

ANALYSIS OF THE SDGS ACCORDING TO THE NEXUS MIGRATION-DEVELOPMENT

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16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Migrants' access to justice is often hampered by bureaucratic and other barriers. Taking measures to support migrants in this area is important to ensure an effective and non-discriminatory response by public and judicial institutions to the needs and rights of these populations. Prevention and action against human trafficking, as well as all integration efforts, are essential to eliminate the various forms of violence against girls and women, and to ensure decent working conditions for migrants.



13 CLIMATE ACTION

Migrants are often among the most affected by climate change and natural disasters. By protecting them more effectively, we are also strengthening responses to disasters and climate change.



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Migrants help cities to become more vibrant and prosperous, contributing decisively to make cities become economic, social and cultural centres. Municipalities and local and regional authorities must include the issue of migration in their planning and implementation of urban development. They must also support communities that welcome migrants and refugees, working together with local organisations.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



The existence of disaggregated, specific and updated data on migrants, both in developing and developed countries helps to improve the responsiveness to their needs, to provide adequate services and to develop informed policies, based on concrete evidence. Coordination between actors, at local, national, European and global level is essential to ensure more coherent policies and more integrated responses.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Ensure access to healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all, at all ages. Migrants may be particularly vulnerable to the risks of illness and may not have appropriate access to health care in the host countries. It is important for the wellbeing of migrants and their quality of life to ensure access to safe, non-discriminatory, effective and affordable health services.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



In destination countries, children from migrant families often face specific constraints on their integration into education systems, due to linguistic difficulties, cultural differences and others. In the specific case of refugees, it is estimated that only half of refugee children attend primary school and only one third attend secondary school, with high dropout rates, particularly for girls. Only 1% of refugees have access to higher education, which is well below the average for nationals from any country in the world. It is therefore necessary to increase access of refugee children to education, providing the conditions for them to attend education in the place where they are.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Migrant girls and women are especially vulnerable to human trafficking and gender-based violence. Supporting women's leadership and participation, at all levels, reduces the risk of violence and worsening inequality.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



The importance of migrants in the global economy continues to grow. However, they often represent a less protected workforce, with worse working conditions, precarious jobs and weak social protection, tending to be segregated into less qualified occupations, in sectors with less advantageous working conditions and earning a lower average wage than national citizens. The existence of ethical recruitment systems, decent working conditions and safe migration routes helps to promote the impact of migrants on development.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



In many destination countries, migrants are especially vulnerable to poverty, often finding themselves in a vicious and multidimensional circle: worse access to housing, decent work, quality health care, etc. Taking measures to ensure greater equality is essential to break this vicious circle, fight poverty and reduce inequalities.

