

**FIFTEENTH COORDINATION MEETING  
ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

New York, 16-17 February 2017



United Nations

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**Department of Economic and Social Affairs**  
Population Division

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# DESA

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## PREFACE

The Fifteenth Coordination Meeting on International Migration was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 16 to 17 February 2017. It was the latest in a series of annual coordination meetings on international migration convened since 2002 by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA).

The coordination meetings on international migration are convened with the purpose of reviewing the latest evidence on emerging topics in the field of international migration, exchanging information on current and ongoing migration projects, and enhancing system-wide coordination and coherence on migration. The Fifteenth Coordination Meeting on International Migration, organized in response to General Assembly resolution 58/208 of 13 February 2004, had three objectives. First, the meeting took stock of progress made in implementing the migration-related commitments of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/RES/70/1](#)). Second, the meeting contributed to the implementation of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants ([A/RES/71/1](#)) by reviewing the substantive preparations for the 2018 intergovernmental conference on international migration, with a particular focus on the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. Third, the meeting provided a venue for Member States, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and academia to present, discuss and coordinate activities and initiatives on international migration.

This report was prepared by Barbara Kobler, Nina Haelg and Bela Hovy in the Migration Section of the Population Division. For further information on the present publication, please contact the Population Division by mail (Office of the Director, Population Division / DESA, United Nations DC2-1950, New York, NY 10017), telephone (+1 212-963-3209), fax (+1 212-963-2147) or e-mail ([population@un.org](mailto:population@un.org)). This report, as well as informational materials, contributed papers and presentations from the Fifteenth Coordination Meeting on International Migration, may be accessed at: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/15/index.shtml?A2011>. Publications of the Population Division, including those on international migration, are available at [www.unpopulation.org](http://www.unpopulation.org).

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

AU	African Union
CRRF	Comprehensive refugee response framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCM	Global Coalition on Migration
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GMG	Global Migration Group
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IUSSP	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
JMDI	Joint Migration and Development Initiative
KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
RCP	Regional consultative process
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRSR	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UN MGCY	United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNU	United Nations University



## **REPORT OF THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

The Fifteenth Coordination Meeting on International Migration took place at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 16 to 17 February 2017. The meeting was organized by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (UN DESA). The meeting had three main objectives. First, the meeting took stock of progress made in implementing the migration-related commitments of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/RES/70/1](#)). Second, the meeting contributed to the implementation of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants ([A/RES/71/1](#)) by reviewing the substantive preparations for the 2018 intergovernmental conference on international migration, with a particular focus on the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. Third, the meeting provided a venue for Member States, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and academia to present, discuss and coordinate activities and initiatives on international migration.

The meeting was attended by more than 300 participants, including representatives of Member States, Observers, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, offices of the United Nations Secretariat, United Nations regional commissions as well as non-governmental organizations active in the field of international migration. Also present were invited migration experts.

### **I. OPENING**

Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs Mr. Wu Hongbo opened the meeting with a message from the Secretary-General, highlighting the positive ways in which the majority of today's 244 million international migrants contribute to development in migrant receiving and sending countries. While most international migrants travel in a safe and orderly fashion with the requisite documents, many risk their lives on dangerous journeys and suffer discrimination in countries of destination. In his message, the Secretary-General recalled that States have the right to control their borders and a duty to protect their citizens, but also the obligation to protect and assist migrants in vulnerable situations. He highlighted the need to address the root causes of forced displacement, to protect human rights, to fight xenophobia and to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Recalling the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants adopted in September 2016, the Secretary-General's message closed with a call to action to work towards developing the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration.

Under-Secretary-General Wu continued his opening statement by summarizing his department's work on international migration. UN DESA provided relevant data and estimates on global migration and supported intergovernmental processes in the context of the sustainable development agenda. Mr. Wu invited participants to seize the opportunity of this year's coordination meeting to share information on concrete activities linked to the preparatory work for the global migration compact. These activities would provide the basis for the workplan for Member States that was being developed by the Secretary-General in close consultation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and with support from the Global Migration Group (GMG).

In his statement on behalf of the President of the General Assembly, Mr. Thomas Christensen, Chef-de-Cabinet, recalled that migration had been part of humanity since the early ages of history. Due to increasing demographic pressures there was a growing need for well-managed migration. It was crucial to uphold the dignity, well-being and fundamental human rights of migrants throughout their migratory journeys. He recalled the positive impacts of migration in receiving and sending countries, but acknowledged that many migrants also faced hardships because of exploitation in the work place and xenophobia. Mr. Christensen referred to the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants as an

important step towards a better and more humane governance of the global movement of people. In the Declaration, Member States had expressed the political will to save lives and protect the rights of both refugees and migrants. He called upon Member States to implement the commitments made in the Declaration without delay. He then recalled that the President had been mandated by Member States to lead the negotiations of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration and that he would closely work with Member States as well as with the United Nations Secretariat, IOM and GMG in this regard. In closing, Mr. Christensen emphasized that given the tight timelines, driving the process forward was one of the President's key priorities for the 71st session of the General Assembly.

## II. IMPLEMENTING THE NEW YORK DECLARATION FOR REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

Mr. William Lacy Swing, Director General of the IOM, referred to the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants as a remarkable accomplishment in the international community's efforts to improve the governance of human mobility. Despite the tight timeframe and the enormous challenges, the global migration compact, to be adopted by September 2018, presented a historic opportunity to implement well-managed migration policies. As the newest member of the United Nations family, IOM was prepared to take on this task. Mr. Swing further discussed IOM's global vision for the global migration compact which included a well-governed system in which migrants move as a matter of choice with their rights protected throughout the migratory journey irrespective of their status. He highlighted the importance of putting migrants at the heart of all deliberations, treating migration as a cross-cutting issue requiring policy and institutional coherence, and developing a truly comprehensive, participatory approach for developing the compact. IOM had already started to gather inputs for the global migration compact through national consultations, regional consultative processes, civil society consultations and the IOM's International Dialogue on Migration. The IOM would soon launch a migration research network and create a dedicated civil society liaison function. In closing, Mr. Swing expressed hope that the global migration compact would build on existing processes, highlighting the need to join forces.

Ms. Izumi Nakamitsu, Special Adviser ad interim on the follow-up to the Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants, presented a roadmap for implementing the New York Declaration. Quoting the Secretary-General in his former function as High Commissioner for Refugees, Ms. Nakamitsu recalled that while mobility was as old as mankind, it sometimes turned into a crisis due to the lack of a strategy on how to respond to it. The global migration compact would provide the United Nations with an opportunity and responsibility to develop such a strategy. From April to November 2017 the President of the General Assembly would organize six informal thematic sessions with the first to take place in Geneva in May 2017. In addition, the United Nations regional economic commissions would organize consultations to examine regional and sub-regional aspects of international migration and to provide their perspectives to the co-facilitators. The outcomes of these various meetings would inform the stock-taking meeting, to be held in Mexico in early December 2017, and provide the basis for the zero draft of the global migration compact. Then, in February 2018, the Secretary-General would present his recommendations for the global compact in a report that would include facts and figures as well as challenges and opportunities of migration. Intergovernmental negotiations for the compact would start in February 2018. To highlight the participatory nature of the process, the President of the General Assembly would preside over four days of informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearings with representatives of a wide range of organizations between April 2017 and July 2018. In light of this ambitious agenda, Ms. Nakamitsu underscored the need to work together. She also urged participants to think strategically beyond 2018.

In his capacity as Chair of the GMG, Mr. David Malone, Rector of the United Nations University (UNU), informed participants that the GMG would adapt its work plan to reflect the new realities and to redefine its role within the context of the preparations of the global migration compact. In the coming

months, the GMG would prepare issue briefs for each of the six informal thematic sessions. As requested by Member States, the papers would be forward-looking and would go well beyond 2018.

Ambassador Götz Schmidt-Bremme, Co-Chair of the 2017-2018 Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), announced that all GFMD activities taking place in 2017 would focus on the preparations for the global migration compact. The six GFMD roundtable topics would be aligned with the themes of the six thematic sessions of the General Assembly. Ambassador Schmidt-Bremme recalled that the GFMD, through the inclusion of stakeholders, sought to reach a mutual understanding of how best the international community could advance international migration issues and to leverage the positive linkages between migration and development. As an informal consultative body, the GFMD would provide a useful platform for frank and open discussions of controversial issues. The GFMD working group on the 2030 Agenda would present its recommendations on the contribution to the global compact shortly. In addition to various events taking place between February and September 2017, the annual GFMD summit, to be held in Berlin from 28 to 30 June 2017, would form the basis for the input of the GFMD to the global migration compact. Ambassador Schmidt-Bremme concluded by stressing that the GFMD was fully committed to reaching an agreement on a comprehensive framework for international cooperation on migrants and human mobility.

Mr. Colin Rajah, Chair of the GFMD civil society days in 2016, underscored the commitment of civil society to the global migration compact. At the GFMD meeting held in Dhaka in December 2016, civil society had applauded the New York Declaration for its strong language on the protection of all migrants regardless of status. Mr. Rajah recalled the results of the 2016 GFMD civil society days, expressing civil society's hope that the global migration compact would be rooted in principles of rights and justice. Civil society had also recommended creating a measurable framework for implementation, addressing root causes of forced displacement, drawing on existing multi-stakeholder processes and identifying "red lines" such as forced return. Further, not all migrant women should be regarded as vulnerable, considering that many women were advocates of rights and agents for change. Mr. Rajah then discussed the planned inputs for the preparatory process. The 2017 GMFD civil society days in Berlin would fully focus on the global migration compact. In addition, there would be five regional civil society consultations for the global migration compact. Representatives of civil society would also participate actively in the six thematic sessions convened by the President of the General Assembly, as well as in other planned events. Regarding the informal interactive hearings, organized by the President of the General Assembly, he recommended that civil society should take the lead in developing the programme and in preparing the report of the meetings. In closing, Mr. Rajah emphasized that while the discussions and negotiations lying ahead could be difficult, it would be crucial that all stakeholders would be working together towards shared goals.

In response to a comment on the rights of regular and irregular migrants, Ambassador Schmidt-Bremme highlighted that human rights were universal and therefore applicable to all migrants. However, other rights depended on legal status. For instance, Germany currently faced the challenge of safely bringing thousands of family members of recognized refugees into the country. At the same time, the country was working on sending persons who were denied refugee status back to their countries of origin in an orderly, safe and dignified way. Mr. Swing added that in 2016 IOM had provided support for return in more than 100,000 cases, but data were lacking on the success of these schemes. One participant inquired whether, based on available data, migration quotas could be established. Attention was further drawn to the fact that the term migration was not clearly defined. Another participant expressed hope that the global migration compact would build on existing work without reinventing the wheel. Support was voiced for including civil society, especially migrants, in the consultations. A participant highlighted the need for bold action to ensure that the global migration compact would be successful.

### III. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION

In his capacity as moderator, Ambassador Juan José Gómez Camacho, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations, opened the session and introduced the panellists.

Professor Michael Doyle, Columbia University, presented a brief historic overview of United Nations related initiatives to improve global cooperation on international migration. He recalled that migration was mentioned in the human rights chapter of the Millennium Declaration. Given that Member States and experts had not regarded migration as a development issue, it was not included in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In response, Secretary-General Kofi Annan tasked a number of experts with exploring the issue and analysing how coordination on migration could be improved. In 2003, the group recommended setting up an inter-agency standing committee on migration, a predecessor of the GMG, and the creation of the Global Commission on International Migration. In 2006, the Secretary-General named Peter Sutherland as his Special Representative for International Migration. Since 2007, the GFMD had provided a global platform for informal dialogue and cooperation on migration. Professor Doyle observed that these efforts and initiatives had provided the international community with a more widely shared understanding of migration and development. Professor Doyle underscored that migration was now included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and that the New York Declaration reflected the willingness of Member States to reaffirm the principles of refugee protection and to assume multilateral responsibility for promoting safe, orderly and regular migration. He concluded that the world was waiting for the United Nations to deliver on the global migration compact in 2018.

Introducing the Swedish perspective on migration, Mr. Lars Westbratt, State Secretary for Justice and Migration of Sweden, reaffirmed the great potential migrants could bring to countries of origin and destination, but also reflected on the challenges linked to migration and forced displacement. He highlighted the need for a truly international approach to migration governance. Mr. Westbratt acknowledged that countries had different interests when it came to migration. While some positions could seem incompatible, he stressed the importance of working together in areas of shared interests such as battling organized crime and corruption, saving people from perilous journeys or building effective labour markets with decent working conditions. Sweden would focus its efforts for the global migration compact on two priority areas. First, it would promote sustainable labour migration for decent work. Second, it would enhance the capacity for managing migration in countries of origin and transit. Mr. Westbratt further voiced support for embedding in the global compact a set of operational commitments with measures of success, a robust follow-up mechanism and a funding facility for relevant commitments. In view of enhancing the capacity of the United Nations system to address migration coherently and effectively, Sweden welcomed the expanded function of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for International Migration and the prominent role given to the IOM. Drawing on the full potential of bringing the IOM into the United Nations system, the United Nations would be in a strong position to support Member States in their work on migration.

Mr. El Habib Nadir, Secretary-General of the Ministry in charge of Moroccan Living Abroad and Migration Affairs, Kingdom of Morocco, presented the Moroccan perspective on migration. In recent years, Morocco had evolved from a sending and transit country into a country of destination. To react to this change, the country had introduced a new immigration and asylum policy. Based on a multi-sectoral approach, the policy included the regularization of migrants and asylum seekers, a new institutional and legal framework as well as humanitarian assistance and integration programmes. Mr. Nadir emphasized that the success of the policy depended on increased responsibility sharing between countries of origin and transit, host countries and migrants as well as upgraded multilateral cooperation. He highlighted the close cooperation between Morocco and the European Union (EU) in addition to the active role Morocco played in a number of consultative fora, including the Rabat process. As one of the GFMD co-chairs in 2017-2018, Morocco would work towards the adoption of a global governance framework for migration that would

take into account the interests of all stakeholders. Mr. Nadir emphasized the need to rethink the global governance of migration in terms of more coherent and inclusive development, shared responsibility and solidarity. He called upon Member States to seize the opportunities of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the global migration compact to enhance the benefit and to address the challenges of migration. He concluded with a call for working in partnership at different levels and for building on existing dialogues.

Ms. Sarah Rosengaertner presented the key findings and recommendations of the report of SRSO Peter Sutherland, published in February 2017. She emphasized that working together was a way for each State to regain agency in the face of large scale movements. The report identified three essential relationships that underpin the governance of migration: namely, first between States and migrants, second among States, and third between States and other stakeholders. The global migration compact was an opportunity to define a framework for international cooperation between the different actors that shape migration and should be developed through an inclusive process. In areas in which consensus was difficult to achieve, coalitions of actors could move forward together. The global migration compact could also serve as a starting point for developing new principles, standards and norms. Ms. Rosengaertner identified five priority areas. First, on managing crisis-related movements and protecting migrants in vulnerable situations, the report identified the need for a definition of vulnerable migrants and for principles on how to protect this group. Second, when building opportunities for labour and skills mobility, ensuring the portability of benefits would be an important issue. Third, to ensure orderly migration, the difficult issue of return had to be addressed, to prevent the undermining of the human rights of migrants and relations between States. Fourth, to foster migrant inclusion, there was a need to address access to legal identity including birth registration. Last, to strengthen migration governance capacities at local and national level, a financing facility should be put in place to bundle resources from Member States and other stakeholders such as the private sector. In conclusion, Ms. Rosengaertner reiterated that actions to further the commitments of the New York Declaration should be taken by willing coalitions of States now, in cooperation with the United Nations, civil society and the private sector.

Participants and panellists were unanimous in recognizing the enormous contribution of SRSO Peter Sutherland in the field of international migration. In the ensuing discussion, attention was drawn to the need to protect the rights of migrants. A participant underscored that migrant women were not vulnerable per se but rather became vulnerable because of specific policies. Another participant welcomed that parliamentarians were included in the preparations of the global migration compact. The representative from Germany shared various lessons learnt from migration partnerships and dialogues of the EU as well as Germany's whole-of-government approach which brought together all relevant line ministries on issues concerning international migration policies. Lessons included (a) that comprehensive multilateral partnerships were key, (b) that cooperation needed to go beyond a one-size-fits-all approach, (c) that migration should be regarded as a cross-cutting theme anchored in the entire spectrum of bilateral relations (foreign, development, interior, security and trade) and (d) that domestic politics, sensibilities and realities needed to be considered. Reacting to a question on the level of specificity and practical use of the global migration compact, Ms. Rosengaertner proposed that rather than being prescriptive it should define areas in which standards would need to be developed in the future. Mr. El Habib Nadir voiced his hope for an action framework which would take lessons learnt from other countries into account. It was suggested that the global compact would focus on a limited number of areas. In response to a question relating to the tandem between IOM and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) mentioned in SRSO Sutherland's report, Professor Doyle and Ms. Rosengaertner emphasized that the two organizations were the most experienced in migration and that their operational leadership would be essential to the success of the global compacts. Responding to an inquiry about the role of domestic policies and sentiments of societies in the global migration compact, Professor Doyle responded that integrating migrants and refugees into society was a key challenge and that learning lessons from Germany and Sweden would be interesting in this regard.

#### IV. THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON MIGRATION: REGIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS DIMENSIONS

In his capacity as moderator, Ambassador Jürg Lauber, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations, thanked UN DESA for organizing the Coordination Meeting, highlighted the increased attention the topic of migration received globally and introduced the panellists.

United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants Mr. François Crépeau discussed how the issue of human rights could be mainstreamed into the global migration compact. He stressed that the way in which the human rights of migrants were protected was central to the legitimacy of any migration policy. The existence of modern forms of slavery or the detention of undocumented migrants, especially children, impeded effective migration governance. He commended the New York Declaration for including strong language on human rights. He also recognized the importance of inviting national and international human rights institutions to participate in the preparations of the global migration compact. However, it would be crucial to ensure implementation on the ground. Mr. Crépeau informed participants that in his report to the Human Rights Council, to be published in early May 2017, he would address the lack of long-term, strategic planning on migration and mobility. In the report he would present the idea that the global migration compact could be a starting point for a 15-year plan of implementation. This “2035 Agenda for facilitating human mobility” could be linked to target 10.7 and 8.8 of the SDGs. Mr. Crépeau further discussed how the commitment to facilitate migration and mobility could be implemented. To make migration easier and more effective, States would need to offer legal alternatives to smuggling networks. Such legal ways should be easily accessible to all migrants. In addition, existing zones for the free movement of persons should be supported, expanded and connected. Mr. Crépeau further explained that the limited political agency of migrants was a major reason for the lack of protection of their human rights. Empowerment of migrants could be achieved in various ways, including through (1) unionization alongside other workers, (2) creation of “firewalls” between immigration enforcement and public services especially in the sectors of education, health and local policing, (3) access to justice to end impunity of abusive employers or landlords, and (4) provision of sufficient resources to cities for the integration of migrants. In conclusion, Mr. Crépeau called for the inclusion of practical measures into the global migration compact as well as a long-term vision for the governance of migration.

Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Public Information, Ms. Cristina Gallach, briefed participants on the implementation of the TOGETHER campaign. The campaign, which had been proposed by the Secretary-General and endorsed by Member States at the high-level meeting to address large movements of refugees and migrants, had two aims. First, the campaign would inform the public about the global compacts and the ongoing intergovernmental negotiations leading up to the global migration compact and, second, it would seek to change the negative narrative of migration. Building on the SDGs and their aim to leave no one behind, the campaign promoted social inclusion and cohesion of migrants who often faced discrimination and marginalization in countries of destination. The campaign aimed to provide an umbrella for any initiative seeking to change the narrative of migration. The website [together.un.org](http://together.un.org) would be an interactive platform to showcase stories from around the world. Under-Secretary-General Gallach explained that the link between the global and local level would be achieved through United Nations information centres as well as agreements with Member States, non-governmental organizations and academia. In closing, Ms. Gallach called for all participants to actively contribute to the campaign and to seize all opportunities to change the migration narrative.

Mr. Amr Nour, Director of the Regional Commissions New York Office, presented a comprehensive overview of the work of the regional commissions in preparing for the global migration compact. He underlined that considering the regional perspective was important because international

migration had a strong intra-regional dimension with most movements occurring within the same region. He recalled that in Africa, more than 50 percent of international migrants migrated to another country within the region while in Latin America and the Caribbean, almost two-thirds of migrants came from other countries in the region. He further highlighted that regions had different priorities. For example, the threat of climate change was a priority concern for States in the Pacific and the Caribbean. In addition, regional consultative processes (RCPs) provided important perspectives, complementing discussions at the global level. The regional economic commissions would contribute to the development of the global migration compact by organizing consultations and examining regional and sub-regional dimensions of migration. A number of knowledge products would provide the basis for regional consultations on topics specific to each region or sub-region.

In her presentation, Ms. Jill Helke, Director for International Cooperation and Partnerships of IOM, informed participants about the contributions of RCPs to the global migration compact. Ms. Helke recalled that these policy dialogues at the regional level had emerged because States felt a need to consider migration issues among themselves in a discrete, informal environment. Ms. Helke noted that each of the 28 existing RCPs addressed at least one of the elements listed in Annex II of the New York Declaration. A global RCP meeting, to take place in Geneva in October 2017, would bring together the inputs of all regional processes and identify concrete recommendations for the global migration compact.

In the ensuing discussion, a number of participants underlined the importance of including gender perspectives in the global migration compact. In this regard, UN Women pointed out that it had developed specific recommendations.<sup>1</sup> Regarding the strategy of the TOGETHER campaign to connect the global and the local level, Under-Secretary-General Gallach highlighted that Member States were keen to participate in the campaign. Identifying good examples at the local level would be the responsibility of all stakeholders. One participant highlighted the challenge of staying abreast of the high number of events that were being organized in preparation of the global migration compact. In response, Ambassador Lauber assured participants that the website of the global migration compact would feature easily accessible outcomes of each of the events.<sup>2</sup> Another participant referred to the experiences of city authorities and administrations and called for building on the many existing initiatives such as EURO CITIES and the International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities. Ms. Helke responded that IOM was working with the UN-Habitat on migration-specific aspects of the New Urban Agenda which was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III), held in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016, to ensure that the voices of local authorities were heard. In response to a question on how to support and resource the meaningful and continuous participation of migrant groups in the preparatory process of the global migration compact, Ms. Helke indicated that all IOM country offices had been requested to support governments in their consultations at the national level and to involve all relevant stakeholders. Mr. Nour added that the consultations organized by the regional economic commissions would be open to civil society and that the civil society consultations, organized by IOM, should be aligned with these events. A representative of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) recalled the address of the President of the IPU at the high-level plenary meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants in September 2016 in which he had pledged that members of parliament would listen to the concerns of migrants as well as of their own constituents. A number of participants emphasized that while migrants did not always have full political agency, many positive examples of their engagement existed. Mr. Crépeau concurred that while migrants were often excluded from political processes at the national level, many had strong agency at the local level. Positive examples could be found in cities, the business community and among artists and journalists. Youth were also generally more open to diversity than older

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<sup>1</sup> Recommendations for addressing women's human rights in the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration Outcome of expert meeting in Geneva November 2016, <http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2017/addressing-womens-rights-migration.pdf?vs=5359>

<sup>2</sup> <http://refugeemigrants.un.org/migration-compact>

generations. Ambassador Lauber concluded that the preparatory process for the compact should be inclusive, open and transparent with a view to improving the understanding of each other's perspectives. In addition, in developing the global migration compact, interlinkages between the local, national, regional and global level would be key. Finally, the global migration compact should be developed through a fact-based approach in order to address misperceptions about migrants and migration.

## V. TOWARDS 2018: NEXT STEPS

Before introducing the panellists, Mr. Nikhil Seth, Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and moderator of the session, briefed the meeting about his recent experience in supporting the intergovernmental negotiations for the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. He identified four success factors of this process. Regarding engagement and ownership, he highlighted that seven million people had provided input into the process. He suggested that, in the preparatory work for the global migration compact, the specific views of migrants should be taken into account at scale using social media and other modern technologies. Inputs could be structured along the six thematic sessions to be held by the General Assembly. Regarding strategy, he emphasized the importance of focusing on the final product and specific actions to be taken. On political leadership, he stressed that the 2030 Agenda was a success because of the open, transparent and innovative approach in which the facilitators had managed the intergovernmental preparations. Finally, Mr. Seth underscored that the United Nations system played a crucial role in presenting facts and evidence in a neutral and objective way during the preparatory process to ensure that the final phase of intergovernmental negotiations would be informed by the latest research and findings.

Mr. John Wilmoth, Director of the Population Division of UN DESA, reflected on the lessons of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994. Mr. Wilmoth recalled that in 1946, the Economic and Social Council had established what was then called the Population Commission. Amongst other issues, the Commission was charged with advising on migratory movements and the factors associated with them. Further efforts by the United Nations to strengthen cooperation on international migration were made during the world population conferences held in Bucharest in 1974 and Mexico-City in 1984. Many of the issues discussed in the outcome documents of these international conferences remained valid today such as respecting the human rights of international migrants and preventing discrimination. Building on the 1974 and 1984 population conferences, the Programme of Action of 1994 provided a comprehensive negotiated text on international migration and development. Mr. Wilmoth suggested that with its short preamble, 15 principles and nine chapters on substantive issues, the structure of the Programme of Action could serve as a model for the global migration compact. He explained that each chapter began with a paragraph explaining the basis for action, followed by the objectives to be achieved and ending with concrete actions to be taken. Another crucial feature of the Programme of Action was its comprehensive framework for follow-up, review and implementation at the national, regional and global level. The framework included provisions for regular reviews, system-wide coordination of activities as well as close cooperation between the United Nations secretariat and relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes.

Ambassador Masud Bin Momen, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations, discussed the recommendations from the 2016 meeting of the GFMD in Dhaka in December 2016. Ambassador Bin Momen briefed participants on the recommendations of the GFMD business mechanism focusing on labour migration, fair and ethical recruitment, circular migration, reduction of barriers for refugee employment, and the role of the private sector in facilitating labour mobility. Ambassador Bin Momen reported that civil society had developed a common position on topics such as protection of migrant workers, protection of migrants on the move, social inclusion, inclusive development and global migration governance. The GFMD summit had highlighted the importance of pursuing a comprehensive framework



for the global governance of human mobility. In this regard, he voiced the opinion that the global migration compact could take various forms. The document could be i) a legally binding convention or treaty to regulate the conduct of Member States, ii) a political declaration with principles, guiding the behaviour of state parties, or iii) an agenda with concrete operational commitments containing clear goals, targets and indicators as well as a robust monitoring framework. He recommended that the global compact would be a hybrid document including a framework agreement with legally binding elements on consensual issues, political commitments on other areas and concrete actions with a robust mechanism for review, follow-up and implementation.

The Director of the New York Office of UNHCR Ms. Ninette Kelley shared her views on the global compact for refugees and how the two compacts could be aligned. Ms. Kelley noted that the comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF), included in Annex I of the New York Declaration, provided a solid roadmap for the operationalization of the commitments pertaining to refugees contained in the declaration. UNHCR was following three tracks for implementing the CRRF. First, the CRRF would be tested in several countries, including Ethiopia, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. Second, the CRRF would encourage the establishment of new partnerships, for example with the International Labour Organization (ILO) on access of refugees to labour markets and with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on additional pathways for admission of refugees to complement resettlement programmes. Third, the CRRF would promote thematic discussions on topics such as humanitarian financing, economic impact of refugees and local integration of refugees. Ms. Kelley identified several common issues between the two compacts such as the root causes and drivers of forced displacement, rescue-at-sea, border management, reception, meeting the needs of beneficiaries and data collection. While the General Assembly had emphasized that the two processes were separate, distinct and independent, Ms. Kelley expressed hope that given the overlap of stakeholders working on the two compacts, complementarity would be achieved. A stocktaking phase for the global refugee compact would take place from December 2017 to January 2018 and consultations on the outcome document would be held from February to June 2018.

Mr. Craig Mokhiber, Chief of the Development, Economic and Social Issues Branch of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), discussed the principles and guidelines on the protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations. He recalled that Member States had reaffirmed the need for protection of the human rights of all migrants regardless of status in the New York Declaration. The next step would be to operationalize this commitment. He stressed the importance of not doing harm to any existing legal frameworks, but rather to reinforce them by including migrants. The global migration compact would have to be based on international human rights law and cover all migrants regardless of status. Mr. Mokhiber emphasized the need to mainstream human rights throughout the global compact in addition to dedicating a specific section to the issue. Migrants constituted a highly heterogeneous group which required careful analysis with a focus on vulnerable migrants. He pointed out that vulnerability depended on the drivers of migration, the circumstances during the migratory journey and a person's individual characteristics. To address existing knowledge gaps, the GMG was developing a set of guidelines and principles on the protection of the human rights of vulnerable migrants. These would cover issues such as non-refoulement, access to justice, the specific needs of migrant children and family unity. Apart from setting norms, the document would also provide practical guidance.

In the ensuing discussion, a representative from the GFMD business mechanism informed participants that four committees had been set up relating to the mobility of skills, responsible recruitment and decent work, access of refugees to the labour market and migrant entrepreneurship. The business mechanism also considered how the voice of business could contribute to public discourse. Various participants highlighted the need to listen to the voices of specific groups of migrants such as semi- and low-skilled migrants and migrants in transit, each with their own needs and vulnerabilities. In response to a question relating to the implementation of the 1994 Programme for Action, Mr. Wilmoth explained that

the inclusion of some principles of the ICPD in the MDGs was part of its success. Follow-up activity had been successful because of shared responsibility between the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund. Responding to a question about the relationship between the two compacts, Ms. Kelley reiterated that compatibility could be achieved through transparent discussions and the involvement of similar stakeholders in both processes. In response to a question on how the agency-led guidelines on vulnerable migrants would be absorbed into the state-led agenda of the global migration compact, Mr. Mokhiber explained that the GMG had laid the groundwork in close collaboration with Member States. This work could well be absorbed into a state-led process.

## VI. CONTRIBUTING TO THE WORKPLAN FOR MEMBER STATES

The moderator, Ms. Clare Menozzi of the Population Division, opened the session recalling that the New York Declaration had tasked the Secretary-General to prepare a workplan for Member States and to deliver a report that included recent facts and figures as well as challenges and opportunities of migration. She underlined the need for concrete inputs and evoked the sense of urgency and positive energy from the first day of the meeting.

Mr. Bela Hovy, Chief of the Migration Section of the Population Division, highlighted the need for a common understanding of migration based on evidence. He shared the latest facts and figures on global migration derived from the work of the Population Division in three main areas: estimates and projections of net international migration flows, estimates of the global migrant stock and international migration policies. Estimates of the international migrant stock data by five-year age group had enabled the analysis of levels and trends in the international migrant stock by working age. Currently, the migration section was studying inflows and outflows of international migrants based on changes in the international migration stock over time. The first results pointed to much higher levels of migrants returning than previously expected. Regarding projected changes in total population size, the impact of net migration was significantly greater in more developed regions, slowing down population decline. A significant increase in the projected population of working age for the period 2015-2050 in several less developed regions, especially Africa, underlined the importance of prioritizing education and decent work for young people. Results of a recent survey further suggested that meeting national labour demands was the prevailing factor for countries in shaping migration policies.

Mr. Mario Pezzini, Director of the OECD Development Centre, presented findings of the centre's publication "Perspectives on Global Development 2017 - International Migration in a Shifting World". He recalled that shifting wealth and rapid economic growth in emerging countries over the last decades had produced many development results including a reduction of extreme poverty and the inclusion of millions of people into the labour market. When analysing the nexus between shifting wealth and migration, the OECD found that despite this development the direction of migration had not shifted towards emerging countries. Indeed, while migration flows from emerging countries to high income countries had increased between 1995 and 2015, migration between emerging countries did not grow at the same speed. The OECD further found that migration towards high income countries remained the largest proportion of global migration because the gap between per capita incomes of the two groups remained significant. Mr. Pezzini underlined that while analysis was still ongoing, the common depiction of the link between migration and per capita income as an inverted u-curve would have to be adapted, making it far less pronounced. Based on data of the Population Division, the OECD had developed four possible scenarios on international migration. The scenarios were based on the level of economic convergence and global interaction whereby more convergence and global cooperation would lead to increased international migration. In contrast, economic divergence and fragmentation would lead to decreased migration. Mr. Pezzini concluded that it was essential for governments to address migration governance. He outlined policies towards reaching a global scenario which included structural policies to boost inclusive and sustained growth and well-being,

integration policies and policies to foster cooperation among States, policy coherence and strong multilateralism.

In the subsequent discussion, participants voiced concerns about a current global trend in many policy areas, including international migration and trade, to adopt bilateral agreements limiting possibilities for strong multilateralism. Regarding the four scenarios, participants commented that countries with a large proportion of young people were likely to experience significant internal migration. Mr. Pezzini agreed that endogenous growth, spurred by investments in human capital and innovation, and productive transformation of economies were ways to enhance the capacity of countries to absorb and make productive use of a young working age population.

Mr. Konstantinos Tararas, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), presented aspects of the organization's work on migration. Under the theme of fostering a culture of living together, UNESCO promoted a welcoming agenda at the local level, in particular, in urban areas. Currently, practical guidelines for city authorities including references to SDG 11 on making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable as well as the New Urban Agenda were being developed. UNESCO was also engaged in efforts to counter negative migration narratives in the media. Related to SDG 4 on education and global citizenship, UNESCO was developing learning materials on civic engagement of youth with a view to preventing violent extremism, building inter-cultural dialogue and promoting respect for diversity. Concerning the mutual recognition of higher education qualifications, UNESCO was currently revising its six regional conventions. In addition, UNESCO was working with Member States to elaborate a global convention on the recognition of qualifications, to be adopted in 2018. As part of a strategy for technical vocational education and training, UNESCO was currently exploring the development of international guidelines on quality assurance and a set of global standards to facilitate comparison and recognition. Further, UNESCO was involved in the global monitoring of the right to education (SDG 4) and trends in tertiary education. UNESCO's 2018 global education monitoring report would focus on migration and education. A new area of work focused on connecting policy and research on the drivers of migration. In conclusion, Mr. Tararas reiterated the importance of coherence between United Nations agencies, the need to combine and build on each other's strengths and to reach out to other stakeholders for the implementation of the migration agenda.

Mr. Lukas Gehrke, Director of Policy, Research and Strategy at the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), spoke about the challenges and opportunities of the New York Declaration from a European perspective. In November 2016, ICMPD had organized a conference to discuss the implications of the New York Declaration and the preparations of the global migration and refugee compacts with representatives of Member States, researchers, civil society and the media. He recalled that Europe had witnessed high levels of unsafe, disorderly and irregular movements in the past two years. In the EU, the world's most integrated region, the migration question had led to a corrosive dynamic among its Member States in which individual countries resorted to unilateral, uncoordinated, short-term measures. At the same time, policy makers had recognized that the EU would not be able to address migration challenges without a global framework based on cooperation and solidarity. The conference had identified three areas of improvement, namely protection, prosperity and partnership. Regarding protection, the EU was committed to upholding the 1951 United Nations convention relating to the status of refugees, to refugee resettlement and to the continuation of the discussion on relocation within the EU. Further, participants had stressed the need for supporting refugee hosting countries and communities and strengthening the resilience of refugees. Mr. Gehrke highlighted the interconnected nature between effective refugee protection and migration governance. The EU aimed to ensure that migration was a choice, rather than a necessity. The European Commission had proposed to establish a 40 billion euro external investment plan in order to promote sustainable growth and job creation in Africa. Given the current mismatch between the highly specialized and formalized nature of the European labour market and the limited skills of many migrants, the Commission was developing vocational training standards. Meeting

those standards would be a pre-condition for labour migrants to enter the EU. The EU was currently developing longer-term partnerships such as the Valletta framework, the external investment plan and a new migration partnership framework. European governments also needed to renew the partnership with their own voters to foster confidence in the ability of elected officials to create safe, orderly and regular migration channels. In closing, Mr. Gehrke reiterated that international migration, while being often perceived as a domestic challenge for States, required institutional frameworks for partnership and cooperation.

Ms. Michelle Abou-Raad, representing the United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth (UN MGCY), spoke on the role and priorities of youth for the global migration compact. She underscored the importance of allowing civil society and youth organizations to share their perspectives on the conditions that migrants and refugees faced. The UN MGCY hoped that the global compact would consider the needs of all migrants and be anchored in a rights-based approach. The scope of the compact should be broad and cover a variety of factors which caused people to leave their homes. It was imperative to pay attention to the needs and rights of marginalized and vulnerable groups including youth. Yet, fulfilling the basic needs and upholding the basic rights of young migrants and refugees would fall short of utilizing their full potential to contribute to societies and development more broadly. To draw on the capabilities of young people, access to education, vocational and skills training must be combined with designated spaces for youth to spur innovation. She illustrated this point by sharing her own experience of developing a mobile phone application with a group of students, which aimed at making aid more accessible for refugees and vulnerable people in Jordan. In closing, Ms. Abou-Raad stressed that migrant and refugee youth must have a say in the programmes that directly affect them.

## VII. IMPLEMENTING THE MIGRATION-RELATED COMMITMENTS OF THE 2030 AGENDA

Mr. Maurizio Busatti, IOM, and Mr. Riad Mebbed, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), presented recent work on mainstreaming migration and forced displacement into national development plans. Mr. Busatti recalled that the success of the SDGs would be decided through their implementation at the local and country level. Mr. Mebbed discussed a guidance note to assist United Nations country teams and national governments to integrate multiple dimensions of migration into United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) documents and national development plans. The note was based on preliminary results of a joint IOM/UNDP project to mainstream migration in national development planning. The tool included an overview of applicable normative frameworks, guiding questions and best practices from public policies. A recent analysis had revealed that 91 per cent of all 119 current UNDAF documents contained some reference to migration or forced displacement. While some UNDAF documents referred to migrants, refugees or internally displaced persons only in passing or as an example of vulnerable populations, others prioritized migration and integrated related issues into several programming areas. In closing, Mr. Mebbed announced that the note was currently under review by the United Nations Development Group and that a training package was being developed to support the implementation of the guidance note.

Ms. Francesca Perucci, Chief of the Statistical Services Branch of the Statistics Division, reported on the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators. She recalled that the Statistical Commission had approved an initial list of indicators for the SDGs in March 2016, while the final list of indicators would be adopted in March 2017. Additional indicators, including on migration-related targets, would be presented to the Statistical Commission in 2018. Furthermore, a number of indicators, including those for SDG 10.7, required further work in terms of methodology since standards had not yet been clearly defined or agreed at the international level. Ms. Perucci further reported that a resolution, to be adopted at the Statistical Commission 2017, would clarify the involvement of Member States and their national statistical offices in the production of data for monitoring the SDGs and include provisions for capacity

building. Ms. Perucci highlighted the important role of civil society at the national level to sensitize governments and national statistical offices on the importance of the collection and use of migration data. Disaggregated data including by migratory status was among the most prominent issues missing in official data collection programmes. In closing, Ms. Perucci urged all stakeholders to work together to make sure that data from all sources and a variety of stakeholders was collected, shared and used to monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Ms. Michelle Leighton, Chief of the Labour Migration Branch of the ILO, presented joint work of the ILO and the World Bank on measuring the costs involved in recruiting migrant workers. According to ILO estimates, there were currently 150 million international migrant workers worldwide and every year 10 million persons used regular migration channels in search of employment. While the benefits of international migration for development were well recognized and established, recruitment costs and other fees borne by migrants significantly reduced their income. Migrants who paid recruitment fees were also more likely to become victims of trafficking and forced labour. Ms. Leighton informed the meeting that as custodians for SDG indicator 10.7.1 the ILO and the World Bank, in close cooperation with national statistical offices, were currently working on a methodology to measure recruitment costs and fees including the development of a global definition. Findings from household surveys suggested that fees could be as high as a 10-month salary of a migrant worker. Costs varied greatly between countries of destination as well as countries of origin. In addition to recruitment costs, many migrants also experienced unforeseen costs due to deficiencies in conditions of work related to wage payment, health and working time. As to the measurement of recruitment costs, methodological questions still remained to be solved including coverage of migrant characteristics (skill level, short or long term, regular or irregular), measurement tools, survey size, and the statistical parameter to be reported (mean, median, percentile). In terms of policies, the fair recruitment initiative of ILO called for zero recruitment fees, for regulatory frameworks and for bilateral agreements as well as transparency and comparison across borders on fees paid by migrant workers. Ms. Leighton further informed participants that a general discussion on labour migration would be held in the context of the International Labour Conference in June 2017.

Ms. Jill Helke, IOM Director for International Cooperation and Partnerships, and Mr. Bela Hovy, Chief of the Migration Section at UN DESA, presented the Handbook for improving the production and use of migration data for development. The handbook represented the collective experience of GMG agencies and highlighted innovative practices on how to gather data on migration including for SDG indicators. Each of the 16 chapters covered key policy issues. The chapters contained an introduction of the specific theme, described the data required to analyse the topic, mentioned existing standards, main data sources and examples of good practices, and outlined recommendations on how to address data gaps. IOM and UN DESA, co-chairs of the Working Group on Data and Research of the GMG, hoped that the handbook would be widely used for instance in capacity building efforts and suggested that additional training modules could be developed. Mr. Hovy drew attention to several regional workshops and trainings on the collection and use of migration data for development which had been conducted over the past two years by UN DESA in collaboration with ILO, IOM, UNHCR and other GMG agencies. There was a need for scaling up of regional workshops, professionalising learning materials including through web-based learning programmes, developing guidance on SDG migration indicators and working on the dissemination of tabulations from population censuses and administrative sources. In closing, Mr. Hovy urged participants to align existing efforts in the area of capacity building, to implement existing United Nations recommendations on international migration data and to develop a designated funding mechanism.

In the subsequent discussion, participants inquired about the linkages between the global migration compact and the SDGs. While they were thematically closely interrelated, the SDGs would be implemented at a national and local level, while the global migration compact intended to provide guidelines on migration at the global level. Participants also inquired whether the social costs of labour migration were included in the measurement of recruitment costs. Ms. Leighton responded that recruitment costs would contain many

aspects, including working and health conditions. Additional social costs such as children left behind were very difficult to measure, but work of the United Nations Children’s Fund on psycho-social costs of migration was underway. There was broad consensus that better data was required for monitoring the migration-related aspects of the SDGs, not only at the international but especially at the national and subnational level. Collaboration between countries of origin and destination was required for robust data collection on international migration. Participants suggested that access to reliable data combined with capacities to analyse and formulate policies on migration was particularly critical for local authorities as they often formed the first line of response to large numbers of new arrivals. Strengthening migration data collection and use at the local level was one of the recommendations from the third global mayoral forum which had taken place in the Philippines in September 2016 and was also mentioned in the New York Declaration. Several initiatives were ongoing to tap into the great potential of data collected by cities and local authorities such as the work of the world council on city data. Further, IOM’s migration governance framework and guidelines for migrants in countries of crisis had been adapted for use by local governments. Because the necessary data for monitoring of the migration-related indicators of the 2030 Agenda were currently not available, it would be necessary to tap into a variety of data sources including household surveys, population censuses, civil registers and the use of big data. Participants and panellists called for more resources to be dedicated to capacity building for migration data collection and analysis as suggested in the “Sutherland report”. To improve data comparability, it was suggested that relevant United Nations recommendations be implemented and that data sets of United Nations agencies be synchronized. Measuring irregular migration and undocumented migrants was an even more challenging task and required close collaboration with local authorities. A “firewall” between local officials and immigration authorities was essential in encouraging undocumented migrants to come forward and to register for statistical purposes.

#### VIII. TOUR-DE-TABLE

The representative of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) highlighted that addressing the root causes of forced migration was a key objective of his organization’s projects. By supporting rural livelihoods IFAD contributed to alleviating poverty, food insecurity and instability. In 2016 IFAD’s Financing Facility for Remittances had launched a global call for proposals to scale up remittances through innovative projects. To address the special needs of both forcibly displaced persons and host communities, IFAD had created a facility for refugees, migrants, forced displacement and rural stability (FARMS). IFAD, in collaboration with UN DESA and the World Bank, would hold the Global Forum on Remittances, Investment and Development at the United Nations in New York on 15 and 16 June 2017. The two-day multi-stakeholder gathering, bringing together hundreds of representatives from governments, the private sector and civil society, would provide a platform to share best practices, to build new partnerships and to discuss innovative ways to harness the contributions of migrants and diaspora for development. The forum would coincide with the International Day of Family Remittances, celebrated on 16 June. IFAD’s report “Sending Money Home”, to be launched just prior to the forum, would provide the latest data and analysis of remittance and migration trends and their impact on developing countries.

The representative of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea recalled that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea upheld the duty to provide rescue at sea and expressed satisfaction that in paragraph 28 of the New York Declaration, Member States had committed to intensify international cooperation including on this issue. Furthermore, resolution 71/257 on oceans and the law of the sea, adopted in December 2016, upheld the principle of non-refoulement and reiterated the obligation of rescue at sea. The forthcoming United Nations world ocean assessment, a report on the state of the marine environment including socioeconomic aspects, would discuss issues related to the impact of migration in coastal cities and coastal communities. The report would also address data gaps and could inform the global migration compact as well as implementation of SDG 14

which pertained to oceans.

Professor Rey Koslowski, State University of New York at Albany, presented a proposal to match increasing expenditures for border security with contributions to the UNHCR given that increased international cooperation on international travel and border security could affect the opportunities for asylum seekers to reach developed countries. Such matching contributions to UNHCR would enable States to demonstrate their commitments made in the New York Declaration and allow UNHCR to better assist refugees and host communities in countries of first asylum.

A representative of UNDP presented various migration-related projects which were being implemented in cooperation with IOM and UNHCR. At the global level, UNDP supported the mainstreaming of migration in national development strategies. UNDP further participated in a regional programme aimed at combatting trafficking in persons in the greater Mekong sub-region. In cooperation with UNHCR, UNDP was implementing the regional refugee resilience response plans in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. At the country level, UNDP implemented more than 50 migration-related programmes in 35 countries in the areas of policy and institutional development, addressing root causes and resilience and recovery. In 2017, UNDP would implement the commitments made in the New York Declaration in four main ways; (1) mainstreaming migration and forced displacement in national development plans, (2) addressing root causes and drivers of forced displacement and migration, (3) strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus, by addressing large movements of forcibly displaced persons through joint planning and financing, and (4) strengthening resilience-based development work in conflict and post-conflict countries. Migration and forced displacement would be integrated in UNDP's strategic plan covering the period 2018 to 2021.

The main purpose of the UNDP-led Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI), established in 2012, was to leverage the potential benefits of migration at the local level, especially in cities. Working on three continents, JMIDI had recently launched several case studies on the economic and social inclusion of migrants as well as on mainstreaming migration in local development planning. In collaboration with the IOM and the International Training Centre of ILO, JMIDI had developed an online toolbox on migration and local development which was available on the International Training Centre's website. Furthermore, JMIDI together with the IOM, the World Bank and UNITAR would hold the fourth global mayoral forum on human mobility, migration and development in Berlin, Germany, in June 2017.

A representative from the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) announced that the next quadrennial international population conference would be held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 29 October to 4 November 2017. The conference, the largest gathering of population scientists, would present a significant opportunity to discuss methodological as well as policy issues related to the global migration compact. Further, the IUSSP had established three scientific panels which were relevant to the study of migration, namely on (a) innovation for strengthening civil registration and vital statistics systems, (b) migration, climate and health, and (c) big data and population processes. The results of a recently concluded panel on the demography of refugee and forced migration would be published during 2017.

A representative from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) informed the meeting about the organization's work on addressing distress migration and its drivers, fostering resilient livelihoods and offering opportunities to rural youth through the promotion of entrepreneurship and the productive use of remittances. FAO also worked to improve the livelihoods of forcibly displaced persons and host communities. At the global level, FAO was committed to improving the evidence on migration flows, especially from rural areas. The theme of the World Food Day 2017, celebrated on 16 October, would focus on changing the future of migration by investing in food security and rural development. In conjunction, a study on the same theme would soon be published.

Although forcibly displaced persons and their host communities were not being explicitly included in the SDGs, the representative of UNHCR underscored that the organization would work to ensure that their rights and needs would be considered in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. To this end, UNHCR was supporting Member States to disaggregate relevant SDG targets by displacement status. UNHCR also encouraged national statistical offices to collect data on displacement related indicators. UNHCR had recently signed a memorandum of understanding with the Global Partnership for Education aimed at including refugees in the education plans of developing countries. UNHCR was further committed to implement the SDG target on legal identity and birth registration to end statelessness. UNHCR also participated in an alliance to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour. Regarding the implementation of the New York Declaration, UNHCR was testing the CRRF in several countries, supporting the development of the global migration compact and participating in preparing guidance on migrants in vulnerable situations. UNHCR also supported Member States in implementing the New York Declaration's call to develop alternatives for the detention of children. Lastly, the Office was committed to addressing protection gaps related to cross-border disaster displacement and to mainstreaming displacement resulting from climate change and natural disasters into both global compacts.

The representative of the IOM referred to the organization's entry into the United Nations system and its 65th anniversary as two milestone events in 2016. As to its work in the past year, IOM reported on a wide range of activities. Concerning international standards and migrants' rights, IOM provided training to regional and local governments on its national migration governance framework and its application at the local level. To improve the migration evidence base, IOM had developed a migration governance index. IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre in Berlin had launched a migration data portal and had held an international conference on improving migration data in the fall of 2016. IOM provided support to countries interested in implementing the guidelines for migrants in countries in crisis and acted as the secretariat for several regional consultative processes on migration. By 2016, IOM had organized two consultations with civil society organizations and worked with the private sector to leverage the contribution of diaspora organizations and to reduce the costs of remittance transfers. To improve public perceptions of migration, IOM had launched the "I am a migrant" campaign. The organization also worked on a handbook on protecting and assisting vulnerable migrants from a field perspective. Further, IOM supported 34 countries on issues relating to humanitarian admission and relocation. Concerning border management, IOM had returned and reintegrated 100.000 migrants from 92 host countries to 150 countries of origin.

The representative of the OECD Development Centre presented the "Dashboard on indicators for measuring policy and institutional coherence for migration and development", developed with support from the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD). The dashboard measured governments' performance in five areas, namely institutional coherence, costs of migration, rights of migrants and their families, integration of migrants and the development impact of migration. The indicators to measure the five policy domains were directly related to the SDGs. The dashboard could be used as a tool for comparative policy analysis between countries and could help improve migration governance.

A representative of the Statistics Division of UN DESA (UNSD) shared information on six capacity building workshops on migration statistics it had convened in the past two years in collaboration with the Population Division and other partners. While national statistical offices were often the main target audience of such workshops, it was crucial to bring together various stakeholders at the national level due to the multi-sectoral nature of international migration and the dispersal of migration data among ministries. UNSD had recently published a handbook on measuring international migration through population censuses. Further, UNSD served on a task force on measuring labour mobility convened by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and supported the development of guidelines for refugee



statistics in early 2018. An expert group meeting on improving migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda, to be held in June 2017, would focus on reviewing data gaps for measuring the SDGs and discuss how to promote disaggregation by migratory status. UNSD was further collaborating with the Population Division, OECD and IOM in organizing the first international forum on migration statistics in Paris, France, in January 2018.

A representative from OHCHR recalled the work his organization had undertaken, with other GMG members, to develop principles and practical guidance on the protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations. The work on the guidelines had started in early 2016 and had entailed a number of expert meetings and three rounds of consultations including with civil society. The document focused on human rights challenges and protection gaps for vulnerable migrants, which were not addressed by the 1951 United Nations convention relating to the status of refugees or its 1967 protocol. A draft of the guidance note would be presented at the 34th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2017. OHCHR hoped that the document would be a useful basis for the state-led process to address the challenges of migrants in vulnerable situations and that key elements would be included in the global compact for migration.

The ILO representative reported on two new sets of guidelines on labour migration. The general principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment, applicable to both internal and cross-border migration contained good practices for actors in the recruitment process such as governments, regulatory agencies, labour recruiters and employers. The guiding principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market highlighted the need for policy frameworks, partnerships and a tripartite system. They also explored labour mobility as an alternative pathway to resettlement. ILO was working on the implementation of both sets of guidelines with GMG entities and partners of ILO's fair recruitment initiative. Further, the outcome of the International Labour Conference in June 2017, which would focus on labour migration, would serve as input to the global migration compact and to the sixth informal thematic session of the General Assembly, to be held in October 2017. Decent work was a key issue for both refugees and migrants and thus constituted a critical link between the two global compacts as well as with the SDGs.

The representative of UNU informed the meeting about the repository of research related to migration which was available on the UNU website. The UNU Institute on Globalization, Culture and Mobility which included 45 researchers and had a collection of over 200 publications on migration related topics, supported relevant research on the critical role of civil society. In 2017 UNU would support academic seminars in New York on the link between climate change, disasters and migration, xenophobic populism and migration and development.

The Center for Migration Studies reported on its forthcoming publications including a report drawing on the expertise of the five regional Scalabrini migration centers and a series of papers on global refugee protection to be published in the Journal on Migration and Human Security.

The representative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) pointed to the Federation's trans-boundary approach to involve migrants along the migratory route going beyond individual national societies. IFRC had recently established a dedicated migration fund for projects in countries which did not have an emergency funding mechanism to respond to large movements of refugees and migrants. Furthermore, IFRC had compiled a range of good practices to enhance the resilience of migrants during each step of the migratory journey, available on the organization's website. In cooperation with IBM, IFRC had created a web-based platform called Virtual Volunteer which provided migrants access to practical information and support from the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement. The IFRC reaffirmed its readiness to contribute to the global migration compact.

Drawing on its experience since the 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and

Development, the Global Coalition on Migration (GCM) reaffirmed its commitment to coordinate the voices of migrant-led organizations at the local and regional level in preparation of the global migration compact. In 2017, GCM planned to engage in capacity building activities for migrant networks to ensure that the regional, national and local perspectives would be considered in the global migration compact. Secondly, the GCM would expand its base of civil society organizations to ensure meaningful and sustained civil society engagement throughout the intergovernmental process for developing the global migration compact as well as its implementation.

## XI. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

In his closing remarks, Mr. Jorge Bravo, Chief of the Demographic Analysis Branch of the Population Division, conveyed the appreciation of the Director for a very successful coordination meeting. He underscored that the timing and the relevance of the coordination meeting were critical, given the need to implement the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and to prepare for the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. While urgent actions were necessary, a long-term vision and plan for human mobility would also have to be developed. He highlighted the importance of including all stakeholders in the discussions and in particular of incorporating the views of migrants themselves. The global migration compact should focus on practical solutions and be informed by lessons learnt from the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Mr. Bravo highlighted the need for accurate data and evidence to underpin the intergovernmental negotiations and the importance of carrying forward the TOGETHER campaign against xenophobia, intolerance and discrimination. He reiterated the collective responsibility of all relevant stakeholders to live up to the call by the Secretary-General and Member States to work together towards a successful global migration compact. In closing, he thanked participants for their rich and concrete contributions throughout the two days and expressed his appreciation for the excellent work of the organizers.