

# Migrants' Resource Pack & Toolkit on Agenda 2030



Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants  
March 2017





# **Migrants' Resource Pack and Toolkit on Agenda 2030**

**Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants  
March 2017**



**This is a project of the Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM) supported by Bread for the World and The Karibu Foundation.**

COPYRIGHT

Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM)  
March 2017

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

The Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM) holds the rights to this publication.

The publication may be cited in part as long as APMM is properly acknowledged as the source and APMM is furnished copies of the final work where the quotation or citation appears.

Comments and inquiries may be forwarded to:

ASIA PACIFIC MISSION FOR MIGRANTS (APMM)  
G/F, No. 2 Jordan Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR  
Tel. No. (852) 2723-7536  
Fax No. (852) 2735-4559  
Email: [apmm@apmigrants.org](mailto:apmm@apmigrants.org), [apmigrants@gmail.com](mailto:apmigrants@gmail.com)  
Website: <http://www.apmigrants.org>

Cover Design and Layout by Rey Asis  
Printed in Hong Kong SAR, CHINA

# Table of Contents

Foreword	7	Networks, Platforms and Important Engagements	21
About APMM	8	Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (APRCM)	21
Migrants in Agenda 2030	9	Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)	22
What is migration in Agenda 2030?	13	CSO Partnership on Development Effectiveness (CPDE)	23
All Goals should serve migrants, immigrants and displaced peoples	14	Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)	25
Engagement	15	Global compacts for migrants and refugees	26
Various levels of Engagement	15	Advocacy	27
Challenges in Engagement	16	What is Advocacy	28
What are civil society organizations?	17	Principles of Advocacy	29
The Role of Grassroots Movements	18	Examples of Advocacy Methods	30
Case Study: The IMA and the Road Towards Agenda 2030	19	Planning and Conducting Advocacy	32
		Case Study: Advocacy to ban window cleaning for domestic workers	34

Campaigning	35	Goal 7	61
Principles of Campaigning	36	Goal 8	62
Launching Your Campaign	37	Goal 9	64
Campaign Committees	38	Goal 10	66
Evaluating Your Campaigns	39	Goal 11	68
Case Study	40	Goal 12	70
		Goal 13	72
		Goal 14	73
		Goal 15	75
		Goal 16	77
		Goal 17	78
Media	41		
Tips in Doing Media Work	42		
Social Media	44		
Social Networking Sites	45		
Using Social Media	46		
The Agenda 2030 Goals and Their Indicators	49		
Goal 1	51		
Goal 2	52		
Goal 3	54		
Goal 4	56		
Goal 5	58		
Goal 6	60		

## Why this toolkit...

The Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM) publishes this resource pack and toolkit on the Agenda 2030 to help in building the capacity of grassroots organizations of migrants, immigrants and displaced peoples to involve in the sustainable development agenda discussions and processes.

With hundreds of millions of people belonging in the sector, their participation in making the Agenda 2030 work for their concerns is crucial.

Contents of this kit are based on the experiences the APMM in working with grassroots organizations to engage in the processes leading to the Agenda 2030 as well as other engagement spaces relating to migration and development. They are by no means exhaustive and definitely developmental as migrant organizations expand and deepen their engagement and advocacy to further serve in the strengthening and expansion of the grassroots movement.

We hope that through this publication, grassroots migrants, immigrants and displaced people's organizations will be able to locate the Agenda 2030 in the admirable work they are doing on the ground and conversely, also place their work within the content and processes of the Agenda 2030.

## About APMM

The Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM) is a regional migrant center working with grassroots migrant organizations, service institutions, faith groups and other advocates in advancing the rights and welfare of migrant workers and their families in Asia Pacific and the Middle East.

Established in 1984, the APMM has engaged in various advocacies around migrants' rights, dialogues with government institutions and other stakeholders, conferences and researches, capacity building for migrants, and establishing links and forming networks to champion migrants' rights and create spaces for their empowerment.

It works on the issues of domestic work as work, empowerment for marriage migrants, protection for undocumented migrants, migrant trade unionism, faith partnership and solidarity, and development and forced migration.



In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly came up with the document “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” – a plan of action with 17 Goals and 169 Targets that are focused on People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

**“Where  
are the  
migrants in  
the Agenda  
2030?”**

In the political declaration, migrants, refugees and the displaced are included in vulnerable people who must be empowered and whose needs must be met by the Agenda 2030.

It also committed countries to eradicate forced labor and human trafficking that numerous migrants are also facing.

The most defined statements of the Agenda 2030 on migrants say that:

*29. We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that international migration is a multi-dimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses.*

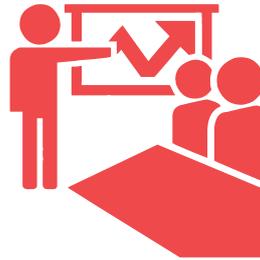
*We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries. We underline the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received.*

Of the goals listed, here are the major ones that include migrants, the migration theme or is immediately identifiable to concerns of migrants



**Goal 5**  
**Achieve gender equality and empower**  
**all women and girls**

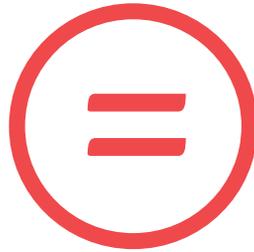
The gender agenda is important to the sector as half of migrants are women. Women are also among the most vulnerable to displacement. International trafficking, especially sex trafficking, mainly victimizes women.



**Goal 8**  
**Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

To respond to a more qualitative view of employment, decent work was coined to sum up aspirations of the workers and people on what kind of work, wage, labor condition, security of employment, civil and political rights of labor, and other asks.

As employment and underemployment are major causes of migration, and livelihood concerns are major agenda of displaced peoples in their host country, decent work is very much an issue of migrants.



**Goal 10**  
**Reduce inequality within**  
**and among countries**

While it was a feat to have this goal included in the Agenda 2030, States included major points on migration and remittance as targets of the goal. This showed that the flawed and unsustainable strategy of using migration to fuel development particularly of sending countries is at play.

Such framework deodorizes forced migration, obscures the need to resolve the root causes of forced migration, and unjustly puts development on the back of migrants that translates to exploitation of foreign labour.

# What is migration in the Agenda 2030?



## Positive

Recognition of need to protect labour rights

Promotion of a safe and secure working environment for all workers, including for migrant workers in general and for women migrants in particular

Ensuring equal opportunities and reduction of inequalities through elimination of laws, policies and policies that discriminate

Reduction of transaction costs of migrant remittances to less than 3%

Elimination of remittance corridors that have costs higher than 5%



## Negative

Concern on remittance is confined only on transaction rate

Governments still see migration “that is planned and well managed: as a solution to reduce inequalities within and among countries

Power is given to business and private institutions to influence development policies

The Agenda 2030 is still much rooted to promoting neoliberal policies as path to development

## All Goals should serve migrants, immigrants and displaced peoples.

In the larger scheme, all goals are relevant to migrants, immigrants and displaced peoples as we are found and are from any kind of country, and are in all economic and social sectors – from migrant children to marriage migrants, from service workers to agricultural workers, from rural areas to urban areas, from the land and to the seas.

Each goal can be linked to migrants, immigrants and the displaced people. Examples of which are:

↳ Health and access to healthcare of migrants, refugees and other displaced peoples

↳ Access to education of children of migrants and migrant youths

↳ Cities are where migrants live and/or work and urbanization impacts on migrants and immigrants including their further displacement from urban centers

↳ Climate change also impacts on the life and work of migrants with climate change-induced disaster as an emerging driver of displacement. This also includes the question of the impact of disasters to members of the sector who live and work in disaster-affected areas

Like with any other international agreements among UN Member States, Agenda 2030's positive impacts to the people can only be real if they are translated into practice. This means that policies that are not in line with the spirit and letter of the goals must be improved, and new policies must be instituted. These, of course, must still be implemented.

The Agenda 2030 also identified ways for monitoring and review in various levels:

**National**—national development plans are to be formulated by national governments

**Regional** – though the Agenda 2030 does not provide for specific forms on regional reviews, it encourages states to identify the most suitable regional space for review

**International** – the High Level Political Forum is the space that monitors progress and reviews the Agenda 2030. Meeting every four years, the HLPF is supposed to provide guidance for the Agenda 2030. Annually, it reviews the status of selected goals as well as provide the space for Voluntary National Reports or VNR.

In all levels of review and monitoring of the Agenda 2030, there are challenges that civil society organizations must face:

### **1. Improving institutionalized spaces for civil society organizations**

Existing spaces for civil society organizations vary in terms of access (within one sector or among all sectors), breadth, and depth of how CSOs can really influence processes or get their positions recognized and, more importantly, reflected in agreements among States.

### **2. Maximizing institutionalized spaces for civil society organizations**

Within the institutionalized civic spaces, opportunities for various forms and levels of advocacy can be conducted.

CSOs can also do outreach and network with each other to push for immediate or more strategic agenda.

### **3. Creating spaces for civil society organizations**

There are processes and meetings in various levels that do not allow for CSO participation. It is important to know these processes and meetings and conduct actions that will assert for quality civic spaces.

# What are civil society organizations or CSOs?

With the United Nations, civil society refers to the “third sector” of society, along with government and business. It comprises civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations.



# The Role of Grassroots Movements

While the generic term CSOs is used to collectively identify non-business and non-government sectors, it is important to emphasize the major role that grassroots organizations play in ensuring that development genuinely serves the people.

It is the long and sustained efforts of the grassroots peoples organizations that have made some of the issues included in the goals and targets as undeniably in need of urgent actions. The movement on the ground that painstakingly organizes and mobilizes communities continuously pushes for recognition of problems and implementation of solutions that are from, for and by the people.

Grassroots-based non-government organizations – owing to their nature, mandate and capacity – did strong and sustained advocacy especially in official processes leading to the Agenda 2030 and even after it was passed by the UN General Assembly. These NGOs also made it a point to involve grassroots in various ways, from consultations to supporting their participation, to ensure that it is the grassroots peoples voice that is carried in the Agenda 2030 advocacies.

# The IMA and the Road Towards Agenda 2030



As a grassroots-based and led global formation, the International Migrants Alliance (IMA) is steadfast in its principle of relying on the strength of the grassroots movement to defend and promote the rights and wellbeing of migrants, immigrants, refugees and other displaced peoples.

In its engagement in processes leading to the Agenda 2030 both in the regional (Asia and Pacific) spaces and in the international levels, the IMA consistently echoed the position that:

1. Current migration and displacement of peoples is a symptom of underdevelopment and thus **any development model should address the roots causes and drivers of forced migration**

2. As such, the **current framework of migration for development is flawed** as it rests on the continued export of people from underdeveloped countries, and the exploitation of their cheap labour and vulnerabilities in countries of destination.

3. Any development plan is bound to not be of service to real and concrete issues of migrants **if members of the sector themselves are excluded** in the

whole process of formulation, implementation, monitoring and review.

Through its active and consistent involvement, the IMA has been able to project critical positions, gain networks among organizations of migrants and other sectors, and highlight the necessity of enabling the grassroots to speak for themselves.

Confidence in IMA's representation of the grassroots migrants was shown when it was chosen to speak as CSO migrant representative in the opening plenary of the UN Summit on Refugees and Migrants in September 2016.



## **Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (APRCM)**

“APRCM is a civil society platform aimed to enable stronger cross constituency coordination and ensure that voices of all sub-regions of Asia Pacific are heard in intergovernmental processes in regional and global level. The platform is initiated, owned and driven by the CSOs, and seeks to engage with UN agencies and Member States on the Post-2015 as well as other development related issues/processes. As an open, inclusive, and flexible mechanism, RCEM is designed to reach the broadest number of CSOs in the region, harness the voice of grassroots and peoples’ movements to advance development justice that address the inequalities of wealth, power, resources between countries, between rich and poor and between men and women.” (from APRCEM website)

Within the APRCEM is the Migrants Constituency that ensures the positions and participation of migrant organizations are recognized in APRCEM work. The inclusion of the constituency is a major step by CSOs of Asia and the Pacific to enable migrants to deliver their voice in regional and international processes APRCEM engages in.

<http://asiapacificrcem.org/>



## **Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)**

The APFSD is the regional meeting of Governments and other stakeholders to monitor and review the implementation of the Agenda 2030 in Asia and Pacific. It is organized by the Economic and Social Commission of the Asia and the Pacific and its discussions and outcomes feed into the agenda of the High Level Political Forum

For the past three years of the APFSD, the APRCEM has been heavily involved in the APFSD process notably the Asia Pacific CSO Forum on Sustainable Development that is convened prior to the APFSD.



## **CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE)**

The CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) is an open platform that unites CSOs from around the world on the issue of development effectiveness. It welcomes the participation of any CSO that endorses its vision, mission and goals, the CSO Key Asks on the Road to Busan, and adheres to the Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Cooperation. (from CPDE website)

In November 2016, the CPDE formally agreed to constitute the Migrants and Diaspora Constituency following the conferences in Istanbul and New York City in 2015 and 2016 that laid out the agenda of migrants and diaspora in effective development cooperation.

The CPDE gathers CSOs and engages in various development fora including the Agenda 2030. It is particularly also placed to engage in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation or GPEDC.

The GPEDC was created at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011 and came into effect in 2012. It is composed of governments and other stakeholders (including civil society) to advance effective development including the Agenda 2030.

The Migrants and Diaspora constituency are currently in the process of active outreach to migrants and diaspora organizations, education on development effectiveness, and formulating the governance structure and processes of the constituency.

<http://csopartnership.org/>



## **Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)**

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) is an initiative of the United Nations Member States to address the migration and development interconnections in practical and action-oriented ways. It is an informal, non-binding, voluntary and government-led process that has been convened annually since 2007.

While the outcomes of the GFMD are non-binding, it nonetheless exhibits views of governments and strategies they employ on migration. Agenda of the GFMD have been recently aligned with the SDGs.



## **Global compacts for migrants and refugees**

Following the UN Summit on Migrants and Refugees in September 2016, Member States have agreed to come up with a Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in 2018. The said global compact is aimed to have countries unite on common principles and approaches to migration.

Also in 2018, the Global Compact on Refugees is expected to be passed by the UN to define the sharing of responsibility of supporting and hosting refugees.

# Introduction

The current situation of migration compels migrants all over the world to aspire for better treatment where opportunities are secured and inequalities are reduced, through elimination of anti-migrants laws and policies and practices that perpetuate discrimination and exploitation of migrants

Moreover, migrants aspire to eliminate the bases of their vulnerabilities that are intimately connected to the economic, political, social and cultural factors that drive forced migration..

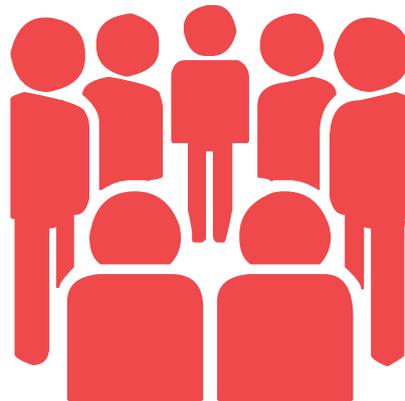
Thus, there is an urgent need for migrants to further educate, organize and mobilize their fellows in large numbers to make such changes possible. One of the many ways they can do this is through advocacy and campaign.

However, any advocacy and campaign no matter how good their objectives if it is not based on the concrete issues of migrants nor it is supported by a broad number of migrants at the grassroots level, will simply end in futility. Because it is only through the persistent struggle of migrant movements that advocacy and campaign for better treatment of migrants and their families will succeed.

# What is advocacy?

Advocacy pertains to a planned activity or a series of activities being done by individuals or groups design to change public opinion and influence state policies.

When individuals or groups conduct advocacy and engagement on their own behalf, they seek to affect some aspect of society, whether they appeal to individuals about their behavior, employers about their rules, or the government about its laws.



# Principles of Advocacy

- 1** Advocacy should **always** be **rooted to the needs and concrete condition of people in the community** i.e. migrants. It is a type of support for community aspiring for changes. It can be done individually or by a group targeting a particular stakeholder to make the necessary changes possible.
- 2** Advocacy is most effective when **conducted and gradually built up over a period of time**. More often than not, it assumes the form of a series of activities that are cohesively put together to achieve a definite objective.
- 3** Advocacy engagement can have a **variety of methods** for getting a set of clear messages across to their target audiences that addresses the present situation.

# Examples of Advocacy Methods



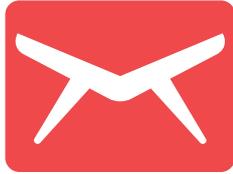
## **Rallies or mobilization**

It may be small group such as picket, lightning rallies or a sizeable one like mobilization



## **Petition signing**

Gathering signature that signifies support for issues that is being advocated or a political statement that speaks of justice, human rights or peace etc.



## **Letter barrage**

Can be addressed to persons of authorities for policy reforms or changes



## **Symposia, Fora, Dialogue**

Aimed to raise the awareness of audiences on issues affecting the people in the community



## **Publications**

Printed or online presentations of a study or research

# Planning & Conducting Advocacy

## 1 Know and study the issue.

Some questions you may want to ask yourself:

- > What issues are migrants talking about?
- > How do these issues affect migrants and their families in their home country?
- > What alternatives or solutions can migrants offer?
- > What actions can we do to project the problem and our solutions?

What activities or initiatives can migrants take to engage their fellow migrants?

## 2 Set the objectives. Set the minimum and maximum gains we desire.

## 3 Identify our target audience and the state entities to be addressed.

## 4 Gather support. Know our “friendlies” and “hostiles” in the issue.

Friendlies are those who can support or would side with us. Hostiles are those who will oppose us. It is important to know the background, position and record of groups we will meet before deciding to partner or work with them.

## 5 Determine the advocacy engagement or method to be used.

-  Rallies and mobilization can be conducted if people are aware of the issues and can be mobilized to participate.
-  Small picket protests are held to project the issue and your position.
-  Symposiums or forums are conducted to raise the awareness of people and gather support

## 6 Set the timeline for our advocacy engagement.

### TIPS

1. Be specific of your target audience or stakeholder.
2. Always strive for a possibility that your advocacy can develop into a mass campaign.
3. Be always rooted to the condition of migrants and listen to what the migrants are saying.

## Advocacy to ban window cleaning for domestic workers

Due to several incidents of migrant deaths while doing window cleaning in Hong Kong the Asian Migrants Coordinating Body in Hong Kong (AMCB-HK) did a thorough study by conducting series of consultations with different migrant organizations on the issue, existing laws, regulations and policies pertaining to the safety and security of all workers including foreign domestic workers.

After confirming the issues and aspirations of foreign domestic workers in Hong Kong, the AMCB set a dialogue with officials of Hong Kong government through the Commission of Labor. The AMCB through their Filipino

leaders submitted their position papers to the Department of Labor and Employment in the Philippines (DOLE) and lobbied to adopt the position of AMCB.

As a result the DOLE secretary issued a ban on window cleaning for Filipino domestic workers. Compelled with the decision of DOLE secretary as well as with the support of other consular offices in Hong Kong, the Commissioner of Labour in Hong Kong called for a meeting or dialogue with leaders of AMCB, other migrant organizations and institutions in Hong Kong announcing provisions in the employment contract to ban window cleaning.

# What is campaign?

Campaign pertains to comprehensive actions rooted and supported by a broad number of people (i.e. migrants) due to its vast potentials of changing present conditions.

It encompasses three vital elements that can lead to strengthening the migrant organizations: education, organizing and mobilizing.

Effective campaigning is also possible even if there is no existing migrant movement but there is a strong group or organizations actively initiating and reaching out to other networks or organizations to be involved in the pursuit of change.



# Principles of Campaigning

- 1 Campaign relies on the migrant movements. There is no campaign without a migrant movement.
- 2 Campaign is always anchored on the concrete condition of migrants in the community and its success relies on the active involvement of migrants who owns it and its potential to improve the current situation.
- 3 Anybody can do advocacy and engagement but only a group of people or a movement can initiate a campaign and bring it to success.
- 4 Campaign is possible even if there is no migrant movement in the area, but there should be a strong group or organization initiating it and actively reaching out to other organizations or networks through dialogue, education, sharing etc. for the purpose of involving them into the campaign.

# Launching Your Campaign



Launch the campaign with conceptually appropriate activities like press conference as the most common method. Generally, any activity that gets substantial medial coverage is sufficient.



Constantly and closely monitor the implementation of your plans. If necessary, conduct regular consultations with migrant organizations involved.



Provide an efficient feedback mechanism to know how the campaign impacts the target audience.



As in planning process, team leaders in local organizations must be given a substantial role in the implementation of the campaign plan, and their initiative and creativity within the overall plan given full play.

### **Propaganda & Drafting Committee**

They compose the statements, flyers and other paraphernalia for the campaign.

### **Media Liaisons Committee**

They coordinate with the media (mainstream, social, etc.) regarding planned activities.

### **Finance Committee**

While each committee should have planned budget, this committee coordinates all and leads in fund-raising.

### **Alliance & Network Committee**

They coordinate with other organizations and groups whom they can cooperate with regarding the campaign.

### **Education Committee**

They ensure the education work on the issue to members and prepare the materials for this.

### **Mobilization Committee**

They supervise and ensure that participants/people are coming to planned actions/activities.

### **Campaign Coordinator**

They coordinate all committees and ensure their respective activities are achieved.

### **Additional Note**

This is an ideal committee system. You can adjust your committees based on your capacity.

# Evaluating and moving forward

In order to draw lessons, a campaign's assessment is necessary. A thorough review of the whole process – from planning to launching and closure shall serve as key for effective and appropriate evaluation.

While commending strengths whenever they occur in the process, it is equally beneficial for the organization and our future campaigns if we can identify the weaknesses that were committed and suggest recommendations.

## **Some Helpful Reminders:**

Always listen and be willing to learn with the people in the community i.e. migrants.

Only through the solid support coming from migrants can the campaign become successful. Only through the persistent struggle of migrant movement can we change the current situation of migration.

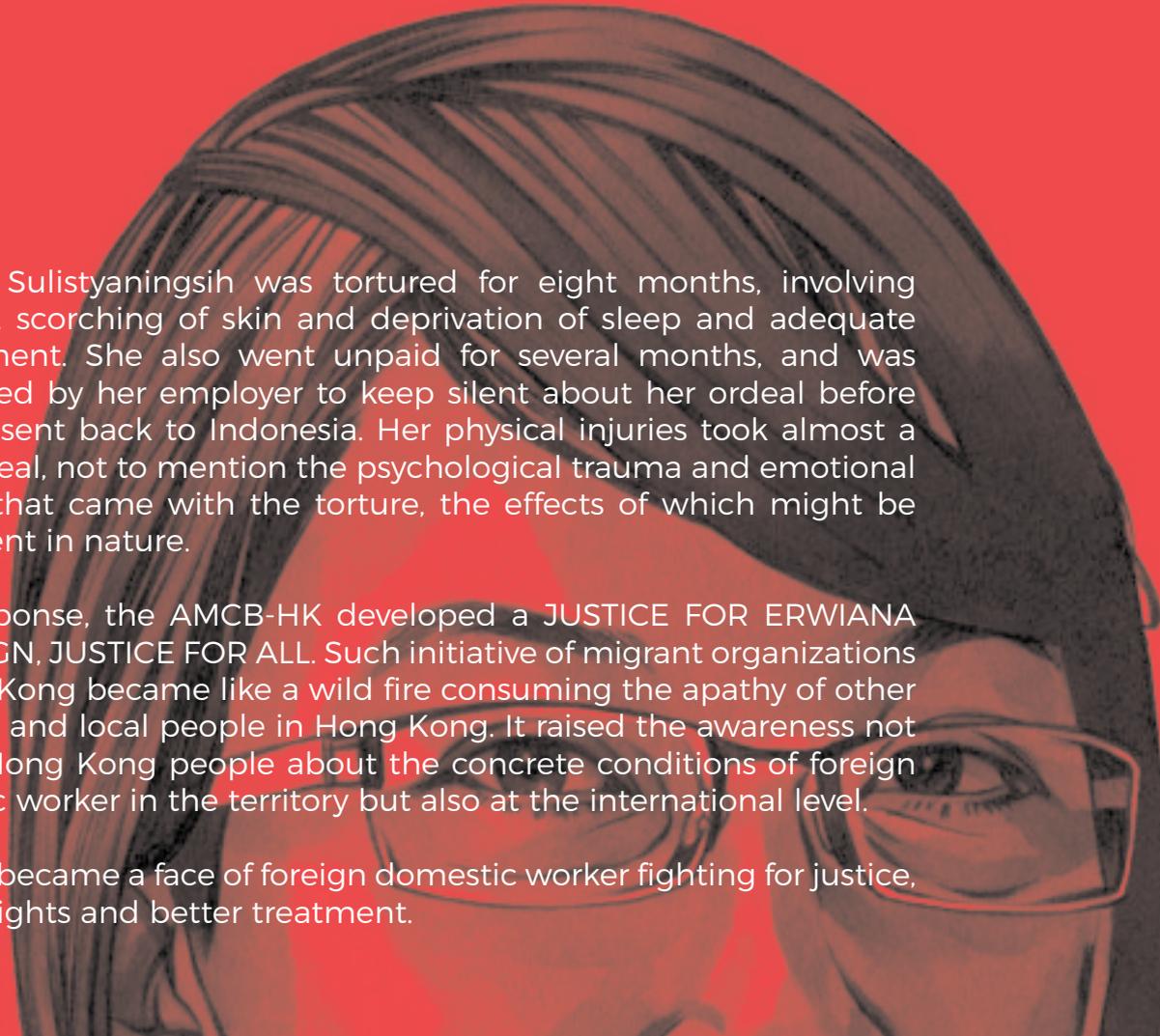
Campaign could be an instrument to further organize the migrants vis-à-vis organizing can lead to a successful campaigning.

## Justice for Erwiana, Justice for All

Erwiana Sulistyaningsih was tortured for eight months, involving beatings, scorching of skin and deprivation of sleep and adequate nourishment. She also went unpaid for several months, and was threatened by her employer to keep silent about her ordeal before she was sent back to Indonesia. Her physical injuries took almost a year to heal, not to mention the psychological trauma and emotional distress that came with the torture, the effects of which might be permanent in nature.

As a response, the AMCB-HK developed a JUSTICE FOR ERWIANA CAMPAIGN, JUSTICE FOR ALL. Such initiative of migrant organizations in Hong Kong became like a wild fire consuming the apathy of other migrants and local people in Hong Kong. It raised the awareness not only of Hong Kong people about the concrete conditions of foreign domestic worker in the territory but also at the international level.

Erwiana became a face of foreign domestic worker fighting for justice, human rights and better treatment.



# Media

Media pertains to the main means of communication. This is where our message goes through. Today, media usually pertains to a communication channel that serves a huge audience. They can be broadcast (television or TV, radio), printed (newspapers or magazines) or social media (on the internet).

## **Why do we engage with the media?**

Because that is one of the many ways we can reach out to a broader audience. While the activities we hold can have an audience, when there are media practitioners (i.e. reporters, photographers) who can possibly report about or activity on their channel, more people can see and know about our activities.

We engage with the media because – 1) we want to inform; 2) to educate; 3) make a position on an issue or concern.

Here are some helpful tips when we do media work:



### **Make a plan**

When we hold an activity that needs media coverage, we ensure the following: 1) correct details of our activities (5W's & 1H - Who, What, Where, When, Why, How); 2) Will we come up with a statement or news release; 3) Who in the media will we invite.



### **Know your media**

It will help in our media work if we know the various media channels existing in our area. We can develop our own directory of media contacts - from reporters to photographers to editors to publishers - that can help facilitate our connections with them. Fax and phone calls are a thing of the past. These days, we send them messages through text or social media.



## Messaging

Less is more is most effective when we come up with the main message of our activity. They can be reflected in the theme, statement or news release, or other materials that we may release during our activity. Sometimes, creative photo opportunities such as masks, a short stage play, or catchy slogans, can help in conveying our messages more effectively.



## Document

We should cover our own activities as well. We can capture certain highlights of the activity through video or picture and upload them in our own social media sites as the events are happening. Later on, we can use these materials when we come up with a narrative which we can share in our website or other social media networks we are in.

# Social Media

Social media made our world smaller. This means, through social media, we can easily connect with people from anywhere in the world, access and share information, and speak our minds on issues whether individually or as a group.

The Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2016) defined social media as “Forms of electronic communication (such as Web sites) through which people create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, etc.”

Social media has been an effective tool for corporations, political parties, advocacy groups and even governments. The United Nations, for example, has developed a social media campaign around Agenda 2030 (pls. check [www.17Goals.org](http://www.17Goals.org)).

# Social Networking Sites

Social media has been used to describe social networking sites such as:



**Facebook** is an online networking site where one can create a personal profile, upload and share photos, videos and messages with other users.



**Twitter** is a social media service where one can upload messages (also called tweets) that run strictly up to 140 characters and can be read and followed by other users.



**Instagram** is a photo-sharing social media service while Youtube is where users share videos.



Other forms of social media are weblogs, messenger sites (i.e. Whatsapp, Viber) and online forums and information sources (i.e. Wikipedia).

We can use social media in our campaigns and advocacies. To help us maximize it, let us remember the word GAMP – which stands for Goal, Audience, Message, Platform.



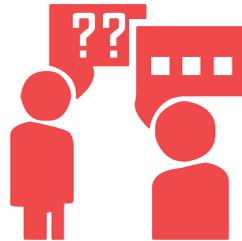
## 1. Goal

Set objectives for using social media. Is it to raise awareness? Solicit funds? Write a government official? Make your “ask” simple, clear and straightforward.



## 2. Audience

Identify the recipients of your social media campaign. Are they migrant workers? Employers? Knowing your target audience will help you in crafting your message and even choosing your platform.



### 3. Message

What do you want to tell? How do you want to tell it? Provide your audience with a short and easy-to-understand message. You can put an image or a picture beside your message, turn it into a meme, or even make a video.

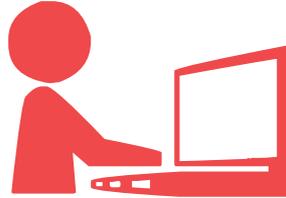
**What is a Meme?** A meme can be a video, an image or a simple text that can be copied and shared rapidly on social media.

#### **#UseBestHashtags.**

Hashtags can help link your message to what is already a trending topic or campaign, relate simple catchphrases to your message, or both.

**What are Hashtags?** They pertain to a word or string of words preceded by a hash sign (#). They can be actual messages (#Education4All) or a topic (#WhatMigrantsWant).

You can use hashtags together with your message, very useful for Twitter and Facebook. Make your hashtags simple, easy to remember, and yes, easy to spell. *#MakeItSimple*



## 4. Platform

Knowing which platform your target audience use the most will help you identify which platform is best for your campaign. Most migrant workers use Facebook so best to use that platform. Ensure your messages get shared continuously.

### Trolling



*Trolling, according to Wikipedia, is when someone “sows discord on the internet by starting arguments or upsetting people by posting inflammatory, extraneous, or off-topic messages in an online community.” Recently, we learned that most trolls are simply fake accounts created solely for the purpose of trolling. Check identities of those who comment on your posts to see if they are trolls or not. Avoid engaging in arguments with trolls.*

# Agenda 2030

## Sustainable Development Goals

**Goal 1.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere

**Goal 2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

**Goal 3.** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

**Goal 4.** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

**Goal 5.** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**Goal 6.** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

**Goal 7.** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

**Goal 8.** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

**Goal 9.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

**Goal 10.** Reduce inequality within and among countries

**Goal 11.** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

**Goal 12.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

**Goal 13.** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*

**Goal 14.** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

**Goal 15.** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

**Goal 16.** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

**Goal 17.** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

## Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

## Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs,

knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels,

and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect,

in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round  
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

## Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse,

including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.a Strengthen the implementation

of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment,

development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

## Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels

of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide

safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

## Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation

for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

## Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering

from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

## Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-

locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

## Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in

consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of

child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed

Countries

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

## Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make

them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and

technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

## Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and

strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and

financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

## Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct

economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially

increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

## Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to

minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move

towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

## Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the

Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

## Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the

shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

## Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance

their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and

water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities

to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

## Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen

the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

## Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

### Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

### Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and

through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

### **Capacity-building**

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in

developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

### **Trade**

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access

on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

### **Systemic issues**

#### **Policy and institutional coherence**

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and

sustainable development

#### **Multi-stakeholder partnerships**

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

#### **Data, monitoring and accountability**

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing

countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries





# About the Resource Pack

The Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM) publishes this resource pack and toolkit on the Agenda 2030 to help in building the capacity of grassroots organizations of migrants, immigrants and displaced peoples to involve in the sustainable development agenda discussions and processes.

We hope that through this publication, grassroots migrants, immigrants and displaced people's organizations will be able to locate the Agenda 2030 in the admirable work they are doing on the ground and conversely, also place their work within the content and processes of the Agenda 2030.

## About the APMM

The Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM) is a regional migrant center working with grassroots migrant organizations, service institutions, faith groups and other advocates in advancing the rights and welfare of migrant workers and their families in Asia Pacific and the Middle East.

It works on the issues of domestic work as work, empowerment for marriage migrants, protection for undocumented migrants, migrant trade unionism, faith partnership and solidarity, and development and forced migration.



This is a project of the Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants with the support of Bread for the World and The Karibu Foundation