



**United Nations Population Fund  
Contribution to the Implementation of the  
Migration-Related Targets of the  
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

**Fourteenth Coordination Meeting on  
International Migration**

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can contribute to the achievement of development goals including poverty reduction, maternal and child health, primary education, and gender empowerment.

The Framework of Actions for the Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the ICPD Beyond 2014 noted the increasing complexity of migratory flows and the diversity of migrants, including the rise in the proportion of women migrants over the preceding 20 years, either migrating on their own or as heads of households. It reasserted the need for ensuring the protection of the human rights of migrants and recommended that States embrace the contributions migrants make to the development of both countries of origin and destination.

UNFPA is guided by the ICPD and notes that the values and visions of the ICPD Programme of Action are re-affirmed by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the centrality of dignity and human rights, non-discrimination, and equality. UNFPA has worked hard with its partners to ensure that migration and the needs of migrants were included within the Sustainable Development Goals in the spirit of leaving no one behind. As a member of the Global Migration Group Working Group on Data and Research, UNFPA worked with colleagues on migration indicators for inclusion in the implementation framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

international migration on fertility and mortality in countries of origin and destination with a focus on the major migration corridors in each region.

To meet the current challenges of migration, UNFPA has revised its Concept Note on International Migration to address emerging needs. The Concept Note points out that women and girls face a unique combination of deeply-rooted socio-cultural and health-related challenges that are compounded by socio-political instability and displacement. Particular risks for women and young girls include malnutrition, maternal mortality and morbidity resulting from a lack of access to reproductive health information and services, including contraception and delivery care. Exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse further limit the potential of young girls and increase the risks of adverse health outcomes, including high rates of adolescent pregnancy for young women in transit, and in vulnerable social circumstances in destinations. UNFPA is especially concerned with the fate of the many female migrants who are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, including gender-based violence, human trafficking as well as sexual exploitation and

The data revolution presents new opportunities and risks to tap into traditional and non-traditional data sources to better understand current trends and patterns of migratory movements and the migrants themselves. Integrated applications of non-traditional data sources by UNFPA and partners such as big data, border interviews, aerial surveys and satellite imagery offer new options for locating and supporting migrant populations.

The data revolution also enables potential migrants to readily obtain information on opportunities and risks in order to make informed decisions before, during and after their migrant experience. However, the data revolution also presents new risks for migrants regarding security and privacy concerns.

UNFPA is working with partners on the feasibility of new innovative data-gathering tools including integrated applications of non-traditional sources such as border interviews, aerial surveys and satellite imaging. A number of collaborations to expand the options for locating and supporting mobile populations. UNFPA has intensified capacity for geospatial mapping of population data, providing countries with sub-national and small-area estimations of populations and the potential to locate out-of-school and unemployed young people who are at higher risk of migration. UNFPA, together with Data-Pop Alliance, Flowminder, the International Organization for Migration, and the United Nations



private sector. UNFPA has supported demographic dividend population and policy analyses in more than 18 countries of Africa, including six countries of the Sahel region (Mali, Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso, Guinea, and Sierra Leone), as UNFPA