq48q7K7KMvOxRRE3L

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
Launched by UNESCO in 2004. Coalitions of cities have been established in Africa (2006), Arab Region (2008), Asia and the Pacific (2007), Canada (2007), Europe (2004), Latin America and the Caribbean (2006), United States of America (2013)	City governments; UNESCO	Residents of participating cities, particularly members of groups that are at risk of exclusion (e.g., immigrants, indigenous peoples, LGBTQ, people with disabilities, racialized peoples, women)	Improved assessment of community needs/level of discrimination in community; data collection on good city-level practices for inclusion; improved service delivery; establishing interregional and international networks that fight discrimination; establishing 10-point regional action plans to fight discrimination	Goals 10, 11.b, 16, 16.b	Paragraph 27	Preamble para 13; Objective 31 (a); Objective 17	Paragraph 38

Policy/Practice #7: IDNYC

Brief Description: IDNYC: Municipal ID program established to allow any person living in New York to obtain an official ID, regardless of citizenship status, history of incarceration, etc. IDNYC can be used as a library card, hospital card, and as free entry to certain NYC cultural institutions.

Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.: https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/idnyc/downloads/pdf/idnyc_report_full.pdf

Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
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2015 to present: New York City	NYC government; NYC Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs	All NYC residents, particularly those that couldn't otherwise obtain an official ID (e.g., undocumented immigrants)	IDNYC is accepted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By NYC agencies when applying for City services, including marriage licenses, birth certificates, and benefits like SNAP, cash assistance, and affordable housing • By NYPD police officers for identification • For entering public buildings like schools • For taking the high school equivalency exam IDNYC can be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a library card at the Brooklyn, New York, and Queens Public Library systems. Take your IDNYC card to a librarian to make it your library card. • As a hospital card at public hospitals • For free membership and admission to nearly forty cultural institutions and museums • For discounts on supermarket purchases, entertainment, sporting events, and fitness memberships at participating partners • For discounts on prescription drugs 	Goals 11.b; 16.9	Paragraph 39	Preamble para 1; Objective 31 (a); Objective 17	Paragraphs 70, 100
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Policy/Practice #8: Turkish Refugee Council

Brief Description:	Research Centre on Asylum and Migration-IGAM - Brought together refugee and Turkish youth to form a permanent choir, giving concerts on various occasions; provides media trainings which are successfully changing the quality of reporting; brought together 25 NGOs under an umbrella structure, the Turkish Refugee Council.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://hrantdink.org/en/host-organisations-2017-18/904-research-center-on-asylum-and-migration-igam						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
Ankara, Turkey	NGO, Community, Foundation	Women/men, girls/boys, families	Cultural enrichment, media exposure for the issues important to migrants; improved social and political supports.	Goals 11; 16	Paragraphs 13; 39; Annexe II, III, u	Preamble para 13; Objective 16, para 32, (a, f); Objective 17, para 33 (c);	Paragraphs 44, 100

Policy/Practice #9: Sanctuary cities

Brief Description:	Sanctuary cities limit their cooperation with the national government's effort to enforce immigration law in order to reduce the fear of deportation and possible family break-up among undocumented migrants, so that they will be more willing to report crimes, use health and social services, and enroll their children in school.						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://www.cis.org/Immigration-Topic/Sanctuary-Cities?type=All&page=6 www.apsanlaw.com/law-246.List-of-Sanctuary-cities.html						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
As of 2018, there are about 550 sanctuary cities in the U.S., a growth from previous years (likely related to current administration's policies). There are also sanctuary cities in Canada and Western Europe (mostly in the UK).	Local governments	Undocumented immigrants; people who would be at risk of profiling and/or detention by immigration officers	Reduced risk of deportation, profiling, and detention; public governmental support of inclusion; improved access to services as a result of less fear of undocumented status being discovered while accessing services	Goals 10.2; 10.3; 11.b	Paragraph 27	Objective 15, Objective 17; Objective 31(a)	Paragraph 100

Policy/Practice #10: New York City Commission on Human Rights

Brief Description:	New York City Commission on Human Rights promotes inclusion through community outreach and enforces NYC Human Rights Law, Title 8 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, which prohibits discrimination in New York City of protected classes (including by national origin).						
Link(s) to resources, outcome reports, etc.:	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/cchr/media/brochures/immigrants-human-rights.page						
	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/cchr/about/by-the-numbers.page						
	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/cchr/media/resource-list-factsheet.page						
	https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/cchr/downloads/pdf/publications/MASAJIS_Report.pdf						
Time & place(s) of implementation	Actors in implementation	Beneficiaries	Benefits	SDGs	NY Declaration	GCM	GCR
1955 to present: New York City	NYC government (Commission on Human Rights)	People who are at risk of being discriminated against based on national origin, race, gender, sexual orientation, etc.	Increased knowledge of rights; consequences of bias/ discriminatory harassment; more welcoming community	Goals 10.2; 10.3; 11.b; 16.b	Paragraph 39	Preamble para 13; Objective 17; Objective 31(a)	Paragraph 100