The impact of population migration on sustainable development

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the world has witnessed an explosion in the amount of digital data available via satellites and various communication channels. Due to the digitization revolution, which was activated by highly efficient and low-priced devices, the volume of data available throughout the world has increased, and specialists refer to it as a data deluge called big data. Researchers and statisticians have begun to develop ways to benefit from the huge data obtained to improve human life, i.e.

Think about taking advantage of it. Indeed, the impact of big data has affected various fields, as the data provided by databases has been analyzed and transformed into information to obtain new perceptions and ideas that benefit individuals and institutions in improving the economies of societies, achieving competitiveness, preserving the environment and health, protecting society, meeting needs, improving the standard of living, etc., and as a result of that. In the near future, big data can improve government policies in general and Arab governments in particular. From there, we raise questions about how big data is used in sustainable development, the areas of its use, whether it has a role in decision-making, and its added value in changing society to achieve sustainable development goals, and how it works with the aim of monitoring progress and advancing development, and thus keeping pace with the times and answering the problem. For the study, documentary and literary sources were relied upon as a tool for collecting information in order to analyze the topic.

Keywords:	Population Migration, Sustainable Development

Introduction

The heads of government of UN Member States unanimously endorsed the Iraqi Ministry of Environment's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development during the summit held in September 2015. The 2030 Sustainable Development Plan's implementation started in January 2016, and countries will continue to work until 2030 to carry out the goals it set while making sure that everyone is included in them. This is because the plan's overarching objective is to leave no one behind. This plan is a voluntary commitment to action and is not legally enforceable. Governments are responsible for establishing national priorities and putting them into action in collaboration with all stakeholders; the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainability (HLPF) oversees this process on a yearly basis.

The strategy is divided into a number of complementary, separate elements. The declaration's introduction, vision, shared values and commitments, new strategy, targets for sustainable development, means of execution, international collaboration, follow-up, and review are all included. A clear and aspirational vision that prioritizes prosperity, the environment, and people is set forth in the prologue.[1] The plan includes 231 indicators, 169 target targets, and 17 goals (for each of the

social, economic, and environmental components). Goal 17 is focused on bolstering the means of implementation and reviving global collaboration to achieve sustainable development, and it is one of the aims stated under each goal.[2]

i-Trilateral nuclear weapons for the goals of the 2030 plan.

1. The goal: It is the basis, and it is the final result to be achieved, and progress and success are measured against it.

2. The end: It is the goal that is believed to be achieved in order to achieve the basic goal by adding other goals.

3 - Indication: It is an interactive tool for progress in relation to the immediate goal, and for measuring progress in achieving the goal indirectly. [3]

Components of the 2030 Employment Development Plan and its relationship to migration:

The preamble records five main components of the People's Plan 2030, which are the social component, prosperity, which is the economic component, the planet, which is the environmental component, which is political participation, and participation, which is the cultural component. Migration completely intersects with these five workers as follows:

1. People do not aim to build, not to leave anyone behind in development, and this includes, in its meaning, all people, including immigrants and refugees. Therefore, achieving the 2030 Agenda requires many of their rights, with the exception of the requirements of appropriate work for them, and full access to economic and social life, regardless of their status (whether they are regular or not regulars).[4]

2. Prosperity: Diversification is an important source of income in the Arab region, as it totaled $50.8 billion in 2015. Financial remittances from the region are also a source of income outside the region, as the Arab region is one of the highest representatives of remittances in the world, as immigrants sent an estimated $105 billion in 2014, equivalent to 28% of the world's advertising. 3. Planet: Youth shortages and population climate could begin to reduce migration as a result of these simple

effects. In the Arab region, the environmental aspect is gaining increasing attention. An example of this is the Middle East region, which has 6% of the world's population, while it contains less than 2% of the world's renewable water reserves, and is the most dehydrated region in the world. Climate change is expected to lead to a greater increase in relative water, which will affect small farmers and push more farmers to migrate in search of an alternative source. To earn a living. 2 4. Peace: The absence of peace and the spread of conflict in a number of countries in the region constitute a prominent driver of migration and displacement.[5] The number of displaced people in the region by the end of 2016 reached more than 19 million, including more than 16 million internally displaced persons and more than 3 million refugees. There are also about 5.2 million Palestinian refugees in the region. The Arab region is also the largest region sending refugees to all parts of the world, as the number of refugees from Arab countries reached more than 7.5 million refugees in mid-2016.3.[6]

5. Partnerships The sustainable development agenda is similar to good migration governance in relying on the establishment of strong partnerships at the international, national, and subnational levels with international organizations, regional consultation processes, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, employers, unions, migrant associations, academics, and other stakeholders. Arab countries have participated in international processes on migration (at the regional, sub-regional, and inter-regional levels).

regions and dualities.

Here it is worth noting the following points: It is possible to increase the quality and magnitude of the positive impact of migration on development in societies of origin, transit, and destination, to ensure dignity and equality for all human beings to enjoy a prosperous and happy life in a sound and sustainable environment, as migration governance can help achieve the sustainable development goals if followed. [7]Comprehensive and well-administered policies are keen to empower

migrants, women, and men, protect their rights, ensure decent working conditions for them, and provide them with choices and freedoms, as human mobility can carry huge gains for countries and migrants alike, which contributes to development in the countries of origin and destination and their local communities. [8]Migration and displacement have critical implications for sustainable development outcomes, and migrants, refugees, and displaced people are often considered vulnerable population groups whose needs should be considered so that no one is left behind," a key principle of the 2030 Agenda that highlights the important role of mobility. Human development policies in the Arab region include that all United Nations development assistance frameworks in the Arab region include references to programs on migration, refugees, and return migration, and migration can contribute to sustainable development when policies are well managed. Good governance of migration and the goals of sustainable development goals related to migration are also Relevant to the processes underpinning the UN Global Compact on Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, the Global Compact on Refugees, and its framework for comprehensively addressing refugees.[9]

Migration-related sustainable development goals:

Migration was included for the first time in the global development framework in an explicit goal within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, namely Goal 10, Target No. (10.7) on facilitating orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and movement of people, including through the implementation of planned migration policies. Which is characterized by good management," and Target No. (10.c) regarding reducing the transaction costs of migrant remittances to less than 3 percent, and eliminating remittance channels whose costs exceed 5 percent, by 2030. This is in recognition of the essential role that migration plays in positively contributing to sustainable development when managed well.[10]

The Sustainable Development Plan also includes several additional goals related to migration, attached (a table of goals related to migration). All of these objectives can be achieved by disaggregating data based on immigration status.

The role of government institutions and decision-makers in the governance of migration and achieving sustainable development:

1. Review approved development, social, and economic policies to ensure that migration and migrants are integrated into them and propose new policies that take this dimension into account. This is the role of government institutions and decision-makers in achieving sustainable development. 2. Create programs to put plans into action and keep an eye on the necessary budgets to make sure that policies are implemented, tracked, and evaluated for success.

2. Weak coordination between political and governmental leaders and the executive apparatus, especially the local administration bodies. The ruling leaders or legislative authorities may develop policies and programs that do not find resonance or acceptance by the local administration agencies and the implementing public administrative agencies. The opposite may happen, and the proposals of the local units do not find a response and support from the central authorities and their leaders. Under the pretext of a lack of financial resources.[11]

Failure to take into account the integration and overlap between economic, social, urban, environmental, and cultural policies related to slums, as it is natural, as a result of the intersection of subsystems and various environmental influences, to cause some negative effects on other aspects of slum areas. Migration continues without stopping and the population density in these areas increases. Rural governorates are still expelling residents due to the lack of job opportunities and a better life.

Lack of adequate attention to citizens after their transfer from slum areas by providing

them with the necessary services such as schools, hospitals, and appropriate means of transportation in a manner commensurate with actual needs, in addition to lack of interest in human development. Despite the establishment of some youth centers in new residential areas, the role of these centers is still limited.[12]

Public policy-making for the development of these regions in general lacks scientific studies and evaluation of the proposed alternatives and is characterized by ambiguity, excessive centralization, and limited participation even for those directly concerned with the policies. Some policymakers may also resort to maximizing their achievements in a form that is much closer to popular propaganda than to the actual evaluation of policies. This is supported by the absence of accountability, which constitutes one of the basic pillars of improving policymaking and which imposes transparency in decision-making, starting from formulating policies up to their implementation and evaluating their effects. There is also a clear lack of completion of the preparation of regional or local urban plans, despite the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 1093 of 1973 establishing The General Authority for Urban Planning, to bear the responsibility of preparing urban plans for all cities and villages of the Republic, but unfortunately, no effective steps were taken in preparing urban plans. This may be due to the lack of capabilities, information, and experience, in addition to the political leadership's preoccupation with economic development and addressing the general budget deficit 43.[13]

The weak performance of local units and the decline in their capabilities in providing public services as a result of the lack of interest in preparing studies to determine the needs of vital and necessary services for citizens in slum areas. Localities rely on a reactive method in dealing with problems partially in order to reduce their magnification without addressing their causes and providing new, innovative, and nonexistent solutions. Traditional with a tendency to generalize and hide facts and data. In addition to the lack of inclusion in the twentieth goal of encouraging the sending of

remittances by faster, safer, and less expensive means, and facilitating the financial integration of migrants, "as part of its procedures, it includes setting a road map to reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances to less than 3%, and eliminating remittance channels whose costs exceed 5%." By 2030 in line with target 10-c of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In the follow-up and review section, it was stated The International Migration Review Forum shall be the primary global intergovernmental platform for Member States to discuss and exchange information on progress made in implementing all aspects of the Global Compact, including its aspects related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders.[14]

The Global Compact on Refugees and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development The Sustainable Development Agenda is based on the commitment to leave no one behind, paragraph 4 of the introduction. It also included the stipulation that the weak must be empowered. It includes those whose needs are taken into account in the plan... refugees and displaced persons internally and migrants" and others, paragraph.[15] This commitment and vision are reflected in the Global Compact for Refugees. The Program of Action of the Global Compact for Refugees, in the part related to areas in need of support, focuses on "meeting the needs and supporting local communities." It is explained in this part that the management of the refugee situation is very tight. It also depends on the resilience of the host community. There is also increasing recognition of the development challenges posed by major refugee situations and the benefits of inclusive and shared economic growth in refugee-hosting areas that can benefit everyone, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The agreement can help Global efforts to attract support so that refugees and host communities do not fall behind the progress made in the country in question towards achieving sustainable development goals.[16]

This section also highlights the importance of development actors working in a way that complements - and without influencing - humanitarian assistance activities to ensure that the impact of a major refugee situation in the host country is taken into account in the planning and implementation of development programs and policies in a way that directly benefits host communities and refugees. The spirit of partnership, the priority of leadership and ownership at the country level, and the mobilization of international responses that are predictable and consistent with national development strategies and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are key factors for achieving sustainability. At the same time, host countries must be able to draw on additional development resources to ensure that the progress of communities affected by a particular refugee situation towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is not hampered. There are five elements in the Global Compact that are particularly important in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as the Global Compact works to:[17]

1. Develop concrete measures to share responsibility and ease pressure on countries hosting the majority of refugees;

2. Seeking to bring humanitarian and development work closer together; 3. Providing ways to create jobs and livelihoods;

4. Ensure that refugees and host communities themselves are at the heart of the relevant decision-making process With refugees;

- .5invitation The international community as a whole needs to take broader initiatives to prevent conflict and build lasting peace. Follow-up and review processes at all levels are guided by a set of principles: (1) the voluntary nature of this process, which is country-owned and takes into account different circumstances, capacities and levels of national development; (2) Monitor progress in implementing global goals and targets; (3) Long-term orientation, identifying achievements, challenges, gaps and success factors, assisting countries in making informed policy choices and mobilizing the necessary means of implementation and partnerships (4) The open, inclusive, participatory and transparent nature of the process; (5) People-centred, gender-sensitive, respectful of human rights, with a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and left behind groups; (6) Building on existing frameworks and processes, avoiding duplication, and taking into account national circumstances, capabilities, needs, and priorities; (7) Be accurate, evidence-based and guided by high-quality, accessible, timely and reliable country assessments and data, disaggregated by income, sex, age, race and ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics of relevance in national contexts; (8) Strengthening targeted support for capacity building of developing countries (9) Benefiting from enhanced support provided by the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions.[18]

Governments bear primary responsibility for follow-up and review activities at the national, regional, and global levels. The overall assessment focuses on national achievements and is based on national data sources, and reports are prepared for this purpose. The approved indicators enable progress to be monitored at the national and global levels. Follow-up must be carried out in a participatory manner with all parties at the national level, including civil society and the private sector.

Academics and others. The follow-up and review process requires countries to collect qualitative data in a timely manner, so that the follow-up and review process at the regional level is based on analyses conducted at the national level and thus contributes to the process conducted at the global level.[19]

ii-On a global scale:

High-level political forum on sustainable development.

Held under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, this forum serves as the primary forum to guide political leadership on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 through exchanging experiences, including successful experiences on the ground; As well as developing recommendations to enhance the implementation, follow-up and review of the

Sustainable Development Goals. The Forum promotes accountability, in addition to supporting international cooperation.[20]

The Forum also provides an opportunity for the international community to review progress made in implementing the Goals in regions where countries have some risks and vulnerabilities, such as least-developed countries and small island developing States.
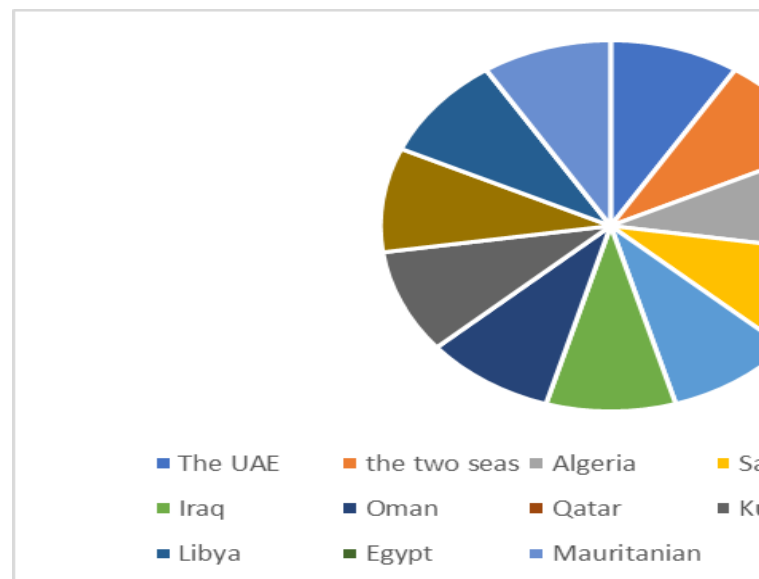
The Forum aims to enhance the integration of the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and provides a platform for establishing partnerships between multiple stakeholders and enhancing international cooperation to advance towards achieving the goals. The Forum also provides a framework for follow-up and review that is participatory, transparent, and integrated at the global level to help countries achieve the maximum progress achieved. [21]Implementing and following up on the Goals to ensure that no one is left behind, provides an opportunity for countries to showcase the progress and obstacles they face in implementing the Goals, it helps in translating the vision of the Goals into reality by providing political leadership, recommendations, and the exchange of experiences and lessons learned, and it brings together Member States, the United Nations system and society. Civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders to discuss progress and review successful experiences. It also creates an opportunity to work and develop partnerships on sustainable development goals between multiple stakeholders.[22]

Voluntary National Reviews VNRS.

Member States are encouraged to provide regular and comprehensive voluntary national reviews of progress in implementing the goals of the Sustainable Development Agenda at the national level before the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Arab countries have participated in voluntary national reviews since 2016, as shown in the following table.[23]

The Arab countries that participated in the reviews and the dates of their participation

Country	Year of participation
Jordan	2020-2017
The UAE	2018
the two seas	2018
Algeria	2019
Saudi Arabia	2018
Sudan	2018
Iraq	2019
Oman	2019
Qatar	2019 2018-2017
Kuwait	2019
Lebanon	2018
Libya	2020
Egypt	2018-2016
Mauritanian	2019

The Secretary-General of the United Nations issued a document containing common voluntary guidelines for reporting Voluntary national reviews. In addition to these clear beginnings, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs has issued a guide to preparing voluntary national influences, including instructions in addition to guidelines for preparing for it, the basic pillars of preparation, preparatory workshops, and deadlines for completing receipts to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.[24]

High-Level Boutique Forum Course 2019.

The theme of this year's forum is "Inclusive People and Equality", where we discuss several objectives of Goal 10, whereby reducing the lack of any solidarity among those who are

involved in the topic of migration, in addition to persons 4, 8, 13, 16 and 17, which are all organized The 2019 Forum in New York will be held in two phases, in July to hold the Comprehensive Economic Council, and in September to hold the General Assembly and Cooperation Together, and the first phase will be held during the period from 9 to 18 July 2019.

Five Arab countries participated in the National Voluntary Windows this year: Algeria - Iraq - Oman - Kuwait - and Mauritania.[25]

Discussing equality at the level of humanitarian migration

The President-General held a discussion on the humanitarian aspect of international migration on 2/27/2019 - better than the third treatment of the level side dialogue on international migration that was scheduled to be held in 2019 - to achieve the current achievements and challenges in order to achieve the current achievements and challenges in order to achieve the achievements and challenges Current issues related to migration in the 2030 Social Development Plan, within the changing framework of the Yemen High-Level Forum on World Development 2019.[26]

The discussion focused on the alignment of global development goals on migration, with the key highlight on progress in achieving migration-related solutions, addressing gaps in talent building, technology mobilization, technology development, policy, and policies, as well as partnerships to achieve global migration alignment.

On the second Arabic level.

A group of events and organizations working in employment development for the year 2030 are being organized at the Arab level, led by the Arab Forum for Development, which organizes the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and the Arab Development Week, which organizes the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States. The development plan working group has also been established. Global 2030 is dedicated to expectations of success and success in the Arab region (RCM), which was established in 1999 and includes in its membership the League of Arab States and the

Japanese still for the United Nations agencies operating in the Arab world, as well as issuing the World Development Report. Including a prominent presentation of these events.[27]

Arab Forum for Development:

The Arab Forum for Development and Development is the main Jeeran team to follow up on the implementation of the 2030 Social Development Plan and review international brands' progress in the Arab region on this path. It is a very strong annual forum, encouraging work and participation among various members of society in following up and reviewing the implementation of the 2030 Social Development Plan. Famous messages from the marketing dialogue about opportunities.[28]

The challenges related to the 2030 agenda show the progress made in achieving sustainable development. The Arab Democratic Forum follows a partnership, as it represents high-level representatives of the ministries and concerned authorities towards achieving a basic goal of the 2030 strategy and following up on the progress made in this regard, and representatives of the broad Arab parliaments, civil society organizations, the private sector, academic mediation, research centers to start the media, and others.[29]

This Forum and its membership in the Doha Declaration and the implementation of the 2030 Global Development Agenda require the 29th Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, held in December 2016 in Doha. (attached). The forum held five training courses; In Amman in 2014, in Manama in 2015, in Amman in 2016, in Rabat in 2017, and in Beirut in 2018.[30]

General Session 2019

This year's Arab Forum will be held at the United Nations House in Beirut, from 9 to 11 April 2019, and has examined four almost astonishing performances on the 2030 Agenda. In 2019, the first four-year cycle of all phases of global follow-up and review of all Sustainable Development Goals will end. For the meeting of the Economic and Social Council in New York, and hosting the General Assembly in New York, in September 2019, and the participation of the Economic and Social Council, and hosting the

General Assembly in New York, in September 2019). The Arab Forum 2019 was highlighted within the framework of a strong partnership between ESCWA and the League of Arab States, as it is a major partner in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Age.[31]

Axis - 2 The main axis of the forum is empowering people and ensuring inclusion and equality in the Arab region: This axis focuses on the theme of this year's high-level political forum; Each component addresses the three components of the Forum's 2019 theme: empowering people and ensuring inclusion and equality. Within the framework of this axis, deliberations focus on interconnections and coherence at the level of policies, mechanisms, and lessons learned and highlight individual case studies from the Arab region and beyond.

Axis 3 National, regional, and global paths, including voluntary national reviews and the messages that the region will carry to the World Summit: Within the framework of this axis, the deliberations highlight the national, regional, and global follow-up and review paths, and in a special interactive activity, the voluntary national reviews are discussed as the most important follow-up and review processes at the level National, taking into account regional trends, lessons learned and ways forward.[32] This axis plans the Arab region's contribution to the High-Level Political Forum, which will be organized in two phases, in July under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and in September under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly. The 2017 Situation Report on International Migration Migration in the Arab Region and the 52030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the International Organization for Migration prepared the second issue of the report on the situation of international migration in the Arab region for the year 2017, under the umbrella of the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region and in cooperation with its member agencies. The report includes three chapters: The first chapter deals with migration trends in the Arab region, the second

chapter deals with developments in migration governance in the Arab region, and the third chapter focuses on achieving sustainable development goals.[33]

related to immigration. The report concluded a set of key elements of migration governance, namely: the importance of empowering migrants being at the core of all governance plans, that the interconnected sustainable development goals require a comprehensive approach, that migration governance is not limited to migration policies in the narrow sense, and that cooperation between institutions is essential for migration governance. Overall. The report also stressed the importance of considering the needs and capabilities of the group and each gender, that evidence-based governance plans require reliable information, that migration governance is not limited to migrants, and that it is concerned with results and impacts, and that what is required is multi-level governance.[34] The General Secretariat of the League of Arab States has many efforts in the field of following up on the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Plan, as the sectors of the General Secretariat and its various departments work in this regard, each in its field of competence, including the Department of Refugees, Expatriates, and Migration Affairs, which is the technical secretariat of the Arab Regional Consultation Process on Migration and Asylum. In order to give adequate attention to sustainable development, in 2015 the General Secretariat established a new department within its organizational structure called the Department of Sustainable Development and International Cooperation. The following is a brief overview of the most important efforts in this field.[35]

iii- Iraqi Week for Sustainable Development:

The General Secretariat of the League of Arab States (Department of Sustainable Development and International Cooperation) organized two sessions of the Arab Week for Sustainable Development. The first session was held during the period from 14/5/17/2017, and the second during the period from 19/11/22/2018, in the Arab Republic of Egypt

and under the patronage of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi. This event is organized.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Planning, Follow-up and Administrative Reform of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the World Bank, and the United Nations. The Arab Week for Sustainable Development aims to give Arab countries an opportunity to discuss the goals of sustainable development and determine their future plans for implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Governments, the private sector, civil society, and international financing bodies participate in it. The various sessions during the week address all issues of concern to the Arab region within the framework of following up on the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Plan, and a number of side events are organized to discuss issues of special importance to the Arab region.[36]

The Arab Committee to follow up on the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals in the Arab countries:

The Arab Committee was established to follow up on the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals in Arab countries pursuant to Resolution No. 2134 Dated February 16, 2017, issued by the Economic and Social Council at its 99th regular session. The General Secretariat of the Department of Sustainable Development and International Cooperation is responsible for organizing the meetings of the Committee, which has held four meetings since its establishment. The committee helps spread awareness of the sustainable development goals and lead the wheel of development in the Arab region. Its members are also responsible for achieving the global indicators of the sustainable development goals for the Arab region through their effective contributions to decision-making and policy-making based on accurate scientific foundations.[37]

D. The General Secretariat in the field of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals related to migration:

The General Secretariat (Department of Refugees, Expatriates, and Migration Affairs) is undertaking many efforts in the field of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals related to migration, through the mechanisms it established to develop its work and enhance cooperation between it and international and regional organizations working in the region as well as with the Arab member states, and at the forefront of these mechanisms is: The Arab Regional Consultation Process on Migration and Asylum and the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region.[38] Arab Regional Consultation Process on Migration and Asylum (ARCP).

The Arab regional consultation process on migration and asylum represents the most appropriate platform to work on raising awareness and improving the knowledge base of the objectives related to migration, following up on the efforts of member states in this field and providing the necessary technical support to them, and enhancing coordination between the policies of Arab countries in the field of migration by enhancing regional dialogue and benefiting from Among other experiences, the implementation of training programs and the exchange of information, experiences, and best practices, in addition to focusing on supporting the governments of member states to develop more effective policies to use immigration for the benefit of Arab regional development, integrating expatriates into national development plans and building bridges of dialogue, taking into account crises when playing this role. What the region is currently going through and the importance of responding collectively to the challenges facing the region in relation to.[39]

By **immigration**.

The consultation process adopted its program paper during its second meeting held at the headquarters of the General Secretariat in May 2016. Based on what was stated in the aforementioned program paper, the consultation process is following up and reviewing the progress made in implementing the migration-related goals in the 2030 Sustainable Development Plan, in cooperation with The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) is the United Nations regional committee charged with following up on the implementation of...

objectives in the region, and by identifying the best ways in which regional reviews can be supported. The first work plan for the consultation process for the years 2016-2017 and the second for the years 2018-2019 included the provision of allocating an item on the agenda of the regular meetings of the consultation process to follow up and review the efforts of member states to implement these goals and exchange information, experiences and best practices in this r During the third meeting of the consultation process, which was held at the headquarters of the General Secretariat on 5/98/2017, the first session was devoted to discussing the sustainable development goals related to migration, where the International Organization for Migration (IOM) made a presentation on migration in the 2030 Sustainable Development Plan, and Ms. The Director of the Sustainable Development Department at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States made a presentation on migration and sustainable development, followed by some Arab countries presenting their experiences in this field and their efforts to integrate migration into development policies, the role of expatriate institutions in developing their original countries, and the challenges they face resulting from the refugee crisis, where The importance of finding a compatibility between sustainable development and the refugee crisis was emphasized, and the General Secretariat prepared an information paper on the 2030 sustainable development goals related to migration, which was distributed to the participants in the third meeting as a background paper that included the most important developments in this regard and mechanisms for follow-up and review of the goals of the sustainable development plan on At the global and regional levels and the efforts of organizations to follow up on the implementation of goals in the Arab region.[40] Capacity building programs: The General Secretariat organized a workshop entitled "Migration and Sustainable Development in the Arab Region" to build the capacities of officials in the relevant authorities in member states on

7/16/2018 in Cairo, within the framework of implementing the activities of the working group concerned with international migration in the Arab region, which is chaired by the League of Nations. Arabic (Department of Refugees, Expatriates and Migration Affairs, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the membership of 16 specialized United Nations agencies.[41]

The workshop aimed to raise awareness and improve the knowledge base of the migration-related goals in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to help Member States strengthen government capacities to determine their national priorities and implementation plans in the field of migration and development and achieve the various goals of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially working to achieve Goal 10.7 specifically related to With migration, the focus was on the efforts and good practices implemented by member states in achieving sustainable development goals and possible means to enhance the capabilities of governments in achieving these goals. The workshop focused on presenting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through a global, regional, and national perspective, and in-depth research into the interconnection of migration with various thematic areas such as decent work and migrants in countries experiencing conflict situations, the rights and health of migrants, including women and girls, as well as the topic of the impact of Climate change[42].

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