

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION IS COMMITTED TO
THE PRINCIPLE THAT HUMANE No.26
AND ORDERLY INTERNATIONAL
MIGRATION DIALOGUE BENEFITS
MIGRANTS AND ON MIGRATION
SOCIETY IOM ASSISTS IN MEETING
THE GROWING OPERATIONAL
CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION
MANAGEMENT FOLLOW-UP AND
ADVANCES REVIEW OF MIGRATION
UNDERSTANDING IN THE SUSTAINABLE
OF MIGRATION DEVELOPMENT GOALS
ISSUES ENCOURAGES SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH
MIGRATION UPHOLDS THE HUMAN
DIGNITY AND WELL-BEING OF
MIGRANTS



International Organization for Migration
The UN Migration Agency

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

Opinions expressed in the chapters of this book by named contributors are those expressed by the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of IOM.

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No. 26

**INTERNATIONAL
DIALOGUE
ON MIGRATION**

**FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF
MIGRATION IN THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



International Organization for Migration
The UN Migration Agency

The primary goal of IOM is to facilitate the orderly and humane management of international migration... To achieve that goal, IOM will focus on the following activities, acting at the request of or in agreement with Member States:...

7. To promote, facilitate and support regional and global debate and dialogue on migration, including through the International Dialogue on Migration, so as to advance understanding of the opportunities and challenges it presents, the identification and development of effective policies for addressing those challenges and to identify comprehensive approaches and measures for advancing international cooperation... (IOM Strategy, adopted by the IOM Council in 2007).

IOM launched its International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) at the fiftieth anniversary session of the IOM Council in 2001, at the request of the Organization's membership. The purpose of the IDM, consistent with the mandate in IOM's constitution, is to provide a forum for Member States and Observers to identify and discuss major issues and challenges in the field of international migration, to contribute to a better understanding of migration and to strengthen cooperation on migration issues between governments and with other actors. The IDM also has a capacity building function, enabling experts from different domains and regions to share policy approaches and effective practices in particular areas of interest and to develop networks for future action.

The inclusive, informal and constructive format of the IDM has helped to create a more open climate for migration policy debate and has served to build confidence among the various migration stakeholders. In combination with targeted research and policy analysis, the IDM is providing an open forum for debate and exchanges between all relevant stakeholders and has contributed to a better understanding of topical and emerging migration issues and their linkages with other policy domains. It has also facilitated the exchange of policy options and approaches among policymakers and practitioners, with a view towards more effective and humane governance of international migration.

The IDM is organized by the IDM Unit of IOM's Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships.

The International Dialogue on Migration Publication Series (or "Red Book Series") is designed to capture and review the results of the events and research carried out within the framework of the IDM. The Red Book Series is prepared and coordinated by

the IDM Unit. More information on the IDM can be found at www.iom.int/idm.

This publication contains the report and supplementary materials of two workshops held in 2016, the first of which was held in New York on the 29 February and 1 March 2016, while the second in Geneva on 11 and 12 October 2016. The workshops, which took place under the overarching theme of the 2016 IDM - “Follow-up and Review of Migration in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”, featured 68 speakers and were attended by more than 600 participants who in all represented a cross section of policymakers, experts, academics, the private sector, officials of international organizations, and migrants.

The publication presents thematically a detailed report of the deliberations on the main issues discussed and offers a collection of national experiences, best practices shared and recommendations made towards a transparent and inclusive implementation process of the migration related SDGs. In addition, the publication contains the agenda, background paper and summary of main conclusions, pertaining to each workshop.

The report of the IDM 2016 was drafted by Kathleen Newland, Senior Fellow and Co-Founder, Migration Policy Institute, under the direction of Azzouz Samri, Head of the Governing Bodies Division and IDM Unit and overall supervision of Jill Helke, Director, ICP.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

COMMIST	Comprehensive Migration Management Strategy in Tanzania
CSO	Civil Society Organization
D2D	Diaspora to Development Initiative (Philippines)
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
FDI	foreign direct investment
G20	The Group of Twenty
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GMDAC	IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre
GMG	Global Migration Group
HLPF	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
IDM	International Dialogue on Migration
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOE	International Organization of Employers
IOM	International Organization for Migration

JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (World Bank)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICIC	Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative
MiGOF	IOM's Migration Governance Framework
MGI	Migration Governance Index
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
RCP	Regional Consultative Process on Migration
SAMOA	States Accelerated Modalities of Action
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USD	United States Dollar
Wezesha	African Diaspora led Development Organization (Ireland)
WVI	World Vision International

REPORT OF THE TWO INTERSESSIONAL WORKSHOPS

**29 February and 1 March 2016
United Nations Headquarters, New York
and
11 and 12 October 2016
Palais des Nations, Geneva**

INTRODUCTION



IDM meeting in Geneva. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

The 2016 International Dialogue on Migration (IDM), IOM's premier policy forum, consisted of two workshops. Both were dedicated to in-depth discussion of the implementation, follow-up and review of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically of the migration-related targets under the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs). The first workshop was held at the United Nations (UN) in New York on 29 February and 1 March (the first regular two-day IDM session to take place there¹), and the second in Geneva on 11 and 12 October. The two-part arrangement reflected the importance of bringing together multi-stakeholder policy deliberation on development, which is centred in New York, and on migration, which normally takes

¹ In October 2012, IOM and the International Peace Institute organized in New York a half-day seminar on Migrants in times of crisis: an emerging protection challenge. For more information, see: www.iom.int/idmnewyork.

place in Geneva. The 2016 IDM was a valuable connector between the delegates to the United Nations in New York, many of whom had played a major part in the negotiation and adoption of the 2030 Agenda, and the migration policy community. It gave national delegations to the United Nations in New York and those covering United Nations institutions and IOM² in Geneva the opportunity to take the next step together, namely to examine migration issues relevant to the follow-up and review of the SDGs.

The process of mutual education that began in New York in February was to prove its worth at the United Nations General Assembly Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants, which was held on 19 September 2016 and was the first such summit bringing together heads of State and government to discuss within the UN General Assembly issues related to migration and refugees. The Summit adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, whereby the United Nations Member States committed to save lives, protect rights and share responsibility for hosting and supporting migrants and refugees. The Declaration also makes concrete plans for building on these commitments and sets out aspects of the process that will culminate in the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration at an international conference in 2018. The global compact will be a vital component of migration governance and will further commit States to achieving the migration-related SDGs and including migrants and migration in all SDGs.

The first IDM workshop discussed the tools and mechanisms available to help Member States measure progress on migration-related SDG targets; it comprised three sessions and six panels. The participants did not confine themselves to consideration of the SDGs that explicitly mention migration, but also examined how migration relates to other SDG targets. They discussed migration issues that were not fully covered in the SDGs and how they might be dealt with in the follow-up and review processes. They also considered options for preparing the thematic reviews of migration-related SDG targets to be presented to the High-

² At the time of the first workshop, IOM had not yet become part of the United Nations system; by the time of the second workshop, it had joined the United Nations system as a related organization.

level Political Forum held each year under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The participants were addressed by Mr Denis Coderre, the Mayor of Montréal, Canada, and heard a keynote speech by Mr Jan Eliasson, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, among other presentations. In all, 32 speakers contributed their experience, shared best practices and identified challenges to the follow-up and review of the migration-related SDGs.

The second workshop comprised four sessions and seven panels. It reviewed the state of migration policies one year after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda from the perspective of States and other stakeholders in the migration area, including migrants themselves. Like the first workshop, it addressed the gaps in the migration-related targets in the SDGs and considered how to fill them. The participants discussed the challenges associated with improving capacity in data collection, and the role of partnerships in both achieving the SDGs and building the capacity to monitor progress towards them. They also considered how to identify reliable sources of financing for SDG implementation. The workshop included contributions from ministers and other government representatives from 11 countries, a keynote address by Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University and Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary-General on the Sustainable Development Goals, and senior representatives of international agencies and private sector entities. There were 36 scheduled speakers altogether.

At both workshops, the speakers and the nearly 600 participants in all represented a cross section of policymakers, experts, academics, the private sector, officials of international organizations, and migrants. As always, the list of speakers for each workshop was drawn up with a view to geographical and gender balance.

The IOM Director General, Mr William Lacy Swing made opening and closing remarks at both workshops.

This report presents thematically the main issues discussed and offers a collection of best practices shared and recommendations made at the two IDM workshops organized in 2016.

CHAPTER 1.

MIGRANTS AND MIGRATION IN THE 2030 AGENDA

“Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include ... refugees and internally displaced people and migrants.” Paragraph 23 of the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

A powerful recurring theme throughout the 2016 IDM was the profound importance of the fact that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development included migrants and migration. The Agenda was adopted “on behalf of the people we serve” by heads of State and government and High Representatives at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. A long and substantive paragraph (paragraph 29) in the Agenda Declaration recognizes that migrants make positive contributions to sustainable development, and that migration requires coherent and comprehensive responses on the part of all countries. In the same paragraph, States pledge to cooperate “to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration with full respect for human rights and humane treatment” of migrants, refugees and displaced persons. Most importantly, they “pledge that no one will be left behind”, a commitment that would be meaningless if the world’s 244 million international migrants were not included in efforts to achieve the Agenda’s goals.

“Fifteen years ago, a discussion like the one we had this week would not have been possible, as the international community had not quite grasped the link between migration and development.” Director General William Swing at the second IDM workshop held in Geneva.



Panel discussion at IDM in Geneva. Mr Swing, IOM Director General, Mr André Vallini, Minister of State for Development and Francophonie, France, Ms María Matamoros, Undersecretary of Consular Affairs and Migration, Honduras and Mr Mahmoud Mohieldin, Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships, the World Bank Group. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

The 2030 Agenda consists of 17 Goals and 169 targets geared towards eliminating extreme poverty and ensuring sustainable development. Migrants or migration are mentioned explicitly in a number of the targets under several Goals. For example, the situation of migrant workers is mentioned in SDG 8, on economic growth and decent work; trafficking in persons is mentioned in SDG 16, on peaceful societies, and in certain targets; and migration status is mentioned specifically as a factor for disaggregation during the follow-up and review processes called for in SDG 17. SDG target 10.7, under Goal 10, on reducing inequality both within and among nations, is the centerpiece for migration in the 2030 Agenda. The far-reaching commitment it

articulates is for States to facilitate “orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”.

Several speakers at both 2016 IDM workshops declared that the relevance of the 2030 Agenda to migration (and vice versa) goes far beyond the explicit mention of migrants and migration in the SDGs and their targets. Mr Jürg Lauber (Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations), for example, pointed out that target 4.1,³ on universal access to primary and secondary education, could not be realized if it did not include the more than 1 million refugee and displaced children currently not in school. He also noted that target 11.1,⁴ on universal access to affordable, decent housing and basic services, is closely linked to urbanization, in which migration plays a major part;⁵ therefore, the migration dimension must be considered in any review of progress towards target 11.1. Mr David Nabarro (Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) emphasized that migrants would be both beneficiaries of, and important contributors to, the realization of Goal 16 (promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies), leading to inclusive and sustainable growth for all.

Mr Eliasson (United Nations) observed that: “Many countries are struggling to deal with issues of displacement, migration and refugees. The United Nations must not remain on the sidelines. These issues are complex. This will not prevent us from developing responses, searching for solutions, identifying good practices and putting well-financed systems and institutions in

³ SDG 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

⁴ SDG 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

⁵ See also the report of the Conference on Migrants and Cities, which contains best practices and recommendations for migration management at local level. Publication available at: www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/ICP/IDM/RB-25-CMC-Report_web-final.pdf.

place.” Almost all of the SDGs are relevant to migration, and can only be achieved fully if migrants are taken into account during implementation.

International mobility has reached an all-time high, and, as Mr Swing reminded the participants, migration is not only inevitable; it is usually desirable, and is one of the most powerful direct forces for reducing inequality (SDG 10). Events throughout 2015 and 2016 had nevertheless drawn attention to the heightened risks and vulnerabilities faced by many migrants, especially refugees and other people forced to move due to circumstances beyond their control – natural disasters, environmental degradation (often associated with climate change), political instability, extreme criminal violence or the collapse of livelihood opportunities. As Mr Peter Sutherland (Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and Development) pointed out at the IDM workshop in New York, all migrants, regardless of their motives, deserved respect for their rights and access to the benefits associated with the realization of the SDGs.

There is now widespread recognition of the role of migration in development and the rights of migrants to participate in the benefits of development. Professor Michael Doyle (Director, Columbia Global Policy Initiative, Columbia University) nevertheless reminded the participants that the Millennium Development Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) had been silent on the subject of migration (he had been United Nations Assistant Secretary-General at the time). The SDGs are broader and more ambitious, and had been developed by a more participatory process. Ms Mwaba Patricia Kasese-Bota (Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations), for her part, recalled that the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, Egypt, 5–13 September 1994) had taken important first steps towards the recognition of migration as a phenomenon related to development.

Since 2000, migration has come to occupy a much more central place in the policy agendas of most United Nations Member States, which had provided decisive input for the 2030 Agenda. By 2015, it had become impossible to ignore the impact of migrants and migration on sustainable development, or to imagine that sustainable development could be achieved without migrants' participation.

CHAPTER 2.

MEASURING AND MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGS

“Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind.” Paragraph 48 of the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The challenges of measuring and monitoring progress towards the SDGs, including on migration issues, have multiple dimensions, both qualitative and quantitative: assuring that a policy framework conducive to safe and orderly migration is in place; making sure that existing measures and methodologies are fit for purpose; defining the indicators to be measured and the terms in which targets are described; developing new data sources; and disaggregating data collected on the basis of migration status, gender, age, and so forth. The review process for the SDGs will proceed at national, regional and global levels, and follow thematic lines as well.

The 2030 Agenda anticipates that the SDGs will be customized for each country as States assign priority to a number of SDG targets and translate global indicators into national ones, in order to ensure that the work they do to achieve the SDGs takes into account different national contexts. A number of countries will be involved in the voluntary national reviews of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), where they will report on the issues to which they have given priority.

Various presentations underlined the importance of having international organizations regularly measure, and assist Member States to measure, progress towards achieving the SDGs. Many participants pointed out that IOM, as the leading organization in the field of migration, has a particular role to play in that regard.

Assessing migration policy and governance frameworks

Recognition of the close and multilayered relationship between migration and development is one of the factors shaping the assessment of policies in both fields. Mr Stefano Manservigi (Director General, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission), speaking from the perspective of a development stakeholder, asserted that development policy now has a new role, which is not only to reduce poverty and inequality but also to engage with migration. In that context, policy coherence has been defensive, focused on what *not* to do (such as maintain agricultural subsidies that harm developing country producers); it now needs to be proactive, and try to capture both the long- and short-term potential of development policy to facilitate migration governance. For example, the European Union is investing in countries of migrant origin to improve border management and help returned migrants reintegrate in the short term, while also trying to address the long-term causes of migration, with a view to giving potential migrants the prospect of a viable future in their home countries. Policy and governance frameworks for migration need to be assessed in three dimensions: their investment in people, their effectiveness in building State capacities, and their success in opening more legal channels for migration. Mr Manservigi expressed concern, however, that the “culture of the SDGs” has not yet entered broadly into policy-thinking.

Several representatives spoke of the need to avoid the type of distinction between refugees and other migrants that often underestimated migrants’ needs. While the governance and policy frameworks that apply to refugees are admittedly different, in

practice the distinction is not always clear. Many migrants who do not conform to the legal definition of a refugee nonetheless have similar urgent needs for protection and humanitarian assistance.

Many countries reported, as panelists or from the floor, on their respective government's efforts to implement the SDGs in a manner that takes full account of migrants as both agents and beneficiaries of development. Some of their statements, which offered both best practices and lessons learned, are summed up below.

Mr El Habib Nadir (Secretary-General, Ministry in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs, Morocco) said that Morocco has become a country of destination for migrants as well as a country of origin and transit. The Government has changed its migration policy framework accordingly, and is currently giving priority to goals such as facilitating the integration of migrants in Morocco. Its principles and programmes are closely linked to the SDGs. For example, in line with SDG 4.1, all immigrant and refugee children are allowed to attend public schools and informal education programmes, including organized holiday camps, on the same basis as Moroccan children. Health-care programmes available to Moroccans are also open to refugee and immigrant children, and migrants, especially women, have access to many other social benefits, such as housing loans and occupational training. Morocco has eliminated national bias in employment for legal migrants. In addition, the Government is trying to meet key data-collection goals and policy benchmarks. It is striving to achieve internal consistency in migration policy, and to mainstream it into national priorities. It also intends to make the most of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) (which Morocco will co-chair with Germany in 2017–18) and other forums for dialogue on the SDGs.

Ms Sara Gabriela Luna Camacho (Deputy Director-General, Directorate-General of Human Rights and Democracy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico) emphasized the rights-based approach of her Government's national agenda on migration. Mexico's 2011 Migration Act centres on the rights of migrants, providing for their socioeconomic inclusion and the decriminalization of

irregular migration, among other things. The Act establishes the right to protection and access to justice for all migrants, regardless of their migration status. Current policy preoccupations include specific and important plans for migrant children and adolescents, with many protocols for action to protect unaccompanied minors transiting through Mexican territory, as well as counter-trafficking initiatives. The Government has also launched various anti-xenophobia campaigns, particularly in the south and near Mexico's borders, to encourage social inclusion of migrants. More recently, a programme has been drafted on temporary migrant workers from the Northern Triangle, in order to facilitate their inclusion in Mexico's economy and to give those who wish to return to their countries the possibility to do so in a safe and orderly manner. Mexico has also recently established, pursuant to the 2030 Agenda, a working group in charge of preventing violence against migrants throughout the national territory. In addition, Mexico has a long tradition of protecting its citizens abroad, most of whom reside in the United States of America, through its consular network. Moreover, the Mexican Government has taken concrete steps to improve the response to asylum seekers by, for example, doubling the number of officers in charge of assessing the status of the almost 5,000 requests for asylum received in 2016 alone, and by implementing programmes such those aimed at ensuring alternatives to detention for child migrants while their asylum requests are being processed. The Government had committed to having not a single child in detention by the end of 2016.

Ms Camacho explained further that the main challenges Mexico faces in implementing the migration-related SDGs concern institutional capacity-building, assessing progress towards the SDGs, coordination within the Government and with regional partners, and establishing a consistent framework for migration policy across the country's different regions.

Ms Maria Theresa T. Almojuela (Deputy Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva) said that, with 8 per cent of the Philippine population abroad in more than 140 countries, her Government wants to build a feedback mechanism with data on the SDGs, but does not yet have a road map for SDG implementation. Because of the broad, cross-sectoral scope of

the SDGs, implementation and monitoring will need to involve all key government agencies, and a centralized mechanism for coordination and reporting. The mechanisms tapped for that role in relation to the MDGs had not yet been activated for the SDGs. The current sectoral labour market plan was anchored to the SDG 8 target on full employment. In that regard, the Philippines had recently engaged in a cooperative project with Germany on skills replenishment, designed to compensate for the strains caused by the emigration of highly qualified workers. A Philippines–Germany government-to-government hiring agreement, the project, entitled “Triple Win nurses – Sustainable recruitment of nurses from four countries”, is intended to create a bridge between the needs of Germany, which has a shortage of nurses, and of the Philippines, which has a surplus of qualified nurses who could not be absorbed by the local labour market. Since the signing of the project agreement, Germany has accepted 222 Filipino nurses, 128 of whom had been deployed to 14 employers in Germany, while the rest were completing their preparatory German-language training in the Philippines.⁶

Ms Almojuela pointed out that determining national-level indicators could be a sensitive political exercise for migration-related targets, but is a necessary step for SDG implementation. Without still recognizing the humanity of each and every migrant, good metrics and good data help promote understanding of the phenomenon of migration as it evolves, and enable policymakers to measure progress more effectively. The indicators might nevertheless need to be revised as time passes.

Ms Karine Kuyumjyan (Head, Population Census and Demography Division, Armenia) described Armenia’s programme to align national plans and activities with the SDGs, recognizing that, while the SDGs are global goals, success in reaching them requires that they be locally owned and sensitive to country contexts. For Armenia, that meant identifying national priorities under the SDG migration targets in line with the country’s overall interests. Countries need to combine the SDG framework with

⁶ The information presented by Ms Almojuela has been supplemented with details found in the *Official Gazette* of the Philippines of 29 March 2016, www.gov.ph/2016/03/29/nurses-in-demand-germany/.

local development policy in order to develop local methods to implement the SDGs. Some of the key steps towards successful nationalization of the SDGs identified by Ms Kuyumjyan were:

- identifying priorities under SDG migration targets (including within multidimensional targets);
- mapping and assessing existing national migration data according to the data needs for SDG monitoring, and conducting a gap analysis;
- developing indicators that measured national progress towards SDG targets, reflecting national priorities and objectives;
- harmonizing national and international indicators (nationally generated indicators needed to be aligned with global standards and guidance on migration and the SDGs, including relevant work by ECOSOC, IOM and others); and
- ensuring appropriate migration data systems and processes are in place, and reviewing and adapting statistical systems and processes as necessary.

Throughout that process in Armenia, broad engagement with the full range of stakeholders was important, both horizontally with civil society and vertically with subnational and local levels of government. The different perspectives of those stakeholders on Armenian migration priorities had to be considered to build a comprehensive and sustainable SDG migration framework. The knowledge generated by data-collection efforts should be widely shared, with transparent methodologies and activities, and feedback sought. The best practices and lessons learned from evaluations of the process should be publicized, both internally and externally. Moreover, since enhanced migration data collection and analysis is an emerging area of importance around the world, other countries might be able to learn from Armenia's experience of "nationalizing" the SDGs.

Mr Sönke Lorenz (Head of Unit, Migration Issues, Federal Foreign Office, Germany) informed participants that his country's National Sustainable Development Strategy, which provides a key framework for implementing the 2030 Agenda in Germany, was being revised in light of the Agenda's ambitions and goals. The new strategy would mention Germany's contribution for each SDG and link national targets to governmental policy measures, therefore enhancing the national orientation. It was being drawn up with broad civil society participation, and the national indicators contained in it would help to assess Germany's progress in achieving the SDGs. The strategy must be understood as a living document that would be continuously adapted to new developments, including on migration-related issues. With regard to the migration-related SDGs, Germany has an institutional framework that grants migrants access to social security and education, gives migrant workers with resident status the right to the same working conditions as national workers, and provides migrant students with support to find employment once their studies are completed, encouraged by a system that assesses and recognizes skills. Employment areas that face shortages of skilled workers are listed; however, programmes for managing labour migration, including bilateral occupational training schemes, are still in the early stages of implementation. Considerable attention is being paid to ensuring ethical recruitment practices for migrant workers.

At the second IDM workshop, a delegate from Sudan, speaking from the floor, identified the country's main migration problems as relating to smuggling and trafficking. Enhancing border management is thus a priority, but Sudan was also trying to raise awareness among migrants of the hazards of irregular travel. The Government recognized the need for an enhanced database to support cooperation and monitoring.

Innovations in data-gathering on migrants and migration

The strong nexus between migration and development has been recognized analytically, but the two domains often remain separated in practice, especially at the national level, when it comes to the frameworks that govern practical policymaking. As a result, data collected on national indicators, such as educational attainment and health conditions, are not routinely disaggregated by migration status. This makes it difficult to assess whether migrants are or are not being “left behind”. The scarcity of high-quality disaggregated data is a major obstacle to effective review and follow-up of SDG target 10.7 and other migration-related SDGs. Building capacity in migration data collection at the national level must be a priority of international cooperation.

Participants at the first workshop heard presentations about several innovations in data-gathering that will help governments and other stakeholders both define and measure good governance of migration at the national, regional and global levels. Bearing in mind, as they were reminded by Mr Nikhil Seth (United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)), that there is no one model of well-managed migration and that each country would have to devise its own model, the participants tackled difficult questions relating, for example, to the indicators that would allow governments to monitor their progress towards “well-managed migration policy”, and how safety and orderliness in international migration could be measured. Some existing methodologies and tools of measurement were also reviewed. One example was indicator 10.7.2, developed by IOM and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), on the number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies. Indicator 10.7.2 aims to describe the state of global migration policy and to track the evolution of such policies over time. It would allow the world’s countries, for the first time, to have a global perspective on the state of migration governance, and how the international community progresses in this regard over the SDG lifespan.

Mr John Wilmoth (Director of Population Division, UN DESA) explained that the global SDG indicator 10.7.2 is based on the six domains of the IOM Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), which was endorsed by the IOM Council in Resolution No. 1310 of 24 November 2015. The domains are: institutional capacity and policy; migrant rights; safe and orderly migration; labour migration and recruitment costs; international partnerships; and humanitarian crises and migration policy. Indicator 10.7.2 is relevant to all migration-related SDG targets, and should complement and help inform other targets, such as 4.b, 5.2, 8.8, 16.2 and 17.18 when assessing global progress on the SDGs.

The main source of data for reviewing progress registered against indicator 10.7.2 will be the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development, which has been used to survey global population policies for several decades, and migration policies since 2011. The Inquiry will be updated to analyse measures across the six migration-related policy domains mentioned above. Each policy domain will include one key subindicator that represents a proxy for the policy domain in question. That indicator does not aim to rank countries. Rather, the information extracted from the Inquiry will serve to register progress and identify gaps across policy domains, such as countries in need of support for institution-building or -strengthening, or any other relevant policy domain. One of the challenges of the Inquiry is that the number of responses has been low and follow-up with governments difficult in the absence of UN DESA country offices. UN DESA believed, therefore, that the partnership with IOM, which has such a wide presence at country level, would help ensure higher response rates, better quality data, and easy follow-up with governments. Indicator 10.7.2 could also be used to document empirically the future thematic reviews at the HLPF, as migration is an issue that cuts across many SDGs and targets.

With respect to follow-up and review at the national level, IOM has been collaborating with the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), to develop a framework for benchmarking national migration policies based on internationally agreed understandings of the characteristics of “well-managed migration policies”. The Migration Governance Index (MGI) allows governments to assess gaps, priorities and progress against SDG target 10.7, in which

states committed themselves to facilitate “safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”. The Index has three main goals: to build and align the benchmarking framework; to expand on existing research, with a view to generating a broad understanding of migration governance; and to give governments a tool with which to evaluate their own policies. It does not rank countries on overall migration policy, but rather seeks to help them identify progress or gaps in different policy domains.

The Index has put forward quantitative and qualitative indicators in five policy areas, drawn from IOM’s MiGOF:

- institutional capacity
- migrant rights
- labour migration
- management for safe and orderly migration
- regional and international cooperation and other partnerships.

The Index recognizes that origin and destination countries face different challenges, and that the various elements of “good governance” of migration have different levels of importance in particular countries. For example, for a country of origin, elements such as well-functioning remittance programmes, bilateral labour agreements and initiatives to engage diaspora populations in development efforts may be central to effective migration policy; for destination countries, on the other hand, migrant rights, integration and border management might have higher priority.

At the first workshop, Leo Abruzzese (Global Forecasting Director, Public Policy, EIU) previewed the results of a pilot project that applied the Index to 15 highly diverse countries, representing different regions, levels of economic development and places on the migration spectrum. One central finding was that this form of assessment could be done in a complex, multifaceted policy arena in a way that permits comparison and mutual learning. Preliminary findings suggested several factors that correlated with

high scores on the Index: transparency on the rules of migration, strong lead agencies on migration, and cross-border collaboration.

Gallup and IOM have worked for several years in the field of data gathering on migration using the Gallup World Poll, a household survey conducted in over 164 countries since 2006. Previous joint Gallup/IOM initiatives include two survey-based reports: one on migrant well-being, the “World Migration Report 2013: Migrant Well-Being and Development”, and one on public opinion vis-à-vis migration, the “How the World Views Migration 2015” study. The latter was based on World Poll data, including interviews with 183,000 adults in 140 countries. Considering that National statistics offices are at the forefront of SDG data collection efforts but that not all of them have the capabilities and means to face the heavy burden of data collection that the 169 targets place on them, IOM and Gallup considered extending their collaboration to provide a data source that can supplement the efforts of national statistical offices to monitor the inclusion of migrants in progress towards the SDGs. The project, called “Migrant Lives Matter” was presented at the IDM by Mr Andrew Rzepa (Senior Consultant, Gallup). It would be based on a set of questions included in the World Poll about migrants’ experiences which would help assess whether or not they are progressing along with non-migrants. Questions relevant to the SDGs include content on food security (SDG 2), healthy lives (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), inclusive economic growth (SDG 8), inclusive cities (SDG 11) and safety (SDG 16). Household surveys based on nationally representative samples of adults aged 15 or over include migrants. By disaggregating survey data by migrant status, the intention is that the polls can show whether migrants are being left behind in these arenas. Results would be presented for the world and for nine regions. A report on 15 countries in southern Africa is an effort to pilot the project.

The Global Pulse Initiative is a United Nations Secretariat effort to use “big data” to inform migration policy. Big data refers to the wealth of information embedded in the online transactions that vast numbers of people engage in every day. Whenever people make a call or a payment on a mobile phone, access a website, buy a shirt, text a friend, pay a bill, map a route or book a trip, they leave

behind a trail of electronic bread crumbs that, in the aggregate, reveal huge amounts of data on the movements and habits of twenty-first-century humans. Google, Microsoft, Amazon, Facebook and other large corporations (as well as national intelligence agencies) are learning how to mine these data, and it is important that migration policy should also be informed by this powerful source. The Global Pulse Initiative is exploring how data science and analytics can contribute to achievement of the SDGs. Mr Robert Kirkpatrick (Director, United Nations Global Pulse) explained that it has partnered with experts from United Nations agencies, governments, academia and the private sector to develop ways of applying real-time digital data to current humanitarian and development challenges. For example, spending patterns on mobile phones could provide proxy data for trends in income levels, while tracking market prices for food online could help monitor food security. Prospective migrants often incorporate a Google search when planning their journeys. Simply by analysing the patterns revealed by such searches, Global Pulse had found an 80 per cent correlation with official statistics on migration – a promising indication of the accuracy of this kind of information.

Mr Kirkpatrick gave several examples of how big data are generating information that could enhance understanding of the patterns and drivers of population displacement. For example, Global Pulse had partnered with the World Food Programme in 2009 to use anonymized telecommunication records from Telefónica Mexico to model displacement and camp formation, in order to create an application to support improved logistics. Another interesting case was the “Livelihoods and Mobility” project in Senegal, which used anonymized and aggregated data from the telecommunication company Orange Sonatel to define baseline migration behaviour for the country’s 13 National Livelihood Zones. Those data would help develop the capacity to detect and respond to unexpected changes in movements of people, which is a critical element of early warning when a crisis begins to unfold.

Many governments have recognized the importance of collecting data on migration, but need to build greater expertise in both collecting and using data. Mr Franck Laczko (Director, IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC)) presented the Berlin-based Centre, which IOM established to augment existing data sources and make them more accessible and useful to governments and other stakeholders. The new centre is part of IOM's response to growing calls for comprehensive data on global migration trends and has three main objectives: to provide authoritative and timely analysis of data on global migration issues and become a global hub for data on migration; to contribute to the monitoring of migration-related targets within the SDG framework and facilitate new research on emerging global migration trends; and to enhance IOM efforts to build the data capacities of its Member States, observers and partners.

Mr André Vallini (Minister of State for Development and Francophonie, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, France) was among the delegates who welcomed the Centre's establishment, noting the scarcity of high-quality, reliable data on migration and mentioning the need for States to build their data on shared methodologies. By assisting States to develop their own capacities to collect and analyse migration data, the GMDAC would promote a more informed policy discussion. Together with its technical implementing partner, the EIU, the Centre was also developing the Global Migration Data Portal. The Portal was designed to gather and organize key information about global migration from a variety of agencies and national statistical offices, in order to populate an online query database; it would also conduct trend analyses. The United States of America had joined with Germany to support the Portal pilot phase.

IOM is also working with members of the Economic Community of West African States to enhance data collection and analysis, so as to promote development and the free movement of persons within West Africa. The project, funded by the European Union in partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), has produced 15 national migration profiles and consultations.

Another useful tool for enhancing both the volume and the quality of voluntary national reports is the *Global Migration Group Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development* (forthcoming 2017) developed by the Global Migration Group⁷ (GMG) and the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD). The Handbook provides practical guidance to policymakers and practitioners on the measurement of international migration and its impact on development. It brings together in one place the experience of 16 GMG agencies, providing information on innovative migration data practices and lessons learned. In particular, the Handbook summarizes existing standards and definitions for the collection of migration data and gives an international overview of the main sources of migration data and an inventory of existing data. It provides examples of good practice for the collection of migration data and their use in policymaking, while assessing the progress made in implementing global standards and guidelines. Finally, it summarizes key recommendations that countries should follow when collecting migration data.

Sound migration policy cannot be built on misconceptions and faulty information. The innovations described above are elements of what must be a sustained and wide-ranging global effort to develop the ability, at local, national, regional and global level, to collect and analyse migration data – and then to incorporate it into policymaking. States need to be equipped with appropriate tools to gather and process data. For example, an IOM-European Union initiative is providing the United Republic of Tanzania's regional and district immigration offices with biometric equipment to register migrants, so as to generate data that will inform the decisions and actions of the Government and its collaborating partners. National staff needs to be trained and assisted in statistical methods, and, with the help of local governments and civil society, enlisted to extend coverage of data collection efforts to all elements of society – including migrants.

⁷ The Global Migration Group brings together United Nations agencies whose work, to varying degrees, involves migration issues.

Including migrants in national assessments

A number of speakers foresaw a future of more migration between countries, driven in part by demographic trends that increase the pressure to migrate. Professor Sachs (Earth Institute at Columbia University) illustrated this in his keynote address with the example of demographic trends in Africa, where the average fertility rate is above five children per woman. Unless there is a rapid demographic transition, sub-Saharan Africa could be expected to have a population of 4 billion people by the end of the century, which Professor Sachs said is unsustainable. Experience shows that the most effective way to achieve manageable population growth is to scale up education, especially for girls, as called for in SDG 4.

This “new normal” of increased mobility means that migration and displacement need to be integrated into national development policy. Many delegates took the floor at both workshops to report on how their countries were faring in that effort. Ms Esther Cuesta Santana (Deputy Minister of Human Mobility, Ecuador) reported that her Government had created a national institution on human mobility that emphasizes the human rights of migrants. Ecuador has a unique stance toward migrants and migration: no one is “illegal” in Ecuador because of their immigration status. Ecuador is seeking legislative policy coherence for both Ecuadorian migrants and migrants in Ecuador. Protection is essential for both groups, and the Government is working with foreign consulates in Ecuador to make sure that foreigners are protected. Ecuador’s consular services help communities of Ecuadorian migrants abroad both to integrate in the countries of destination and to return. With regard to the latter, the Government guaranteed emigrants from Ecuador the right to return and to bring back moveable property duty-free. It is trying to encourage the return of teachers and health professionals (even though it provides scholarships for study abroad), and provides employment services for returning migrants. Ecuador recognizes for asylum seekers and refugees the right to freedom of movement, as well as the right to the same services as Ecuadorian citizens. Some 30,000 people have been recognized as refugee under the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, which has a more expansive definition of people

in need of protection than the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Thanks to all of those measures, Ecuador has thoroughly integrated migrants and displaced people into its national development planning.

Mali has taken a different approach to aligning migration and development planning. Mr Abdramane Sylla (Minister for Malians Abroad, Mali) described the Malian National Migration Policy, which was adopted on 3 September 2014 and integrates migration and the SDGs into concrete national strategies and action programmes. The Policy's responses and actions address the causes of migration, of which poverty is by far the most decisive. Its 2015–2019 action plan identified specific actions adapted to the root causes of migration in strategic parts of the country and was designed to respond to concrete challenges. It covered a number of migration-related aspects of the SDGs (ensuring migrant security and protection through advocacy and promotion, protection en route, control and management of migrant flows, anti-trafficking, information and awareness-raising through better communications, health care, etc.). It also dealt explicitly with the enhancement and mobilization of the diaspora's capacities. The Policy was aligned with the Malian Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development 2016–2020, the overall objective of which is to “promote inclusive and sustainable development for the reduction of poverty and inequalities in a united and peaceful Mali, building on the potentiality and capacity of resilience in view of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030”. In particular, Mali was determined to build its capacity to confront climate change.

Dr Phusit Prakongsai (Director, Bureau of International Health (BIH), Ministry of Public Health, Thailand) said that 1.4 million documented and 2.4 million undocumented migrants were attracted to Thailand from the neighbouring region by the opportunities and better health care they found there, and contributed USD 2 billion per year to Thailand's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Government therefore put in place schemes to ensure that both migrant and Thai workers benefitted from health coverage and social security programmes. It also developed a health insurance scheme for undocumented migrants. The challenge is that the migrants are often not aware of their rights; utilization rates and coverage are therefore low. Inefficient

management of eligibility also contributes to the low uptake of health insurance.

Ms Gabriela Agosto (Executive Secretary, National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies, Argentina) explained the process by which her country was setting priorities among the 2030 Agenda goals and targets. The Government established an interministerial commission to decide on national indicators to measure progress towards the SDGs, organized by clusters of issues and cross-cutting themes. Several statistical sources are being used, including the national census, household surveys, a survey on migration, and the administrative records of migrant entries and exits. The process includes a “dialogue space” with social policymakers. In response to a question about a process that could be adopted as a “best practice” by others, Ms Agosto said that Argentina could share its methodology with interested States. She also pointed out that some SDG-related issues require regional cooperation, for example those on the environment and the oceans.

Mr Suleiman Mziray (Assistant Director, Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, United Republic of Tanzania) shared some important lessons from his country’s experience with incorporating forced migrants and refugees into national planning assessments. The United Republic of Tanzania has long experienced mixed flows of migration, from all directions. Many of the eight countries with which it shares a border have been, or still are, experiencing armed conflict. In that context, registration emerged as a critical tool. In 2014 the Comprehensive Migration Management Strategy in Tanzania (COMMIST) was created to register and profile all settled and irregular migrants in Western Tanzania. Through this pilot exercise, more than 22,000 irregular migrants have been registered since February 2015, providing the Government with data for evidence-based policymaking and reducing the likelihood that migrants would be trafficked. The components of COMMIST are: mass information, population mapping, registration, Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) of irregular migrants, verification of residence status for those seeking regularization or confirmation of status in the United Republic of Tanzania, and regularization/formalization of status for those who qualify under the laws or any directives which the Government may give. Registration will be rolled out to the entire county in the near future. Another lesson concerns

the naturalization of long-term refugees. The United Republic of Tanzania had naturalized more than 162,156 former Burundian refugees of 1972 in 2009 and 2010, thus facilitating their integration and allowing them to contribute better to their host community. Outcomes of the COMMIST project have been: availability of data on irregular migrants to inform policy developments and reviews; a change in the mind-set of immigration officers, who have adopted a human rights based approach in providing assistance to migrants as a result of the training that accompanied registration; enhanced security and better access to social services for migrants. Mr Mziray asserted that, to expand COMMIST countrywide, further support is necessary to ensure sufficient funding. Additional funding would go to purchase of registration kits, increase the capacity of the immigration service throughout the country, improve mass communication for enhanced public awareness, and to minimize xenophobic attitudes and behaviour towards migrants. It would also support the review of policies related to migration to ensure that migration is included in the national SDGs strategy.

A representative of China, speaking from the floor, said that China had already started to implement the SDGs, which have been incorporated into China's National Development Strategy. New programmes that streamline the rules governing the entry, exit and stay of foreigners are being implemented. In March 2016, China launched its thirteenth Five-Year Plan, covering its economic and social development goals from 2016 to 2020. Under the Plan, China would implement a more proactive, open and effective migration policy. It would improve its permanent resident system for foreigners and its administrative services for foreigners coming to work and live in China. As the host of the G-20 Summit in 2016, China had actively promoted the 2030 Agenda within the G-20 framework, and the G-20 had subsequently adopted an action plan on the 2030 Agenda to promote, revitalize and enhance the global partnership for sustainable development. To support the efforts of developing countries to achieve the SDGs, China expressed its intention to participate in relevant international cooperation frameworks, continue to increase its investments in South-South cooperation, and share best practices in development. China is willing to share its experiences, both lessons learned and successful practices, with other countries.

A representative of Mauritius, also speaking from the floor, noted that the Government of Mauritius had included the SDGs in the national development plan and embarked on efforts to achieve the migration-related targets. The Government had begun working with IOM on climate change and environmental migration. It was focusing on the integration of migrant workers, whose labour conditions were monitored by a unit in the Ministry of Labour.

Several participants made the point that the inclusion of migration in the SDGs encourages States to incorporate it in their national development assessments and plans.

Portugal has only recently become a country of destination for migrants, having had a long history of emigration. Ms Catarina Marcelino (Secretary of State for Citizenship and Equality, Portugal) described the serious investments Portugal had made in the past two decades to promote the integration of immigrants. Three areas of policy had proven to be particularly important: ensuring access to health services and education, encouraging civic participation, and embracing cultural and social diversity. She emphasized the need to monitor migrant integration through specific indicators relating, for example, to labour market participation and educational achievement. Portugal believes strongly in evidence-based policymaking that relies on statistical information and constant monitoring. Since 2010, the Portuguese National Plans for the Integration of Migrants has included specific measures based on a permanent system of migration data collection.

The participants' statements on the subject of national planning showed how wide the range of responses to the migration-related SDGs has been so far – from tentative to fairly advanced, and from general statements of intent to quite specific actions. The lead time of 15 years for the ambitious aim of achieving the SDGs seems long, but those years will pass very quickly. One year from the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, it was clear that much work remained to be done to set in motion the follow-up and review frameworks for SDG implementation.

CHAPTER 3.

INCLUSIVE PLANNING FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

“The scale and ambition of the new Agenda requires a revitalized Global Partnership ... bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.” Paragraph 39 of the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



IOM Deputy Director General, Ms Laura Thompson and Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University and Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary-General on the Sustainable Development Goals at IDM in Geneva. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

National governments bear primary responsibility for reaching the SDG targets, including those related to migration. But they are not the only ones involved, and how successful they are will depend to a considerable extent on their ability to bring other stakeholders into the planning process. International organizations, local authorities, civil society, diaspora communities and the private sector should all be seen as critical partners in efforts to draw the maximum benefits from human mobility and reduce its costs.

The role of multilateral organizations

The role of global and regional organizations in the formal review processes for the 2030 Agenda is addressed in Chapter 4. It is also important, however, to consider the knowledge and experience that multilateral agencies and programmes can offer to States as they craft their programmes of action to implement the SDGs. Ms Lakshmi Puri (United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), 2016 Chair of the Global Migration Group (GMG)), while recognizing that IOM was the leading organization for migration, said that other organizations and stakeholders also had a role to play, including the 18 member agencies of the GMG. Each GMG member has particular areas of expertise in which it helps governments to develop national indicators and provides technical assistance for programme implementation.

At both workshops, the Director General of IOM underscored the relevance of partnership in all aspects of implementation of the migration-related SDGs, such as data collection, developing innovative financing models, and sharing best practices. While the SDGs provided a framework for building national policies and strategies, only action at all levels will ensure substantive, enduring improvements in conditions for migrants, he said. The cross-cutting nature of migration, and the number of migration-related targets spread across the SDGs, calls for strengthened forms of partnership and coordinated action by all relevant multilateral players. At the General Assembly Summit on 19 September 2016, the world's leaders acknowledged the need for a

tangible framework for firm partnership that could lead the world to effective responsibility-sharing in promoting well-managed migration.

IOM's new status as a related organization of the United Nations gives the United Nations system robust capacity in migration policy, data and technical assistance at a critical moment. Thanks to its wealth of experience in working with migrants and countries of origin, transit and destination, IOM could substantially help to improve the conditions and outcomes of migration.

Many speakers at the IDM welcomed IOM's new status as a related organization and expressed optimism that its presence on various United Nations coordinating and decision-making bodies would make multilateral support for migration-related development efforts more coherent and effective, including in the context of the SDGs and the forthcoming global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. The outcome document of the UN Summit on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants of 19 September 2016 called for the global compact to set out a range of principles, commitments and understandings among United Nations Member States regarding international migration in all its dimensions; to make an important contribution to global governance; and to enhance coordination on international migration and address all aspects of international migration, including the humanitarian, developmental and human rights-related aspects. IOM and the United Nations Secretariat would jointly service the global compact negotiations, with IOM specifically expected to provide technical and policy expertise.

Ms Suzanne Sheldon (Director, Office of International Migration, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, Department of State, United States of America) said that her country hoped to see IOM take a leading role in the preparatory work on the global compact, in partnership with States, United Nations bodies, civil society and others. She urged all United Nations Member States actively to support IOM in that role. IOM had already laid much of groundwork needed to inform both the global compact and broader efforts to help States implement the SDGs. Its MiGOF, for instance, provides guidance that could help States establish a framework for what effective, rights-based migration management looks like.

The United Nations Development Group (UNDG) has identified elements of a common approach to effective and coherent support for national implementation of the SDGs, under three categories: mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support. All three frame the United Nations development system's contribution to the engagement of United Nations country teams in the implementation of the new agenda, through their respective United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs).⁸ In her statement, Ms Irena Vojackova-Sollorano (United Nations Resident Coordinator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative for Serbia) gave an overview of the presence of migration and closely related issues (such as remittances and diasporas) in UNDAFs in different regions of the world, noting that they served as a good starting point for cooperation on the SDGs between countries and the United Nations system. United Nations country teams would be expected to mainstream human mobility into national development frameworks. Mr Magdy Martínez-Solimán (United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator, Director, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP) assured the participants that the UNDG is promoting the inclusion of migration and displacement in UNDAFs, in collaboration with IOM and other GMG agencies.⁹

The World Bank Board has endorsed a strategy whereby the Bank will assist States to achieve the SDGs, by adding to the body of knowledge and data and by sharing knowledge (including via social media). As a major development actor, the Bank will also provide technical and financial assistance to countries in pursuit of their SDG targets, and help to coordinate the efforts of national governments, donor agencies, and international financial institutions.

⁸ The UNDAF is the programme document agreed between a national government and a United Nations country team; it describes the collective contributions of United Nations agencies to the achievement of national development.

⁹ See <https://undg.org/home/undg-mechanisms/sustainable-development-working-group/country-support/> for more information.

The role of cities and local authorities

In an increasingly urbanized world, cities remain at the centre of a country's economic activity and social and cultural life. The opportunities that cities offer make them attractive destinations for both internal and international migrants. Since 2007, cities have been home to over half the world's population, a figure that is expected to rise to two thirds by 2040. In most cases, the fundamental connection between migration and development takes place concretely in cities. This makes cities crucial vectors of development and local authorities prominent partners in the SDG implementation process.

Cities are where migration is taking place, with local authorities at the front line of managing the daily lives of the people living on their territories. The authorities are aware of the local population's realities and needs, including those of international migrants and the vulnerable groups among them. Effective migration management therefore requires that local authorities are involved in migration policymaking and national development planning.



Mr Denis Coderre, Mayor of Montréal at IDM in New York. © IOM 2016

In his keynote speech, Mr Coderre (Canada) said that collaboration between the national and regional government is key to determining successful migration policies. While the decision to allow migrants into the country stays at the national level, “the local government has the mission to create an environment for all”. Coordination of efforts between the two levels and greater involvement by local governments are crucial to the successful local integration of migrants.

Two powerful examples of the role of cities in immigrant integration were presented: Montréal and New York.

Mr Coderre, Mayor of Montréal (Canada), pointing to the proven link between the realization of the SDGs and the role of cities, said that migration was first and foremost an urban phenomenon. Montréal has a long history of welcoming newcomers. It continues to receive 35,000 new citizens every year, of many origins and beliefs. International movements become local realities; when they reach their destination, people who move cease to be statistics and become women, men and children looking for a new home. For cities, immigration is not a problem but a resource, a key to the vitality and success of the great global cities. Yes, cities need to address the vulnerabilities that often accompany the migration experience, especially of unauthorized migrants. But it is wrong to view migration only as a source of challenges, because this runs the risk of reinforcing prejudices that link immigration with socioeconomic problems. It is true that newly arrived immigrants might be more strongly represented in groups facing socioeconomic difficulties. But the two issues should be separated: integration of new arrivals, on the one hand, and social action for the vulnerable, on the other. If integration is successful, then immigrants will not long be over-represented in groups targeted by support programmes for the vulnerable. Exclusion is always a risk; inclusion is always a gain. Equal attention must be paid to the benefits of migration for migrants, their countries of origin and their new countries and communities of residence.

In its effort to ensure continuity of services for the reception and integration of migrants, the city of Montréal had recently decided to open an office specifically dedicated to the integration of newcomers (Bureau pour l'intégration des nouveaux arrivants (BINAM)). The office, the establishment of which was announced by Mr Coderre during the workshop in New York, would be involved in a range of activities, including searching for temporary and permanent housing for newcomers, finding schools for children, and ensuring sociocultural inclusion in Montréal neighbourhoods and economic integration.

Ms Nisha Agarwal (Commissioner, Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs, New York City) said that, like Montréal, New York City regards immigration as a source of strength. The New York City Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs promotes the well-being of immigrant communities by recommending policies and programmes that facilitate the successful integration of immigrant New Yorkers into the city's civic, economic and cultural life. Sixty per cent of the city's residents in 2016 were immigrants or children of immigrants. The Mayor's "One City Rising Together" project promotes equality among all the city's residents, in the spirit of SDG 10. One example of best practice is the Identity Document for New York City's citizens (IDNYC), the largest municipal identity programme in the United States, with over 770,000 people enrolled. The primary objective was to ensure that city residents, no matter what their immigration status, had a document that allowed them access to government buildings and city services, and to financial institutions that require government-issued identification. So as to avoid having the card identified as something used only by undocumented immigrants, any New Yorker can obtain the card and use it to gain benefits at cultural institutions and retail outlets such as pharmacies around the city. Many stakeholder groups were consulted about the design of the card. Other programmes in New York provide immigrants with access to legal services, health care and leadership opportunities. For instance, the Task Force on Immigrant Health Care Access, established by the Mayor in 2014, brought together city agencies, health-care providers, immigrant advocates and public health experts to identify key barriers to health-care access and recommend steps the city could take to help

immigrants overcome them. The Task Force had found that, in 2013, 63.9 per cent of New York City's undocumented population was uninsured. In the spring of 2016, the Task Force had launched the year-long Direct Access programme to coordinate access to care for approximately 1,000 uninsured immigrant New Yorkers. Guided by successful models from around the country, including programmes in San Francisco and Los Angeles County, the Direct Access programme was designed to provide access to primary and preventive health care via a dedicated network of health-care providers and care coordination services. The initial launch enabled the city to collect the data needed to design a successful citywide model for the future.

According to Ms Marcelino, Portugal had also built its immigrant integration system around municipalities. Refugees are welcomed throughout the country, and 70 municipalities were already involved, from the north to the south of the country. With newcomers being placed in homes rather than shelters, they have immediate access to education, health care and language training.

With a few exceptions, such as Canada, national governments usually exert sole control over decisions about admissions of non-nationals and their conditions of stay. They rarely take advantage of local authorities' expertise in immigrant integration, or consult them about local circumstances or absorptive capacity. Responsibility for integrating migrants is often devolved to the municipal level, but resource allocation rarely follows suit. The fabric of life in cities is deeply affected by decisions taken at the national level. Migration processes can be expected to work more smoothly if communication across levels of government is improved.

The role of civil society, including migrants, migrant communities and diasporas

It is impossible to talk about SDG implementation without considering the huge efforts and networks put in place by civil society around the world to promote development. Well before the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, civil society was on the front line, building projects in the field and working as the implementing partner for national and international programmes and initiatives. However, the huge potential of strong cooperation with civil society has often been undermined by lack of communication and by the tendency to view civil society partnership as a virtuous exception rather than a work methodology.

Engaging civil society in the SDG follow-up and review process is a huge challenge for governments. Mr Shahidul Haque (Foreign Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh; 2016 Chair of the GFMD) pointed out that many governments had their own implementation architecture and fail to understand what role civil society could play. They tend to expect civil society organizations (CSOs) to join in processes already underway, and in so doing they miss out on inputs that could improve those processes from the beginning. It is far better, he said, to engage non-governmental agents outright. Mr William Gois (Regional Coordinator, Migrant Forum in Asia) agreed, noting that it is important to cooperate with civil society in order to reduce both the financial and the social costs of migration over the long term. To meet 2030 Agenda targets related to, for example, labour and decent work, ending trafficking in persons, lowering the costs of migration, and providing equal opportunities for women and girls, civil society analysis and activism are essential. Some of the SDGs might seem abstract to migrants at ground level, but it is important to encourage migrants to see themselves as agents of change, and to make sure their views are represented in policy discussions from start to finish.

Ms Almojuela (Philippines) said that civil society participation in SDG implementation is a priority for the Philippines, but acknowledged that the consultation process needed re-thinking. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Government,

particularly the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), had conducted orientation briefings and consultations for its inter-agency committees, ministers and multi-stakeholder forums.

Mr Charles Badenoch (Vice-President for Advocacy and External Engagement, World Vision International (WVI)) said that his organization works closely with children on the move and with communities of origin, transit and receiving countries to ensure that the rights and dignity of all children are upheld and their immediate and longer-term needs met. In order to achieve the SDG targets, including those related to migration, innovative and scalable strategies and partnerships are required to better serve the millions of migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons. The experience of WVI, which engages with governments, international organizations, CSOs, the private sector and local faith communities, begins with partnerships with the affected communities. Both host communities and people on the move, including children and young people, should be meaningfully engaged in the early development of migration strategies. Migrant and host populations should be appropriately informed of all decision-making processes related to their well-being, given space and the opportunity to contribute their perspectives, and encouraged to participate actively as partners in the development of mutually beneficial solutions.

To governments that are listening, CSOs can provide important insights into the motives for, and methods of, international migration. For Mr Nabarro (United Nations), migrants have an integral role to play in the 2030 Agenda, which focused on leaving no one behind and on the need to place people at the centre of sustainable development to ensure a life of dignity for all. Two examples were presented by Ms Salome Mbuga Henry (Honorary President, National Network of Migrant Women in Ireland) and Mr Egide Dhala (Outreach Coordinator, IOM Ireland), both members of the African diaspora living in Ireland and co-founders of the African diaspora-led development organization (Wezesha). Ms Henry spoke of some of the challenges encountered by women migrants and asylum seekers in particular: isolation, poverty, trauma and lack of access to services and employment. Wezesha and the African Network of Migrant Women in Ireland

(AkiDwA) work with migrants to focus on empowerment, rather than charity. They have advised the Irish Government on policies addressing health, gender-based violence, peace and security, and violence. Mr Dhala's personal story of overcoming loss of identity, xenophobia and poverty allowed him to help other migrants organize for their own advancement and for the empowerment of women in their countries of origin.

Diaspora communities and organizations have a dual role to play in achieving the SDGs: to facilitate integration of their fellow migrants in countries of destination, and to contribute to development in their countries of origin if they are willing and able to do so. They can also serve as trusted conduits for information to migrants and migrant communities. Some of the government delegates participating in the IDM admitted that they do not have complete information about their diasporas and do not make the most of the potential for partnership with citizens abroad and their descendants.

IOM has worked with its Member States since the 1970s to enhance relations with their diasporas. In 2012, it co-published a handbook on diaspora engagement,¹⁰ and in 2013 it dedicated the IDM to the Diaspora Ministerial Conference.¹¹ On that occasion, 55 ministers and high-level officials from around the world reaffirmed the potential of diasporas as "bridges" between societies and presented national regulatory frameworks put in place to facilitate diaspora engagement and programmes that target diasporas as development actors. The Conference also marked a milestone in IOM's engagement with diasporas and launched the IOM strategy to engage, enable and empower diasporas for development (sometimes referred to as the "3E strategy" or "3Es for action"). The strategy is based on several convictions.

¹⁰ D. Rannveig Agunias and K. Newland, *Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development. A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners in Home and Host Countries* (Geneva/Washington, DC, IOM and Migration Policy Institute, 2012). Available from: http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/diaspora_handbook_en_for_web_28may2013.pdf.

¹¹ For more about the Diaspora Ministerial Conference and its outcome, see: <https://diaspora.iom.int/diaspora-ministerial-conference>.

1. Engaging transnational communities in development necessarily relies on a sound knowledge of diasporas and their organizations, as well as their willingness to participate in development initiatives and the means to reach out to and communicate with them. Knowledge about diasporas is not sufficient to foster collaboration; the foundation of effective engagement strategies is trust-building.
2. The engagement of diasporas requires an enabling environment. Diaspora members spontaneously develop networks and transfer resources and knowledge back and forth. However, in order to develop their full potential, policies related to integration, social protection, citizenship, right to vote, and also to return and the possibility to build partnerships between countries of origin and destination, are essential in facilitating engagement.
3. Diaspora members who wish to engage in development greatly benefit from programmes aimed at empowering them, by facilitating the conditions that allow communities and individuals to strengthen the ties and utilize the resources generated through human mobility to empower themselves, to decide about their own priorities and to contribute to their own well-being.

The private sector and the SDGs

Private sector input is essential for understanding the dynamics of migration and the conditions in which it takes place. Most migrants move in search of work and find jobs with private businesses, which employ millions of migrants worldwide. Private companies also provide the services on which migrants depend, such as recruitment, travel and money transfer. Yet the private sector has only rarely been involved in discussions about international migration at the global or regional levels. This is slowly beginning to change, and several speakers at the 2016 IDM stressed the importance of engaging private sector interests in the effort to implement and track the SDGs relating

to migrant workers. In particular, Mr Jos Verbeek (World Bank Special Representative to the United Nations and the World Trade Organization in Geneva) said that institutions should stop the widespread practice of financing their own projects and instead encourage and leverage private sector financing for useful projects in the most difficult areas. Some speakers saw the GFMD, an informal meeting with a flexible format and participation, as the most useful forum for interaction with the private sector. Mr Eduard Gnesa (Special Ambassador for International Cooperation in Migration, Switzerland) recalled that when the GFMD was first established, civil society was not involved in a meaningful way; it had since become an integral part of the proceedings. Private sector involvement might evolve in a similar fashion. Ms Stephanie Winet (Advisor, Global Forum Business Mechanism, International Organization of Employers (IOE)) said that the IOE had been tasked with managing the Global Forum Business Mechanism, which had been created in 2015 to “fill the empty seat at the table”. The IOE network has a membership of more than 150 business and employer organizations. Its role at the Global Forum might serve as a template for other forums that are trying to improve interaction with the private sector. The IOE was already working closely with the ILO to achieve SDG 8, on economic growth and decent work.

It is particularly important to engage with private companies in situations of crisis affecting migrant workers. Mr Jack Suwanlert (Director of Global Intelligence and Support, Global Safety and Security Department, Marriott Corporation) related the company’s experience and what it had learned from the 2011 crisis in Libya, when it had had to evacuate 210 employees from Tripoli. Marriott is a leading global lodging company with nearly 5,700 hotels in 110 countries and more than 400,000 employees. In the Middle East, most of the staff members are migrant workers. Drawing on the Libyan experience, Marriott had developed guidelines on the role of employers before, during and after a crisis. The guidelines incorporate helping employees with common-sense preparedness, coordinating with local and country-of-origin governments to give consistent advice to migrants of different nationalities, and providing services.

Sharing the lessons learned by private companies in crisis situations proved useful in developing the general guidelines associated with the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) initiative. It is important that the initiative be informed by all those actors who have to take coordinated action when migrant workers are caught up in dangerous episodes, whether natural or man-made.

Beyond the specific processes associated with the SDGs, the private sector affects all aspects of the 2030 Agenda, as one of the major engines of global economic growth. The United Nations Global Compact – the UN’s corporate sustainability initiative – takes the view that long-term value creation in economic, social, environmental and ethical terms is the private sector’s main contribution to the SDGs. Respect for human rights and non-discrimination are fundamental starting points. The standards set in relation to migration mean that businesses should not retain the identity documents of migrant workers or permit migrant workers to be charged recruitment fees, and that they hire migrant workers either directly or through legal and licensed recruiters, in order to ensure that no element of their supply chain is involved in the trafficking of workers. Businesses should respect migrant workers’ rights to freedom of association and to engage in collective bargaining, and make clear that they will not tolerate discrimination, including on the basis of race, ethnicity or religion, in their workplaces or in their supply chain.

Going beyond avoiding exploitative practices and discrimination, many companies increasingly recognize that diversity and inclusion also make good business sense. Innovation, new markets and productivity increase when the workforce is inclusive. Ms Ursula Wenhoven (Chief Legal Officer, Chief, Governance and Social Sustainability, United Nations Global Compact) cited several examples of good practice on the part of corporations such as Coca Cola, Hewlett Packard, Microsoft and Unilever, which support their migrant workforce. The Global Compact was pleased to see companies taking action across a wide range of good practices, such as signing the business action pledge on refugees with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and supporting government and non-governmental organizations’ (NGOs) efforts to address the refugee crisis;

helping each other to navigate the legal frameworks for lawfully employing refugees; proactively recruiting and promoting talent from diverse racial, ethnic and religious backgrounds; providing language, health and safety, and life-skills training for migrant workers; advocating for immigration reform to facilitate labour force mobility and supporting advocacy efforts to improve legal protection for migrants; supporting migrant workers separated from their families in distance parenting; and introducing new products and services to better meet migrants' needs, such as low-cost communications and money transfers.

CHAPTER 4.

TRACKING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MIGRATION TARGETS IN THE 2030 AGENDA THROUGH MULTILATERAL FORUMS

“A robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to implementation ...” Paragraph 72 of the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The process of monitoring progress on the 2030 Agenda will inevitably be complex, with 17 Goals, 169 targets and innumerable indicators to track at national, regional and global level, and by theme. Layered on top of this are multiple intergovernmental forums that are mandated to monitor and review aspects of the SDGs. Follow-up and review must be carefully designed in order to avoid repetition, confusion and “SDG fatigue”.

The Secretary-General’s report on the follow-up and review process¹² identifies three preliminary steps to enable intergovernmental agencies and forums to contribute efficiently to the review process, which culminates at each stage in the annual

¹² United Nations, *Critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level - Report of the Secretary-General (A/70/684)*, United Nations General Assembly, Seventieth session, 15 January 2016.

HLPF held under ECOSOC auspices. The Secretary-General's report suggests that each forum must:

- reflect on the implications of the 2030 Agenda for its respective areas of work, given the integrated nature of the Agenda;
- review its programmes and working methods in the light of the SDGs;
- assess its ability to mobilize key actors for the process.

There was a clear consensus among IDM participants that effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda would depend on the creation of a strong follow-up and review framework to ensure that SDG commitments are met. Ms Karima El Korri (Chief, Population and Social Development Section, Social Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)) nevertheless pointed out that the follow-up and review process would only be useful when States see a clear benefit for themselves. It would not work if it was imposed top-down or was punitive in nature; States would buy into it, however, if it afforded an opportunity for peer-to-peer learning and exchange of best practices. The purpose of a review should be to allow consideration of whether national laws, policies or implementation strategies are consistent with the State's aspirations for achieving the SDGs. As such, reviews should contribute to an understanding by governments of how well they are doing, and how best to access opportunities to improve achievements and garner greater partnership and support. With respect to migration, they should allow governments and other stakeholders to fill policy gaps and assess progress in the context of increasingly diversified sustainable development needs and the complex developmental and humanitarian circumstances in each country and region.

The role of IOM

A considerable number of mechanisms and structures will be used in the follow-up and review process. Each will need to work on the basis of its comparative advantage within the United Nations system. When it comes to tracking the elements of the SDG framework that relate to migration, IOM has an obvious comparative advantage. The decision to incorporate IOM into the United Nations system cemented IOM's role as the leading international organization entirely devoted to migration.

Numerous State representatives participating in the IDM workshops expressed the hope that IOM's new status as a United Nations related organization would enable IOM to take a leading role in ensuring that migration is adequately taken into account in monitoring SDG implementation. Ms Sheldon (United States of America) was among those who recognized that IOM had done considerable groundwork that could inform both the global compact on safe, regular and orderly migration and broader efforts to help States implement the SDGs. IOM's MiGOF provides guidance that could help States establish a framework for effective, rights-based migration management; its Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) is a comprehensive, multi-sectoral lens through which to approach migration crises before, during and after onset. IOM has also done innovative work in tracking migration trends from beginning to end along the migration route, shedding light on the reasons for migration and on migrants' particular vulnerabilities. Its work on the Missing Migrants Project,¹³ to track migrant deaths and numbers of missing migrants along migratory routes worldwide, has put a spotlight on the worst consequences of irregular migration. The research behind the project had begun with the October 2013 tragedies in

¹³ The Missing Migrants Project is a joint initiative of IOM's GMDAC and its Media and Communications Division. The Centre has also published two reports on the issue: *Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration* and *Fatal Journeys Volume 2: Identification and Tracing of Dead and Missing Migrants*. For more information, see: <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/about>.

Lampedusa, Italy. Since then, the project has developed into an important information hub that media, researchers, advocates and the general public rely upon for the latest data.

IOM's ongoing programmes around the world have helped countries build their capacity to manage migration humanely and thereby implement the SDGs. The United States, for its part, supported ten regional IOM migration programmes that have developed a number of good practices, such as training officials on the human rights of migrants, identifying trafficking victims, and responding to the special needs of children. IOM has also helped States to establish migrant response centres in Africa, where migrants can find emergency assistance and help in returning home, as well as referral networks for unaccompanied children in southern Africa. The experiences of those programmes could provide concrete examples to inform SDG implementation.

Mr Gois (Migrant Forum in Asia) called on IOM to develop a programme to monitor how migrants are being considered when using the indicators associated with the SDGs, and to ascertain that the methods are consistent with international human rights policy. IOM could help ensure that migrants participated in the development of indicators at the national level.

Since 2001, IOM has made its principal policy forum, the IDM available for dialogue to strengthen cooperative governance of international migration. The 2016 IDM emphasized the opportunity presented by the SDGs to gather momentum for better migration policies in line with internationally agreed frameworks, including the existing normative frameworks and the newer MiGOF and the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disasters, which stem from the MICIC initiative. Mr Manservisi (European Commission) said of the IDM: "We need this kind of dialogue to escape the mode of permanent crisis."

The IOM Director General pledged that the IDM would continue to offer opportunities to share, expand upon, and better mobilize resources for reaching the migration-related SDG targets. In 2017, and in 2018 if necessary, the IDM would be devoted to examining progress towards realization of the SDGs, and supporting preparations towards the global compact on migration.

Other forums

Mr Lauber (Switzerland) pointed out that the United Nations High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development could be an important part of the SDG review process. Every four years, the High-level Dialogue allows States to draw up a balance sheet and set a programme at the political level; it offers the opportunity to focus explicitly and comprehensively on migration and development, and could feed that perspective into the reflections of the HLPF. The next High-level Dialogue is scheduled to take place no later than 2019. Its subsequent periodicity should be aligned with the quadrennial cycle of the HLPF, ensuring that the High-level Dialogue takes place within the framework of SDG monitoring and review.

Structures that are not part of the United Nations system, such as the Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) and the GFMD, should also be included in the 2030 Agenda deliberations, for the sake of completeness and coherence.

The GFMD has mandated an ad hoc working group, co-chaired by Switzerland and Bangladesh, to study those issues. The co-chairs intended to develop a comprehensive set of recommendations on the role of the Global Forum in the SDG implementation, monitoring and review process, to be presented at the Global Forum summit in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in December 2016.

Migration in the SDG thematic reviews

One of the cornerstones of the effective and integrated follow-up and review framework of the 2030 Agenda is thematic reviews, both at the United Nations in New York and in other intergovernmental bodies and forums that have specific thematic expertise. At the HLPF in New York, an in-depth analysis of global progress will focus on a group of related goals every year. Since there is no specific goal for migration in the 2030 Agenda, it should be considered in each cluster of themes. The thematic reviews thus provide an opportunity to highlight the interdependent links between migration and many of the Agenda's Goals and targets.

As Professor Doyle (Columbia Global Policy Initiative) pointed out, the international community clearly needs to disaggregate global monitoring by themes, with the opportunity to look for cross-cutting coherence among the related groups of three or four goals that ECOSOC would review each year. Trying to report on all 169 targets each year would be a recipe for incoherence. Thus, each year until 2030, thematic reviews will focus on several goals. Goal 10, on reducing inequalities, will be reviewed for the first time in this process in 2019. The intervening years offer an opportunity to refine the assessment and measurement of migration under target 10.7 using a composite indicator, as IOM and the EIU proposed in the MGI.

In his capacity as the President of ECOSOC, Mr Oh Joon (Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations) recalled that ECOSOC had served as a central global platform for countries to forge collective solutions to development challenges. He reaffirmed its commitment to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to coordinate the activities of the United Nations system accordingly, in particular through the HLPF, which would have a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes at the global level.

Migration in the SDG regional reviews

Most international migrants remain within their region of origin. South-South migration is the fastest growing geographical component of human mobility. Regional follow-up and review processes thus will have an important role in fostering knowledge-sharing and reciprocal learning. They will also promote shared accountability for regional and subregional challenges and opportunities, such as shared watersheds, regional infrastructure or population movements.

Regional follow-up and review processes can also broker a link between the national and global levels, in particular by preparing inputs for the HLPF and other global reporting platforms. States can also benefit from in-depth technical examination of specific concerns. Countries will be starting work on the SDGs from different baselines and the lessons learned on migration in one country can therefore inform progress in other countries. Similarly, as Ms María Andrea Matamoros Castillo (Undersecretary of Consular Affairs and Migration, Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Honduras; Pro Tempore Presidency, Regional Conference on Migration) pointed out, implementation challenges, data and technology gaps, development levels, cultural issues and thematic networks are often common across countries within a region, as in the case of the Northern Triangle. Consequently, acknowledging that migration is a regional priority enhances its relevance both at the national and global levels, even if, in a given reporting period, it might not be the focus of a global review. Participants at the IDM heard from three different kinds of forum for regional review: RCPs, regional economic communities, and the United Nations regional commissions.

IOM supports 16 RCPs around the world. These are platforms for countries to share regional concerns and discuss regional solutions and cooperation to achieve the SDGs. The newest is the Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration, which was established by the League of Arab States in 2014. Like the other RCPs, it is a State-driven, non-binding, flexible and informal forum intended to facilitate dialogue and cooperation between

its members on migration issues. The migration-related SDGs are reflected in its strategy and in its 2016–2017 work plan.

In the SDG process, the Arab Regional Consultative Process will work as a link between the national and the global levels; inputs and perspectives from the national level will be considered and analysed at the regional level and then fed into the global process. Ms Enas El Fergany (Director, Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department, League of Arab States) described how the Process would help countries to translate global goals into policies, norms, standards and guidelines that could be implemented at national level. It would also help mobilize partnerships and cooperation, by sharing information, experiences and best practices in order to coordinate the migration policies of the Arab countries. The Process would play an important role in improving the knowledge base on migration-related targets, providing policy guidance and implementing training programmes. It would focus on supporting its members' efforts to develop more effective policies for harmonizing migration with Arab regional development goals, integrating expatriates into national development plans and building bridges of dialogue throughout the region. In discharging those tasks, it should take into consideration the current displacement crises in the Arab region; a joint response to existing challenges should be one of its objectives.

Mr Timur Suleimenov (Member, Eurasian Economic Commission Board; Minister for Economic and Financial Policy, Kazakhstan) described a different model of regional cooperation in the form of a regional economic body, the Eurasian Economic Union.¹⁴ Members of the Union enjoy freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labour. No visa or work permit is needed for movements within the Union; migrants enjoy the same treatment and tax rates as nationals. Citizens enjoy mutual recognition of academic qualifications, and a pension portability treaty was expected to be finalized in 2017. The Union comprised two major countries of destination (the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan) and two major countries of origin (Armenia and

¹⁴ The members of the Eurasian Economic Union are Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation.

Kyrgyzstan). The high levels of migration and the complexity of movements put strains on the member countries as they strive to create a single labour market. All members subscribe to the SDGs. The common agenda includes decent work and the protection of migrant rights; free migration within the Union is recognized as one method of reducing poverty.

Ms El Korri (UNESCWA) explained the approach to regional reviews being developed by UNESCWA, based on the following principles.

Understanding would be forged within the system and among ESCWA member countries of the 2030 Agenda. This would include capacity-building, information dissemination and technical advisory services rolled out in Arabic in 2016 and 2017, also covering migration.

Momentum for SDG implementation would be built by highlighting migration in a number of activities and promoting migration-related targets and goals in all of ESCWA's work, and through the activities of inter-agency mechanisms such as the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region.

The review process would be inclusive, like the rest of the 2030 Agenda. The multi-stakeholder approach should result in the inclusion and participation of CSOs, the private sector, parliamentarians and academic institutions.

The approach would be needs- and country-driven. Considering the high levels of displacement in the ESCWA region, the sponsorship (*kafala*) system operated in many Arab countries, and the huge role played by remittances in regional economies, migration was expected to be a high priority for many countries.

ESCWA also must ensure that its working methods address interlinkages among the SDGs, by providing unified, substantive support, with special attention to migration as a key issue cutting across the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

The regional review framework should be based on regionally owned entry points, on which basis the region would assess its own progress, identify lessons learned, highlight common challenges and joint solutions, and promote peer learning. Following their endorsement by both Member State governments and other stakeholder groups, those regional targets could form the foundation for a regular regional review, convened as an Arab sustainable development forum. It should assess Member States' individual achievements against the regional targets, as well as collective achievements on a regional level. Such a review, which would also allow for the identification of lessons and the exchange of experiences, could be documented in a regional report submitted to key intergovernmental organizations such as the League of Arab States, taken up by the regular Arab Economic and Social Development Summit, and presented to the HLPF.

CHAPTER 5.

THE TIME TO ACT

“The challenges and commitments contained in these major conferences and summits are interrelated and call for integrated solutions. To address them effectively, a new approach is needed.” Paragraph 13, Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Participants in the 2016 IDM expressed a common frustration at the imbalance between talk and results thus far in the 2030 Agenda initiative. The process of negotiating the SDGs had been exhaustive – and exhausting – and there was a clear sense that the time had come for action. As Mr Gibril Faal (Director, GK Partners; Interim Director of the Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform) put it: “We are overprincipled and underperforming.” Ms Isata Kabia (Minister of State II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Sierra Leone) observed that efforts were starting from a very different place than ten years earlier: a better place, in that the central role of migration and development had been recognized, but a more difficult place in terms of the numbers of forced migrants and the hardships endured by many migrants and some receiving countries. The discourse on migration had become deeply divisive in many places, revealing an urgent need for leadership to counter that negativity.



Panel discussion at IDM in Geneva. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

Speakers urged pragmatism. Ms Kabia said that what is needed is implementation of things already agreed, and a reversal of the regression from existing norms. There are many practical starting points, on which agreement is widespread and good work has already begun. They include lowering remittance costs and recruitment fees, implementing the MICIC guidelines, developing more constructive engagement between diaspora communities and their countries of origin or ancestry, reinforcing rescue-at-sea and anti-trafficking efforts, and other win-win initiatives.

Reducing remittance and recruitment costs

Mr Amadou Cisse (Executive Director, African Institute for Remittances) pointed out that remittances account for more than all foreign direct investment (FDI) or official development assistance (ODA) in Africa and in other parts of the world. Mr Verbeek (World Bank) noted that they constitute more than 10 per cent of GDP in some recipient countries, and up to one third in countries like Nepal or Haiti. Lowering the transaction costs of migrant remittances is one of the most important and mature

steps taken to increase incomes in developing countries. Both the Group of Eight (G-8) and the Group of Twenty (G-20) have long called for the average cost of sending remittances worldwide to be lowered to no more than 5 per cent of the transaction value. SDG 10.c is more ambitious, setting a target of average remittance costs of less than 3 per cent, and no corridor with costs remaining above 5 per cent by 2030. At the beginning of 2016, the average transaction cost of remittances was 7.7 per cent (9.7% for sub-Saharan Africa).¹⁵ According to Mr Mahmoud Mohieldin (Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships, the World Bank Group), such high transfer costs cannot be justified. Regulations designed to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing are routinely accused of driving up transaction costs, but Mr Mohieldin cited at least 56 money-transfer operators that are in full compliance with the law and still charge less than 3 per cent to send USD 200 anywhere in the world. Some governments are trying to impose additional burdens on remitters, in the form of new fees and taxes. Rigorous research had shown that such mechanisms fail consistently. Rather than generating revenue, they result in the decline and disruption of remittance flows through formal channels.

Mr Dilip Ratha (Lead Economist, Migration and Remittances Unit, and Head, KNOMAD, Global Indicators Group, World Bank) identified common obstacles to lower remittance costs, but said they could be overcome by well-known techniques such as increasing competition among remittance service providers, publicizing fees so that people can compare prices, using smart technologies for electronic transfers, and making financial education more widely available.

Several speakers described the steps their governments have taken using these techniques and other policy interventions to reduce remittance costs. Mr Vallini (France) said that the French authorities have pursued all four of the above-mentioned remedies. Ms Imelda Nicolas (Secretary, Commission on Filipinos

¹⁵ The World Bank Group, *Remittance Prices Worldwide. An analysis of trends in the cost of migrant remittance services*, Issue No. 14 (June 2015). Available from https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2015.pdf.

Overseas, Philippines) described the far-reaching provisions on remittances that have been incorporated into the Philippines Development Plan, which requires the Government to ensure that the policy environment is conducive to the use of remittances for investment. The Government has also established the Remittances for Development Council, the first of its kind in the world, as a forum for dialogue among stakeholders on remittance issues, co-chaired by the Central Bank and the Commission on Filipinos Overseas. There is also an online portal for diaspora engagement. Diaspora members can invest, donate, volunteer or transact online with government agencies and local authorities. Mr Faal (GK Partners) outlined three innovative private sector schemes that are designed to bring more money into collective remittance flows, which could be used for public investment or philanthropic purposes.

Remittances have multiple synergies with other SDGs. They play a crucial role in meeting basic household needs in many developing countries, financing food, shelter, education and health care. Remittances help to shield many families from some of the perils of fragile states and underperforming economies – and in so doing shield many governments from the adverse effects of underspending on social welfare. Remittance costs have declined in several countries and corridors, however, and those experiences offer lessons that should be more widely shared. As Mr Ratha pointed out, a 5 per cent decline in remittance transfer costs would translate into a USD 20 billion gain for migrants and their families.

While the tremendous economic impact of remittances was recognized, several speakers warned against remittance euphoria, citing underdeveloped financial markets, burdensome regulations, oligopolistic operators and the lack of investment opportunities as constraints on the development impact of remittances. Others reminded the participants that remittances are private resources and could not be used to finance the SDGs. It might be said, however, that remittances are already financing the SDGs – to the extent that they lift families out of poverty, secure access to education and health care, or remove the compulsion to send children out to work, remittances promote the SDGs without government intervention.

Similarly to remittance transaction costs, high recruitment fees paid by migrants can and must be reduced. Some are abusive, and those that are illegal must be stopped immediately. Mr Alexander Trepelkov (Director, Financing for Development Office, UN DESA), recalled that reducing recruitment fees to increase the net gains for workers is a clear commitment made in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda adopted by the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. Recruitment fees could be directly influenced by employment and other regulations in destination countries, although there are often insufficient resources for enforcement. However, there has been much less research and experimentation on recruitment costs than on remittances, and a great deal remains to be done to understand and intervene in those markets, both legal and illegal.

Financing implementation of the migration-related SDGs

“Development donors” were another “non-traditional actor” in terms of financing the SDGs. The experience of the Japanese Government and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) – the implementing arm of Japan’s ODA programmes – was presented during the workshop in Geneva by Mr Atsushi Hanatani (Director, Office for Peacebuilding and Reconstruction, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, JICA). Mr Hanatani explained that, in line with its commitment to address human security issues, the Japanese Government had made refugee and migration issues one of the principal themes of the Group of Seven (G-7) Ise-Shima Summit held in May 2016. It had further underscored its commitment by announcing an assistance package for refugees and migrants at the Leaders’ Summit on the Global Refugee Crisis, in New York in September 2016.

Addressing the root causes of displacement was one of the original goals of the development assistance that JICA had been mandated to provide. For instance, before the outbreak of civil war in South Sudan in 2013, JICA had supported capacity-building for the customs offices of South Sudan, while the Government of Japan had provided multilateral support for the Immigration

Office through IOM. Moreover, in response to the Syrian crisis, JICA has provided financial support to Jordan and Turkey in the form of concessional loans, to help ease the burden of hosting refugees and migrants.

JICA also contributes to empowering displaced populations. The principle it applies when engaging with the issue of displacement and migration is to “help those who help themselves”. JICA helps host governments that are committed to supporting refugees and migrants, host communities that are committed to peaceful co-existence with refugees and migrants, and displaced people who are willing to help themselves to become self-reliant.

A great many States have established programmes to involve diaspora populations in development of the homeland, with varying degrees of success. Mali and the Philippines were among the countries that spoke about their efforts. Like remittances, diaspora resources are private money. The holders of those funds might wish to invest in their country of origin, but cannot be compelled to do so. Diaspora investment is nonetheless one of the sources that countries hope to tap to finance implementation of the 2030 Agenda. They are most likely to succeed in an environment that would attract any other kind of investor, but where diaspora members might be “first movers” with a somewhat higher tolerance for country risk.

In her intervention at the New York workshop, Ms Lourdes Ortiz Yparraguirre (Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations) described the Diaspora to Development Initiative (D2D), created in 2011 by the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO), which provides the basis and strategies for mobilizing the Philippine diaspora for development and for framing and implementing the development agenda. D2D’s flagship programme is the biennial Global Summit of Filipinos in the Diaspora. First held in 2011, the Summit brings Filipino organizations from all over the world together with government agencies and the private sector, with the aim of highlighting and exchanging best practices of diaspora engagement. D2D also works with the diaspora to find innovative ways to lower the costs of migration, particularly recruitment and remittance costs, and on the financial inclusion of migrants.

Anti-trafficking action

Many speakers, including Mr Vallini (France), Ms Matamoros Castillo (Honduras) and Mr Gnesa (Switzerland), identified the fight against forced labour and human trafficking as two of the main challenges requiring urgent government action. Forced labour and trafficking erode development gains and are contrary to all concepts of human rights. Ms Sheldon (United States of America) recalled that migrants are at greater risk of exploitation by smugglers or unscrupulous employers than others: "They can be caught in the cracks because there is no framework delineating responsibility between States and other actors." Suppressing criminal networks that traffick migrants is part of the SDG implementation process. That commitment was articulated several times, in different ways, in the 2030 Agenda, under Goals 5, 8, 10 and 16.

Ms Yu Ping Chan (Programme Management Officer, New York Office, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)) described the work of the Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) of which UNODC was the Chair in 2016, a policy forum mandated by the UN General Assembly to coordinate the efforts of the 17 participating United Nations entities and other international organizations, including IOM. The aim is to build a comprehensive approach to trafficking, where agencies across and beyond the United Nations system can speak with one voice to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

Lack of legal authorization for people to move is a major problem that leaves migration in the hands of traffickers and criminals. Greater international solidarity on this front should increase funding for programmes to prevent human trafficking, for rethinking the framework of legal access to migration, and for promoting safe and regular migration.

Messaging migration

The IOM Director General highlighted the fact that migrants are often invisible – or simply not taken into account – in local, national and regional development plans. It is all too easy to forget that migrants' rights, dignity and needs count as much as those of nationals. Recognition of migrants' rights is a critical first step towards harnessing the potential of migrants to contribute to the development of home and adoptive communities.

In many settings in recent years, migrants' invisibility has evaporated in the glare of a spotlight that shows migrants in a harsh light. The widespread negative perceptions, stereotypes and prejudice stoked by many politicians worldwide must be addressed. In pointing out the enormous contributions of migrants to their host societies, it is also important to be realistic about the sources of hostility. Migration brings net benefits to receiving societies, but can have severe distributional effects and short-term fiscal implications, guaranteeing that it will remain controversial.

CHAPTER 6.

LOOKING TOWARD A GLOBAL COMPACT ON MIGRATION – GETTING FROM HERE TO THERE

“We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons.” Paragraph 29 of the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The two IDM workshops bracketed the UN General Assembly Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants, held on 19 September 2016, at the start of the Seventieth session of UN General Assembly. The first workshop therefore looked ahead to the Summit, while the second was able to reflect on its implications.

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants adopted at the Summit calls for the development of a global compact on safe, regular and orderly migration. As it begins the process of crafting the global compact, the international community has an unprecedented opportunity to demonstrate the political will needed to achieve the ambitious commitments of the SDGs.

Both Mr Haque (Bangladesh) and the IOM Director General said that the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda provides a framework for progress towards more effective governance of international migration. That framework must be fully grounded in protection of the human rights of migrants, regardless of their legal status, and built on inclusive national development planning.

The SDGs reinforce other important international frameworks developed in recent years, such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the SAMOA Pathway Document¹⁶ and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The global compact on migration should bring many of those strands together in a guiding document for the governance of international migration.

Several speakers expressed the conviction that implementation of the SDGs on migration would be greatly assisted by a more engaged and coherent international institutional architecture for cooperation on international migration. Professor Sachs (Earth Institute at Columbia University) emphasized the importance of arriving at a migration compact that set agreed norms; he imagined that it would be oriented towards openness, but would not leave borders wide open. Professor Doyle (Columbia Global Policy Initiative) speculated that the architecture could include a set of treaties for mobility that reflected best practices on refugees and forced, vulnerable migrants and economic migrants. He underscored IOM's role, as a related United Nations organization, in the implementation process, which would ensure that migrants receive the kind of support and attention that UNHCR offers refugees, closing the gaps in coverage for people on the move. Mr Eliasson (United Nations) expressed the view that a rules-based system of governance for international migration, of the kind that the international community had negotiated for trade, finance and (with the conclusion of the Paris Agreement in 2016) the environment, would help achieve the target of safe, orderly and regular migration. The Goal calling for effective, accountable and transparent institutions (SDG 16.6¹⁷) has important implications for migration, on a global as well as a national basis. Mr José Antonio Alonso (Professor of Applied Economics, Universidad Complutense de Madrid; member, ECOSOC Committee for Development Policy) asserted that migration had to be regulated at the international level, to reduce the asymmetry between

¹⁶ The States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) is the outcome document of the Third International Conference of Small Island Developing States, September, 2014.

¹⁷ SDG 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

countries of origin and countries of destination and redistribute some of the benefits of migration to countries of origin. A set of minimum standards is needed, supplemented by a dense web of bilateral and regional agreements.

The universal authority of the SDGs could be used as a resource to develop campaigns for coherence around particular themes, such as migration and development, migrant rights, or diaspora engagement, hosted by global migration processes and initiatives.

The SDG follow-up and review process should not just measure outcomes against indicators; it should also identify best-practices that promote positive impacts of migration on development. It could focus on areas such as admission procedures, visa allocations, removals and enforcement (where needed), and, especially, integration of new migrants.

Certain urgent migration issues were left out of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. This was particularly the case of problems related to forcible displacement and crisis-induced migration; hence the importance of the parallel advancement of two global compacts to be finalized by 2018, one on refugees and one on migrants. The distinction between the two populations is less clear in practice than on paper, and the two compacts will have to be closely aligned to reflect that nuance.

The main concrete outcome of the 2016 UN General Assembly Summit was the formal incorporation of IOM into the United Nations system, which was warmly welcomed by many speakers. As Mr Gnesa (Switzerland) pointed out, that development gave the United Nations an explicit mandate and competence in migration.

In spite of the issue's importance, there is no widely accepted framework that presents a coherent and balanced approach to safe and orderly migration. The global compact negotiations may succeed in creating that framework. The compact itself is likely to consist of a set of principles, commitments and understandings for cooperation on the full spectrum of migration. States made it clear in the New York Declaration that they expect IOM to provide the technical and policy expertise essential to the negotiations, and that position was reiterated by many delegates at the 2016 IDM. IOM

has taken early steps to set out some essential elements to support safe, orderly and regular migration, notably in the MiGOF, which is based on existing norms (it does not create new standards) and the stance that primary responsibility for migration policy belongs to the States.

Ms Karen AbuZayd (Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on the Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants), speaking at the first workshop, said that the 2030 Agenda would be one of the principal frameworks and points of reference for the Summit, and that the Summit would give Member States an early opportunity to think through modes of cooperation on migration issues. She acknowledged the negative discourse often prevailing in reference to refugees and migrants, but also identified elements of a new, emerging policy narrative at the international level, which she thought the Summit would advance: the importance of addressing the root causes of large movements, the crucial development roles that refugees and migrants could play if empowered to do so, the potential of more collaboration among States to reach practical solutions, and new global approaches to mobility involving not only States but also the private sector, social partners and civil society. Those elements define the challenge and opportunity for a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, and for all the stakeholders who will shape it.

Conclusion and recommendations

The 2016 IDM brought much-needed attention to the migration-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda, explored the existing mechanisms for monitoring progress towards the SDGs and assessed early developments in the implementation process.

In so doing, the IDM once again proved to be a valuable and effective forum for timely deliberations on prominent policy issues relating to migration, and positioned itself as an appropriate platform to discuss the development of a global compact on migration.

In particular, the 2016 IDM provided an opportunity to reflect on the link between migration and development in the light of the newly adopted 2030 Agenda and on the implication of having migration included for the first time in a global development strategy. The two workshops highlighted the general agreement that migration, a cross-cutting issue, is present across the entire Agenda. The relevance of migration for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda goes far beyond the explicit references in the Agenda Goals and targets, and, as was exhaustively demonstrated by the participants in both workshops, actually involves almost all the targets, from those related to education to those about health, and the core of the Agenda itself. How can we “leave no one behind” if we do not consider the 244 million international migrants¹⁸ in today’s world?

Although it was too early, barely a year after their adoption, to make serious and exhaustive assessments of the status of SDG implementation, Member States and participants at the IDM were able to share the progress they had made in planning for realization of the migration-related targets. They were nevertheless emphatic that the time had come to move beyond conceptualization and process, and to start taking concrete action to implement migration-related aspects of the SDGs.

While the first IDM workshop presented the tools and mechanisms available to measure progress towards SDGs such as target 10.7.2 (developed jointly by IOM and UN DESA), the MiGOF and the MGI, the second workshop was an opportunity to look at concrete examples and good practices from around the world. In recognition of the multilayered and complex relationship between migration and development, and its different manifestations in various contexts around the world, the workshops concentrated on the cross-cutting issues and on those measures that could help address migration as the megatrend of the century and as a crucial factor in development.

Among the many recommendations that emerged from the discussions, the following recurred most frequently.

¹⁸ See UN DESA, www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/population/global-forum-migration-development.html.

Innovations in data-gathering and tools for measuring progress

In order to have an evidence-based approach and to measure and monitor progress, better and disaggregated data on migrants and migration needs to be collected and analysed. Most speakers highlighted the need for capacity-building in this area and shared useful thoughts about the challenges involved. Innovative tools, such as the use of big data, were presented, while IOM reiterated its commitment to support Member States' efforts to strengthen their capacities in this field through its new GMDAC in Berlin.

“Localizing” the SDGs

The participants stressed that successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda hinged on localizing the SDGs and translating the global list of indicators into national ones that fit the specific context of each country. That means including migration in national development plans and projects, as many countries reported they have been doing, and ensuring that all levels of government, from national ministries to local authorities, work in synergy on implementation. Development policies must also consider both the short- and long-term impact of migration on development: while voluntary migration will always exist and is usually beneficial for development, it is in everyone's interest to address the push factors – the drivers or root causes – of forced migration in order to fight it. Concretely, that means making progress on agreed goals, such as those on anti-trafficking, unaccompanied minors, better border management, and enhanced legal channels for labour mobility. Effective implementation of migration goals and targets requires the involvement of local stakeholders able to translate the SDGs into local development policies. From a practical perspective, that involvement should take the form of better consultations with local governments and more control over funds to develop their own projects in the field.

Inclusive partnership

Developing new partnerships and enhancing existing ones are keys to realizing the SDGs. In a globalized and complex world, no single country or organization is able to manage migration in an orderly, safe and responsible way and to achieve sustainable development on its own. On the contrary, strengthening valuable partnerships would fuel implementation. During both workshops, concrete examples were presented of strong and effective partnerships at all levels: from bilateral agreements to joint inter-organizational projects, from civil society engagement to private sector commitment and local community involvement. As many speakers rightly pointed out, migrants and diaspora communities are essential partners and must be empowered to be agents of their own development. States therefore need to encourage civic participation of migrants in host societies and to strengthen their sense of belonging and shared responsibility for building a common destiny.

Financing migration goals

The issue of funds for development was also carefully considered. Beyond traditional official development assistance, the two workshops concentrated in particular on remittance costs and how to reduce them in line with target 10.c; on ways to encourage diaspora investments; on the need for reform of the recruitment process, in order to make it more transparent and less expensive; and on showing the win-win nature of such initiatives through concrete examples.

The way forward

Participants in the IDM applauded IOM's new status as a related organization within the United Nations system and its commitment to providing leadership, working through partnership and ensuring inclusiveness, in the process of giving life to the migration-related SDGs. They saw this development as increasing the technical and analytical capacity of the UN system to meet the needs of States as they formulate and execute their plans for realizing the SDGs, filling a gap in the expertise available to States and to other agencies that need to collaborate in the monumental effort needed to reach the targets that have been set.

Participants also welcomed the New York Declaration's call for a global compact on migration and expressed support for IOM taking a leading role in the preparatory process. They expected it to act as a spur to specific, practical commitments around a coherent global strategy for addressing both the promise and the problems of international migration within the framework of the SDGs. If a development-focused strategy for safe, regular and orderly migration is in place by 2019 and begins to take effect, success in implementing the 2030 Agenda will surely be within easier reach.

FINAL AGENDA

intersessional workshop

29 February and 1 March 2016

United Nations Headquarters, New York



International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2016

**FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF MIGRATION
IN THE SDGS**

Intersessional Workshop, 29 February – 1 March 2016

Venue: United Nations Headquarters, New York

FINAL AGENDA

The 2016 iteration of IOM's principal forum for policy dialogue, the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM), will be dedicated to stimulating in-depth discussions on implementation, follow-up and review of the migration-related SDG targets. Two IDM workshops will be held on this topic, the first of which will take place in New York on 29 February and 1 March 2016. This workshop will discuss the tools and mechanisms available to help Member States measure progress on migration-related SDG targets. The workshop could also look at options for "thematic review" of migration related SDG targets. Holding the first IDM in New York will enable interaction with the diplomatic community engaged in issues related to the 2030 Agenda and its follow-up and review as well as migration and development practitioners, academics, statisticians, CSOs and other stakeholders.

The results of the 2016 IDM will be consolidated in a publication representing a first contribution to the review of migration aspects in the 2030 Agenda.

For more information on the workshop please check the IDM webpage www.iom.int/idm or contact idmworkshop@iom.int.

Day 1 – 29 February 2016	
9:00 – 10:00	<i>Registration</i>
Session 1: Setting the scene	
10:00 – 10:30	<i>Opening remarks</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM (Welcome remarks) • The Honourable Denis Coderre, Mayor of Montréal, President of Metropolis (Special guest)
10:30 – 13:00	Panel 1: Migration and Sustainable Development – New opportunities
	<p>The opening panel will discuss the implication of migration being included in the Sustainable Development Goals, and what that might mean for development.</p> <p>The following questions are among those proposed to guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What impact does migration have on sustainable development? • What are the new opportunities with including migration in the SDGs? • What is the international community already doing to achieve migration related targets? • What remains to be done? What are the challenges ahead? <p>Moderator: H.E. William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Sutherland, Special Representative of the Secretary General for International Migration and Development (video) • H.E. David Donoghue, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations • H.E. Mwaba Patricia Kasese-Bota, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia to the United Nations • H.E. Lourdes Ortiz Yparraguirre, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations • David Nabarro, Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development • Karen AbuZayd, Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants

13:00 – 15:00	<i>Break</i>
15:00 – 16:30	<i>Panel 2 – From policy development to implementation</i>
	<p>This panel will explore the significance of putting in place a robust follow-up and review mechanism and will discuss the architecture established by the Secretary General’s report (forthcoming).</p> <p>The following questions are among those proposed to guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What lessons have we drawn from follow-up and review of the MDGs? • How to ensure rigorous follow-up and review of all migration aspects of the SDGs? • What is the relationship between the different levels of monitoring? <p>Moderator: H.E. William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM</p> <p>Keynote address: H.E. Jan Eliasson, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Md. Shahidul Haque, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Chair of Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) • H.E. Oh Joon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations in New York, President of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) • H.E. João Vale de Almeida, Ambassador, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations • Michael W. Doyle, Professor, Director of the Columbia Global Policy Initiative and University Professor, Columbia University

Session 2: Methods of monitoring migration-related targets in the SDGS	
16:30 – 18:00	<i>Panel 1 – Measuring well-managed migration policies (SDG 10.7)</i>
	<p>The cornerstone of migration in the Sustainable Development Goals is target 10.7 on “facilitat[ing] orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”. One of the key challenges in the years to come will be how to measure good migration governance. Speakers at this panel will present different methodologies and new tools to measure progress on SDG targets 10.7.</p> <p>The following questions are among those proposed to guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we measure well-managed migration policy? • How can we measure safe and orderly migration? • What are the reference points for defining “well-managed migration policy”? • What existing tools can be used and what is yet to be done? • What does this mean for governments in terms of capacity to collect data and report on a yearly basis? <p>Moderator: H.E Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General, IOM</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John R. Wilmoth, Director of Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) • Leo Abruzzese, Global Forecasting Director, The Economist Intelligence Unit • Andrew Rzepa, Senior Consultant, Gallup • Robert Kirkpatrick, Director, United Nations Global Pulse • Frank Laczko, Director, IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), Berlin

Day 2 – 1 March 2016	
15:00 – 16:30	<i>Panel 2 – From policy development to implementation</i>
	<p>Migration is relevant to a large number of SDG targets, notably on eradicating human trafficking (5.2 / 8.7 / 16.2), lowering remittance costs (10.c) and resilient cities (goal 11). This being said not all aspects of migration have been explicitly captured by the SDGs. This is notably the case for forced migration. Speakers on this panel will explore how to ensure that all aspects of migration are adequately captured in the follow-up and review process.</p> <p>The following questions are among those proposed to guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we measure different migration related targets? • What methodologies and tools already exist and what still needs to be improved? • What will governments need to do in order to report on these targets? <p>Moderator: Vinicius Pinheiro, Special Representative to the UN and Director, ILO Office for the United Nations</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suzanne Sheldon, Director of the Office of International Migration, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, United States Department of State • Yu Ping Chan, Programme Management Officer, New York Office of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Chair of the Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) • Dr. Phusit Prakongsai, Director, Bureau of International Health (BIH) Ministry of Public Health, Thailand • Dilip Ratha, Lead Economist, Migration and Remittances Unit, and Head, Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) in the Global Indicators Group of the World Bank

Session 3: Thematic and regional reviews on migration	
11:30 – 12:45	<i>Panel 1 – Structure of thematic and regional review</i>
	<p>Thematic and regional reviews will play an important role in ensuring that all aspects of migration are carefully monitored over the next 15 years. The panel will explore what thematic and regional monitoring can mean for migration in the SDGs, and what existing mechanisms are in place that could contribute.</p> <p>The following questions are among those proposed to guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the follow-up and review architecture at the thematic level mean for migration aspects of SDGs? • Which already existing mechanisms and structures can be mobilized? • Which areas of work need further development? • How can regional processes provide effective follow up and support to ensure regional policy coherence? • What are the appropriate regional mechanisms and tools for follow-up and review? • Moderator: Thomas Gass, Assistant Secretary General for Policy Coordination and Inter- Agency Affairs, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Abdramane Sylla, Minister of Malians Abroad, Republic of Mali • H.E. Jürg Lauber, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations • H.E. Juan José Gómez Camacho, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations • Karima El Korri, Chief, Population and Social Development Section, Social Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)
12:45 – 13:00	<i>Director General's Remarks</i>
13:00 – 15:00	<i>Break</i>

15:00 – 16:30	Panel 2 – Role of stakeholders
	<p>In order to achieve the SDGs, stakeholders from a large range of areas will need to build new partnerships and strengthen their collaboration on migration-related issues. This includes collaboration between international fora, civil society, cities, international organizations and national governments, to name a few. This final panel will address the issue of partnerships to achieve significant progress on all aspects of migration in the SDGs.</p> <p>The following questions are among those proposed to guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What role can cities / fora / IOs / CSOs / states play in realizing SDGs? • How can we strengthen partnerships on migration aspects of SDGs? • What are a few good practices on collaboration between different levels of governance? <p>Moderator: Lakshmi Puri, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of UN Women, Chair of the Global Migration Group</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imelda M. Nicolas, Secretary, Commission on Filipinos Overseas • Ashley William Gois, Regional Coordinator of the Migrant Forum in Asia • Nisha Agarwal, Commissioner, Mayor’s Office of Immigrant Affairs, New York City • Ursula Wynhoven, Chief Legal Officer, Chief, Governance and Social Sustainability, UN Global Compact
1630 – 17:00	<i>Wrap-up</i>
End of workshop	

BACKGROUND PAPER

intersessional workshop

29 February and 1 March 2016

United Nations Headquarters, New York



International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2016

FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF MIGRATION IN THE SDGS

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BACKGROUND PAPER

Introduction

After more than three years of intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda, the text establishing a new sustainable development agenda – including a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their accompanying 169 targets – was adopted last September in New York. With this historical agreement, migration has been incorporated into mainstream global development policy. The political declaration of the summit outcome document, entitled *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, recognizes the “positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth”, while noting the “multidimensional reality” of international migration.

The central reference to migration is made in target 10.7 to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies, which appears under Goal 10 to reduce inequality within and among countries. This target in particular creates greater impetus for governments to adopt “high-road” migration policies to promote dignified, orderly and safe migration for the benefit of all.

Other migration-related targets call for eradicating forced labour and human trafficking, promoting safe and secure working environments for all workers, including for migrant workers, reducing the costs of migrant remittances, and significantly reducing the number of people affected by disasters.

Migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Several references are made to migration in the 2030 Agenda. In particular, the declaration:

- Highlights the impact of humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people on development progress;
- Calls for the empowerment of vulnerable groups, including refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants;
- Calls for access by all – including migrants – to lifelong learning opportunities;
- Commits to eradicating forced labour and human trafficking and to end child labour;
- Recognizes the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

The following figure gives an overview of the references to migration and migrants in the Goal and target framework of the 2030 Agenda and other possible entry points.



The full text of the targets containing specific references to migration and migrants are as follows:

- Target 4.b:** By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.
- Target 5.2:** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- Target 8.7:** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- Target 8.8:** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- Target 10.7:** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
- Target 10.C:** By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

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

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda¹

As was the case for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 2030 Agenda envisages a voluntary and multilayered follow-up mechanism to review progress on the SDG targets over the next 15 years. This input will feed into the deliberations of the HLPF, which is held yearly under the auspices of the ECOSOC and will act as the central platform for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. National reviews will be the linchpin of the follow-up and review of the implementation of the SDGs, with regional and global reviews being conducted to complement the process.

National reviews – The SDGs should be translated into nationally owned visions and objectives that countries will endeavour to achieve over the next 15 years. The original data for this reporting should be information produced nationally based on the indicators for the SDG targets, with support from international organizations. A specific indicator for target 10.7 is being developed (see below).

Regional reviews – Regional reviews will create an opportunity to hold discussions and share information on region-specific matters, while at the same time fostering partnerships and regional cooperation. Existing review mechanisms and forums,

¹ These aspects will be addressed in detail in a forthcoming General Assembly document, Report of the Secretary-General on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level.

including regional economic commissions and subsidiary bodies and other intergovernmental bodies and groupings, are likely to be employed in the process of follow-up and review of the SDGs. Regional Consultative Processes on Migration provide existing tools and mechanisms that can also contribute to regional reviews.

Thematic reviews – The HLPF will also hold a number of yearly thematic reviews that will shed light on cross-cutting aspects of the 2030 Agenda in order to illustrate its integrated nature. The themes should cover the whole 2030 Agenda within a four-year cycle. Given the impact of migration across sectors, the migration-related targets may be touched upon in such thematic reviews.

Migration-related indicators

Based on the experience of the MDGs, the 2030 Agenda will use a list of clear indicators to track and review progress on achieving the targets.

The ongoing discussion of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators should culminate in a report that will be presented at the forty-seventh session of the United Nations Statistical Commission. This report will outline a list of indicators to be used to review progress on achieving the SDGs; ideally, there would be one indicator for each SDG target.

With target 10.7, the 2030 Agenda recognizes the significance of “well-managed migration policies” for improving the conditions under which migration takes place, with the target being to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration. The United Nations Statistical Commission is currently deliberating on a specific indicator to measure the adoption of comprehensive migration policies by governments. This indicator is based on an assessment of six policy domains found in the MiGOF,² adopted by the IOM Council in 2015. It is also inspired by the work IOM is conducting in collaboration with the EIU on developing a MGI.

² See Council document C/106/40.

Other suggested indicators for measuring progress on migration in the 2030 Agenda are aimed at assessing the evolution of recruitment cost for migrants, the number of migrants killed or injured, or the number of victims of trafficking in human beings.

Mapping well-being of migrants

A number of methodologies have been tested in recent years to try to assess migrants' well-being. Since 2011, IOM and Gallup have collaborated on a number of surveys on the well-being of migrants in all regions of the world, which resulted in a set of findings published in the *World Migration Report 2013: Migrant Well-being and Development*. It will be important to study the correlation between these findings and the assessments of "well-managed migration policies" mentioned above.

The *World Migration Report 2013* drew upon the findings of a unique source of data, namely Gallup World Poll surveys – which are conducted in more than 150 countries – allowing for the first assessment of the well-being of migrants worldwide, and examined outcomes on six core dimensions of migrant well-being: financial situation, career satisfaction, social connections, community well-being, health and subjective well-being.

Tapping into innovative data sources

The international community has been calling for improvements in the availability and quality of migration statistics and methodologies using data beyond official sources. For instance, there is significant interest in using as yet untapped sources of "big data" generated by the information emanating from billions of mobile phone and internet users. In the area of migration, applications could help assess the use of "mobile money" for remittances or to predict mass movements based on mobile phone tracking devices.

Global partnerships for implementation

Civil society and the business sector – Strong engagement with civil society and the business sector will be crucial in order to achieve the migration-related SDG targets. These actors have been instrumental in making the 2030 Agenda exhaustive and integrated, and should similarly be given the opportunity to contribute to HLPF deliberations on the progress being made. Actors from civil society have already started thinking about establishing a parallel follow-up and review architecture with their own set of indicators.

Cities – We live in an era in which migration is primarily an urban phenomenon. Fifty per cent of international migrants live in 10 highly urbanized countries, and internal migration to cities is on the rise in all regions of the world. The integration of migrants, which is realized at the local level, is a key variable in achieving Goal 10 of reducing inequality within and among countries. In this context – and as observed at the IOM Conference on Migrants and Cities held in October 2015 – local authorities can be key stakeholders in the global partnership for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda because of their crucial role in drafting and implementing inclusive policies that facilitate the integration of migrants. All aspects of local public policy and development planning should include the integration of migrants because the extent to which migrants are included in policy planning will determine whether human mobility has a positive effect on cities.

Forums – International forums, such as the GFMD and IOM platforms such as the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) and the IOM Council, provide stakeholders with an opportunity to share best practices and discuss progress and challenges related to achieving migration aspects of the SDGs, and come up with approaches on how to better address the needs of migrants. These forums will most likely play an important role in the thematic review of migration issues in the SDGs.

Questions to be addressed during the workshop discussions

The following questions could be addressed during the workshop discussions:

- What new opportunities have been created by including migration in the SDGs?
- What is the international community already doing to achieve the migration-related targets?
- How can we ensure rigorous follow-up and review of all migration aspects of the SDGs?
- How should “well-managed migration policies” be defined?
- How can we measure well-managed migration policies?
- What methodologies and tools already exist and what still needs to be improved?
- What does the thematic review mean for migration aspects of the SDGs?
- What role can cities/forums/international organizations/CSOs/Regional Consultative Processes on Migration/States play in realizing the SDGs?
- How can we strengthen partnerships on migration aspects of the SDGs?

For more information, please visit the IDM section of the IOM website dedicated to the *workshop*.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

**intersessional workshop
29 February and 1 March 2016
United Nations Headquarters, New York**



International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2016

**FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF MIGRATION
IN THE SDGS**

Intersessional Workshop, 29 February – 1 March 2016

Venue: United Nations Headquarters, New York

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) held its first session of the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM), IOM's main migration policy dialogue forum, on 29 February and 1 March at the United Nations in New York. This workshop was the first of two events planned for 2016 on Follow-up and review of migration in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The second workshop will be held on 11 and 12 October 2016, in Geneva.

The workshop gathered some 300 participants including high level United Nations representatives, ministerial level government representatives as well as other high-level government officials, parliamentarians, and key focal points on migration and SDGs from international organizations, NGOs, academia, the private sector and media.

IOM's Director General opened the meeting, followed by a statement by Denis Coderre, Mayor of Montréal, who was invited as special guest to highlight the synergies between IOM's IDM Conference on Migrants and Cities in October 2015 and this year's focus on the Sustainable Development Goals. Jan Eliasson, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations dedicated his keynote address to the opportunities and challenges that

stem from the inclusion of migration in the SDGs. Abdramane Sylla, Minister of Malians Abroad, presented the implications of migration for Mali and the strategies promoted by his Government to consider migrants in the national development plans.

The discussions were divided into three sessions, each with two panels, and led by 32 speakers representing a balanced mix of policymakers, experts in the areas of migration and development, academics, private sector and international organizations' officials. The composition of the panels ensured a good geographical and gender balance with speakers, of whom 10 were women, representing almost all regions of the world.

This document summarizes the main conclusions and outcomes of the discussions over the course of the two days.

Migration and development connections in the 2030 Agenda

1. Migration and migrants are key development actors and always have been.

- Participants emphasized that the world is experiencing the time of the greatest human mobility in its history. A mega trend of our time, migration does not need to be solved but requires effective management approaches.
- Migration and migrants are key to reducing inequality. In the context of goal 10 of the SDGs, which focuses squarely on reducing inequality within and among countries, migrants are central to the solution.
- Many speakers during the workshop mentioned the need to ensure that migrants are at the center of national development policies and that migrants' fundamental human rights are promoted and protected, regardless of their legal status, while dealing with large-scale movements of refugees and migrants.

- Discussants called for the translation of the commitments outlined in the 2030 Agenda into concrete actions. In that context, they welcomed IOM's MiGOF which provides a comprehensive tool for putting effective global migration policy into practice.

2. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda, and the inclusion of migration in the SDGs, creates the right momentum for collaboration to develop effective, human-rights based migration policies, and to ensure that migrants are fully taken into account in national development plans and frameworks.

- With the adoption of the SDGs, migration is now mainstreamed in national policy, offering an opportunity for changing the perception of migration, to a positive and natural component of national development policies. This will be particularly important over the coming year, as UN Member States deliberate on how to promote more effective, rights-based approaches to current migration challenges.
- In this sense, as many speakers recalled, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides an overarching framework within which to design, implement and monitor national migration policies. As recalled by the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, David Nabarro, it is important to see the SDGs through the lenses of those that are left behind.

3. Not all aspects of migration that are relevant to development have been captured in the SDGs.

- It is now fundamental for the international community to pay attention to the migration-related targets outlined in the SDGs, but it is also important to find a way to account for issues that have not fully been captured by the agenda. For instance, displacement and crisis induced migration remained out of the Agenda even though protracted displacement, if left unaddressed, generates further marginalization, inequality, fragility, vulnerability and erodes people's resilience. This poses a serious impediment to all three pillars of sustainable development both for the displaced persons and host communities.

- National level indicators and plans, and thematic reporting to the HLPF therefore present opportunities for countries to report on and address issues that are not fully captured in the SDGs but which are nonetheless crucial to well-managed migration policies and to achieving sustainable development.

4. Holistic approaches, based on the 2030 Agenda and other major frameworks and which consider migrants in discussions and in policy responses, are called for.

- Many speakers reflected on the many simultaneous, complex and protracted crises, with no immediate end in sight, which the world is witnessing today. The solution rests on all-inclusive and coordinated policy approaches. Some speakers pointed to the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) as a critical juncture in this context as a means through which more holistic migration policies that take into account the needs of migrants in crisis situations can be promoted, and which can properly link efforts to uphold safe, orderly and regular migration with humanitarian and development interventions.
- Also, participants quoted important frameworks adopted over the last two years such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the SAMOA Pathway Document, the outcome of the International Conference of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Conference, the SDGs and the UNFCCC Paris agreement. If taken together these can provide an ideal basis for action.

Track and report on progress in migration governance

5. In order to track and report on progress achieved in good migration governance, better data, including disaggregated data, as well as a robust monitoring framework for migration, are needed.

- We heard from a number of speakers that, although the demands for reliable data have increased in recent years, timely and quality disaggregated data on migration are often scarce. This makes it challenging for decision makers to develop effective and informed migration policies.
- IOM has tried to augment existing data sources by establishing a Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) in Berlin. Tremendous work to address this gap is being done by a number of other stakeholders who presented at this workshop.
- The Global Pulse initiative illustrated that new technologies may provide crucial information on migration in coming years. Since people produce huge amounts of data daily when they go about their lives on the internet. As there are measurable patterns on this data that measure human behavior, big data constitute an incredible tool for building effective policies.
- Talking about the need for a monitoring framework, Gallup discussed how to measure improvements in migrants' well-being, while the Economist Intelligence Unit provided insights into the measurement of "well-managed" migration policies. These two exercises could be important tools for follow-up and review of migration at the national or thematic levels.
- A number of partners including the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the World Bank, as well as governments and other stakeholders, informed the participants on the important work they are doing in these areas.

- IOM and its partners in the UN system are also working to enhance the level of data and knowledge on migration. With the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), for instance, IOM collaborates on a global indicator to track progress against key policy domains which are thought to constitute good migration policy.

Partnerships:

6. Participants recognized the importance of building strong partnerships in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

- As discussed by a number of panelists and most notably the Special Adviser on the Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants, Ms Karen AbuZayd, the upcoming high-level meeting on 19 September is a key opportunity for governments to enhance existing partnerships, and to build new ones.
- Discussants reminded that no single country can address effectively the challenges of migration when acting alone. States should therefore have in mind a tangible framework that can lead to effective responsibility sharing for large-scale movements, and firm partnerships to promote well-managed migration.
- Recalling the outcomes of last year's IOM Conference on Migrants and Cities, the Mayor of Montréal noted that it is essential to recognize the role of local authorities, as integration most often happens at the local level. Local leaders are at the forefront of migration management and therefore, inclusive national policies need to be linked with local level implementation.

This summary is not all-encompassing. Since the discussion on the implementation of migration-related SDGs will be continuing in Geneva this coming October, where good practices, progress and lessons learned a year after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda will be discussed, a single report will be produced at the conclusion of these two IDM workshops.

The comprehensive report will be edited by Kathleen Newland of the Migration Policy Institute and Jill Helke, Director of IOM's Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships. The report will provide inputs to a series of processes, including the upcoming GFMD hosted by the Government of Bangladesh.

FINAL AGENDA

**second intersessional workshop
11 and 12 October 2016
Palais des Nations, Geneva**



International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2016

ASSESSING PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MIGRATION-RELATED SDGS

Second Intersessional Workshop, 11–12 October 2016

Conference room XVII, Palais des Nations, Geneva

FINAL AGENDA

Day 1 – 11 October 2016	
9:00 – 9:30	<i>Registration</i>
OPENING OF THE SESSION	
9:30 – 10:00	<i>Opening remarks</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM (Opening remarks) • Jill Helke, Director, Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships, IOM (Setting the scene) • Kathleen Newland, Senior Fellow and Co-Founder, Migration Policy Institute (Reporting on the 1st workshop)
10:00 – 11:40	Session 1: Migration in the SDGs – Where do we start and where should we go?
	<p>This session will be an opportunity for participants to discuss the current state of migration policy, the baselines from which countries will gauge progress during the next 14 years leading up to 2030, and how best to make progress on all migration-related targets of the SDGs.</p>

	<p>The following questions could guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the current state of migration? • What do we know about labour migration, remittances, inclusive urbanization, migrants' access to health and migrants' inclusion in disaster risk reduction planning? • Based on what we know, what should be done over the next 14 years to achieve the migration-related targets? What are the foreseeable challenges in achieving these targets? • How can we assess progress on the achievement of the migration-related targets? <p>Moderator: William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isata Kabia, Minister of State II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Sierra Leone • André Vallini, Minister of State for Development and Francophonie, attached to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development, France • Stefano Manservigi, Director General, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), European Commission • María Andrea Matamoros Castillo, Undersecretary of Consular Affairs and Migration, Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Honduras, Pro Tempore Presidency, Regional Conference on Migration • Eduard Gnesa, Special Ambassador for International Cooperation in Migration, Switzerland • Mahmoud Mohieldin, Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships, the World Bank Group
11:40 – 12:30	<p>Migrant's Voices: Seeing the SDGs through the eyes of those left behind</p>
	<p>Migrants and their communities are central to the SDG implementation process. Their role needs to be acknowledged. This session will present the views of individual migrants and diaspora organizations, enable discussion on the migration aspects of the SDGs from their perspective, and reinforce the importance of their role in supporting implementation.</p> <p>The following questions could guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can migrant and diaspora community involvement in the implementation of migration-related targets be optimized? • What measures are needed to ensure that the implementation process considers the voices of all those concerned?

	<p>Presented by: Azzouz Samri, Head of Governing Bodies Division, IOM</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salome Mbuga Henry, Honorary President of the National Network of Migrant Women in Ireland (AKIDWA), Head of Mission and Co-founder of “Wezesha” - the African diaspora-led development Organization, Ireland • Egide Dhala, Co-founder of “Wezesha”, Outreach Coordinator, IOM Ireland
12:30 – 15:00	<i>Break</i>
13:15 – 14:45	<p>Side event</p> <p>“Intrastate cooperation for the implementation of the SDGs related to migration”</p>
15:00 – 18:00	Session 2: Reviewing progress on the migration-related targets: identifying gaps and promoting responses
15:00 – 16:30	<i>Panel 1: Country reporting</i>
	<p>Target 10.7 of the SDGs calls for countries to “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.”</p> <p>Migration is present in other targets, including those concerning education (Goal 4), gender equality (Goal 5), employment and decent work (Goal 8), reducing inequality (Goal 10), climate change and its impacts (Goal 13), peaceful and inclusive societies (Goal 16), combatting human trafficking (targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2) and global partnerships (Goal 17). This session will provide an opportunity for States to highlight challenges and report on progress achieved in the implementation of the migration-related targets.</p> <p>The following questions could guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What best practices can be identified in relation to achieving the migration-related targets? • Are there any gaps in the SDG implementation process? If so, how can they be bridged? • How can migration be promoted and prioritized in national development strategies? <p>Moderator: Sönke Lorenz, Head of Unit, Migration Issues, Federal Foreign Office, Germany</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El Habib Nadir, Secretary General of the Ministry in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs, Morocco

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sara Gabriela Luna Camacho, Deputy Director General, Directorate General of Human Rights and Democracy, Mexico • Maria Theresa T. Almojuela, Deputy Permanent Representative, Philippine Permanent Mission to the UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva
16:30 – 18:00	<p><i>Panel 2: Capacity-building for achieving the migration-related targets</i></p> <p>Not all States have the same capacity to achieve the migration-related targets and report on progress towards their implementation. Much needs to be done to build the capacity of countries to report on the migration-related targets. This is especially true with regard to collecting and analysing migration-related data and enhancing countries' understanding of the implications of migration being included in the SDGs. This panel will identify the areas in which more work needs to be done and recommend solutions to strengthen institutional capacity.</p> <p>The following questions could guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What primary challenges concerning institutional capacity could hinder progress in the implementation of the migration-related targets and what solutions can be proposed? • How can cooperation be fostered between States with strong institutions and those with weaker institutional capacity? • How can institutional capacity to report on the migration-related targets be built? For instance, how can data collection processes be improved? <p>Moderator: Nikhil Seth, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director, UNITAR</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdramane Sylla, Minister of Malians Abroad, Mali • Catarina Marcelino, Secretary of State for Citizenship and Equality, Portugal • Magdy Martínez-Solimán, Assistant Secretary-General, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support • Karine Kuyumjyan, Head of Population Census and Demography Division, Armenia • José Antonio Alonso, Professor of Applied Economics at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, member of the Committee for Development Policy at the United Nations Economic and Social Council
End of Day 1	

Day 2 – 12 October 2016	
10:00 – 10:10	<i>General remarks on the implementation process of the migration-related SDGs</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jeffrey Sachs, Special Advisor to UN Secretary-General on the Sustainable Development Goals and Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University
10:10 – 11:30	Session 3: Rethinking partnership frameworks for achieving the migration-related targets
	<p>The implementation of the SDGs will require the engagement of a number of actors representing various structures and sectors. Therefore, there is a need for synergies and well-coordinated national and international cooperation to achieve the desired results. This session will examine partnerships between relevant actors at all levels to support implementation of the SDGs. It will highlight the importance of engaging all levels of governance, civil society and the private sector. It will seek to identify emerging partnerships and potential collaboration with non-traditional partners.</p> <p>The following questions could guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which existing partnerships support the implementation of the migration-related targets at the national, regional and global levels? • How can all levels of governance be engaged in the process of developing such partnerships? • What is civil society's role in the implementation of the migration-related targets? • How can the private sector be more involved in the implementation process? • Which non-traditional actors are potential partners to support the implementation process? • Which emerging and potential partnerships should be considered? <p>Moderator: Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General, IOM</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suzanne Sheldon, Director of the Office of International Migration, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, United States Department of State • Enas El Fergany, Director of the Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department, League of Arab States • Charles Badenoch, World Vision's Vice-President for Advocacy and External Engagement • Jack Suwanlert, Director of Global Intelligence and Support, Global Safety & Security Department, Marriott International Inc. • Stéphanie Winet, GFMD Business Mechanism Liaison Adviser, International Organization of Employers (IOE)

11:30 – 13:00	Session 4: New-generation tools for supporting the implementation of the migration-related targets
	<p>Taking place a year after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this session will invite national and international actors to discuss and assess the implementation process of the migration-related targets, while noting challenges and opportunities for improvement. More specifically, the session will examine a new generation of tools (such as the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and poverty reduction strategies) required for effective implementation processes, building upon the lessons learned while implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These tools will address how best to support national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda.</p>
11:30 – 13:00	<i>Panel 1: Tools for supporting the implementation of migration aspects of the SDGs</i>
	<p>Challenges in implementing the MDGs demonstrated the need for more engaged and coherent national institutional architectures in which all relevant ministries and departments work in coordination. The multidimensional SDGs which affect diverse policy areas signal the need for greater synergy and policy coherence. This panel will allow key actors in the implementation of the SDGs to discuss challenges and identify potential new institutional tools for strengthening implementation tactics and procedures.</p> <p>The following questions could guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can governments foster greater policy coherence and holistic engagement for the effective implementation of the migration-related targets? • What tools are currently in place to strengthen the implementation of the migration-related targets? • Which institutional tools could be utilized to strengthen coordination and streamline the implementation process? • How can migration be mainstreamed within the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks? What are the main challenges for doing so? <p>Moderator: Joakim Palme, Chair of Delmi (Migration Studies Delegation), Sweden</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esther Cuesta Santana, Vice minister of Human Mobility, Ecuador • Timur Suleimenov, Member of the Eurasian Economic Commission Board, Minister for Economic and Financial Policy • Gabriela Agosto, Executive Secretary, National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies, Argentina

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irena Vojackova-Sollorano, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative for the Republic of Serbia • Suleiman Mziray, Assistant Director, Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, United Republic of Tanzania
13:00 – 15:00	<i>Break</i>
13:15 – 14:45	Side event “Using the MICIC Initiative Guidelines to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”
15:00 – 16:30	<i>Panel 2: Financing the implementation of the migration-related targets</i>
	<p>The SDGs are ambitious and will require significant and reliable financing. Innovative financial mechanisms need to be put in place to ensure funds for achieving the SDGs. Traditional funding sources need to be optimized and complemented with innovative and diverse capital sources involving new development actors able to commit to financing. This panel will allow key actors in SDG implementation to discuss the challenges of identifying reliable financing for the SDGs and recommend new financing mechanisms.</p> <p>The following questions could guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which non-traditional funding sources could be explored? • What are the potential challenges of incorporating non-traditional funding structures into the SDG implementation process? • Which other tools could be used to finance the implementation of the migration-related targets? <p>Moderator: Alexander Trepelkov, Director of Financing for Development Office, UN DESA</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atsushi Hanatani, Director of Office for Peacebuilding and Reconstruction, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) • Amadou Cisse, Executive Director, African Institute for Remittances, African Union • Jos Verbeek, World Bank Special Representative to the UN and World Trade Organization (WTO) in Geneva • Gibril Faal, Director of GK Partners, Interim Director of the Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT)
16:30 – 17:00	Wrap-up and closing remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM
End of workshop	

BACKGROUND PAPER

second intersessional workshop

11 and 12 October 2016

Palais des Nations, Geneva



International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2016

ASSESSING PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MIGRATION-RELATED SDGS

Second Intersessional Workshop, 11–12 October 2016

Conference room XVII, Palais des Nations, Geneva

BACKGROUND PAPER

Following up on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's commitments towards migration: Challenges and opportunities

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) held the first session of the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2016 on 29 February and 1 March at the United Nations in New York under the theme “Follow-up and review of migration in the SDGs”.¹ Attendees discussed the migration dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals and the mechanisms available for their implementation.

On 11 and 12 October at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, IOM will hold its second IDM workshop on “Assessing progress in the implementation process of migration-related SDGs”. The workshop will analyse and discuss good practices, progress and lessons learned a year after the adoption of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda); a year during which States, international organizations and

¹ To learn about the first IDM workshop “Follow-up and review of migration in the SDGs”, see www.iom.int/international-dialogue-migration-2016-follow-and-review-migration-sdgs.

other relevant stakeholders have been confronted with the first concrete implementation challenges. This paper examines the implementation process of the migration-related Sustainable Development Goals and addresses the main challenges left open by the recommendations of the first workshop.

Background

By including migration in the Sustainable Development Goals, the international community endorsed the consensus that, when well governed, migration can be a vehicle for development, with migrants as a driving force. The 2030 Agenda includes important references to human mobility across the breadth of its 17 Goals, most importantly urging States in a stand-alone target (target 10.7) to “Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”. A number of other specific targets also relate to migration’s relationship to health (target 3.8), labour rights (target 8.8), trafficking (targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2), remittances (target 10.c), disaster risk reduction, resilience and the environment (Goals 1, 11 and 13), as well as cities (Goal 11) and disaggregated data including by migration status (Goal 17), to name but a few.

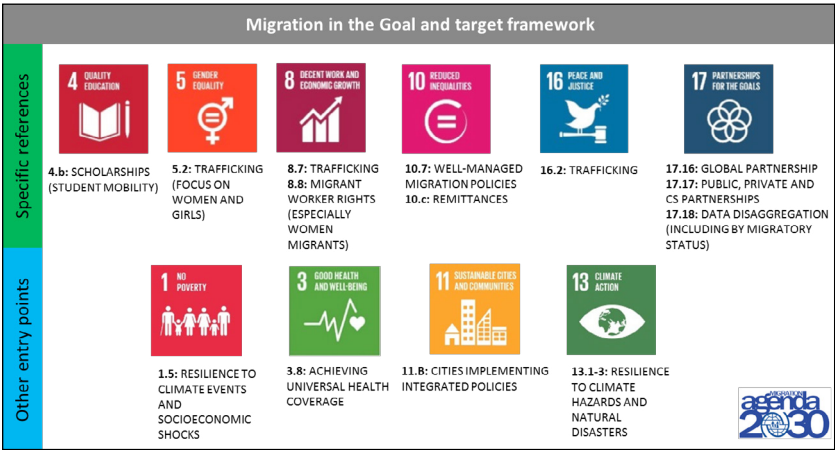
While the historic inclusion of migration in mainstream development policy is an achievement in itself, the real challenge will be to ensure that all stakeholders implement and reach the Goals and targets set in the 2030 Agenda by the time of the High-level Political Forum in 2030.² For this, attention and resources need to be mobilized, new partnerships need to be created, and mechanisms for collecting and reviewing data on migration and the progress achieved in implementing the migration-related Goals and targets need to be greatly improved. This background paper will consider some of these challenges and discuss solutions that can be envisaged.

² The HLPF is the United Nations central platform for review and follow-up to keep track of the progress of implementing the 2030 Agenda.

Challenge 1: The need for institutional synergy for follow-up and review of migration in the Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda describes a four-layered architecture for follow-up and review at the global, regional, national and thematic levels. It will be important in coming years to make the best of this complex structure to ensure thorough follow-up and review of migration aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals, while avoiding confusion and duplication among various actors and forums.

The following figure gives an overview of the references to migration and migrants in the Goal and target framework of the 2030 Agenda.



At the global level, the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators has developed a list of 230 indicators that were adopted by the Statistical Commission in March 2016 and that are meant to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders involved in the follow-up and review process. The Inter-agency and Expert Group, composed of 27 Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers, is continuing its work to strengthen the methodologies of tier-III indicators (that is, those with methodologies that are in the process of being developed). This is the case for indicator 10.7.2 on the “Number of countries

that have implemented well-managed migration policies”. Other indicators relevant to migration – including those on human trafficking (indicator 16.2.2) and recruitment costs (indicator 10.7.1) – have established methodologies, and relevant data are regularly collected and analysed by national statistical agencies and other entities. For each indicator, a number of custodian agencies are tasked to assist Member States in gathering the necessary information to report progress achieved.

At the regional level, the United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/299 on “Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level” “Encourages Member States to identify the most suitable regional or subregional forums and formats, where appropriate, as a further means to contribute to the follow-up and review at the HLPF, recognizing the need to avoid duplication, and welcomes the steps taken in this regard” (paragraph 10).³ The multi-stakeholder forums, such as the Regional Consultative Processes on Migration, which serve as platforms for dialogue and information exchange on migration-related issues, could serve a useful role in discussing and sharing successes, impediments and challenges within the context of Sustainable Development Goal follow-up and review.

At the national level, countries are asked to translate the list of global indicators into national ones. Several countries have already achieved the indicator on remittance costs (10.c.1, “Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted”) and have used the indicator as an opportunity to go further in their commitments. These countries could, for instance, endeavour to improve financial literacy by using national-level indicators such as assessing whether provisions made for increasing financial literacy of individuals receiving remittances are integrated in the national migration strategy.

³ Available from www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/299

At the thematic level, the annual themes of the HLPF allow for review of cross-cutting issues (General Assembly resolution 70/1, paragraph 85),⁴ as well as new and emerging issues (draft resolution 70/L.60, paragraph 2).⁵ Each year, a set consisting of five to six Goals will be reviewed in depth under a given theme. The themes of the next three years are as follows:

Year	Theme	Goals
2017	Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world	1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14
2018	Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies	6, 7, 11, 12 and 15
2019	Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality	4, 8, 10, 13 and 16

On 19 September, the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants addressing large movements of refugees and migrants adopted a political declaration – the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants – and two annexes: Annex I endorsing a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and setting a path towards a global compact on refugees, and Annex II – Towards a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration will likely be a range of principles, commitments and understandings on international migration in all its dimensions – humanitarian, developmental, human rights related, and the like – within a framework for comprehensive international cooperation on migrants and human mobility, guided by the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, to be adopted at an international

⁴ United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development, available from <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/291/89/PDF/N1529189.pdf?OpenElement>

⁵ Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly, 26 July 2016, Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level, available from <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N16/237/30/pdf/N1623730.pdf?OpenElement>

conference in 2018. As outlined in Annex II, the United Nations Secretariat and IOM will jointly service the negotiations, the former providing capacity and support and the latter extending the technical and policy expertise required.

Challenge 2: The need for institutional capacity-building

To implement the right measures and strategies that will help countries achieve migration aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals, more must be done to enhance Member States' awareness and understanding of relevant migration-related targets. For instance, the IOM's MiGOF can be a departure point to train countries on what it means to have well-managed migration policies. The Framework is the first and so far only internationally agreed document outlining how migration is best governed in a coherent and comprehensive way. IOM Member States welcomed the MiGOF through Council Resolution No. 1310, approved on 24 November 2015,⁶ and encouraged States to use the Framework to enhance their own governance of migration and mobility, with support from IOM. This tool enables countries to identify weaknesses or gaps in policies affecting migrants and migration governance, and to take decisions on policy priorities and establish the sequencing of initiatives that would produce sustainable results in line with the specific migration trends in the country.

In addition to enhancing countries' understanding of the issues in the Goals, States need to enhance their capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate migration data to be able to properly identify gaps, take adequate measures to implement migration aspects of the Goals and review progress of those Goals that are migration related. Timely data on migration and displacement are often scarce, making it difficult for decision makers to develop effective and evidence-based migration policies. Even when migration statistics do exist, policymakers may not make full use of them, because data are often scattered between different stakeholders and countries or may be unreliable.

⁶ Available from <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-RES-1310%20MIGOF.pdf>

It is also important to develop or improve tools and methodologies that will help Member States to identify gaps and track progress on implementing migration aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals. IOM and the Economist Intelligence Unit have developed a Migration Governance Index (MGI) that will be a reference point for countries in assessing their migration governance policies and institutions in relation to target 10.7. The MGI uses 73 qualitative questions to measure performance across five domains, drawn from the MiGOF. It is a gap analysis tool that functions as a policy-benchmarking framework; it is not meant for ranking countries on their migration policies, but rather aims to offer insights on policy levers that countries can action to strengthen their migration governance, as well as identify best practices of future programming.

Challenge 3: Creating new partnerships

“We need to build bridges between all UN entities because that is what the 17 Goals of the new Agenda are all about.” – Dr David Nabarro, United Nations Secretary General’s Special Adviser on the 2030 Development Agenda

While it is evident that each country should translate the Sustainable Development Goals into nationally owned commitments, no single State will be able to successfully implement all the Goals on its own. Similarly, the Goals cannot be approached by international organizations and other relevant actors in a territorial fashion. With such a complex set of targets and Goals, it is no longer adequate for stakeholders to function in an insular fashion.

This also means a broader inclusion of CSOs and the private sector. In migration forums such as the IOM Council, the IDM or the GFMD, there has been stronger interest and involvement of non-governmental actors in recent years. This was also the case in the consultations surrounding the MICIC Initiative, for which IOM serves as the secretariat, which organized special consultations for CSOs and the private sector.

Collaboration must also be strengthened among all levels of governance, especially with local authorities that are at the

forefront of managing the opportunities and challenges stemming from migration. As the Mayor of Montréal, Mr Denis Coderre, stated during the first IDM workshop in New York: “Migration is first of all a local and urban reality. It is foremost the fact of leaving one locale with the hope of putting down roots in some other place. And thus it is at the local level that the migration succeeds or fails. It is in our cities that diversity becomes a fertile resource to build a brighter future. And it can also become in our cities a source of tension.” The New Urban Agenda will further strengthen the role of local actors in the implementation of the Goals. Moreover, it proposes to offer cities a policy framework through which to support national implementation efforts, thus enhancing the effectiveness of the Goals.

Challenge 4: Channelling new resources to finance migration and development projects

Panellists expressed the view during the first IDM workshop in New York that target 10.b on encouraging financial flows, including FDI, and target 10.c on reducing transaction costs of migrant remittances both open avenues for diversified funding. Yet it is important to understand the limitations of remittances and to take into consideration the conditions under which they are earned and used. Ethical recruitment and full respect of migrant rights are essential if remittances are to positively contribute, and not hinder, sustainable development. To this end, the promotion of the elimination or minimization of recruitment costs for workers will increase their net gains and could increase remittance transfers.⁷ For instance, according to the International Labour Organization, if recruitment fees were eliminated entirely, in line with the Organization’s standards, the savings for migrants could be as much as eight times the amount of the recruitment fees paid.⁸

⁷ D. Ratha, 2014, Reducing migration costs, available from <http://blogs.worldbank.org/peoplemove/reducing-migration-costs>

⁸ International Labour Organization, 2015, Promoting decent work for migrant workers, available from www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-ed_protect/-protrav/-migrant/documents/publication/wcms_344703.pdf

Remittances are multidirectional, voluntary and private international monetary transfers that migrants make, individually or collectively, to people with whom they maintain close links. Remittances can be a significant resource for achieving sustainable development. Nevertheless, remittance senders and recipients are free to decide on the use of these private funds, including whether they should be involved in development initiatives. Thus, unless expressly desired by senders and recipients, remittances should not be used to fund Sustainable Development Goal-related projects and cannot be a direct substitute for official development assistance.

Encouraging diaspora investment is a way to increase funds and incorporate migrants into development schemes. Migrant-sending countries can engage in programmes that have been enhanced through diaspora outreach, thereby funnelling funding into the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals when possible. Diasporas have long supported sustainable development through the transfer of resources, knowledge and ideas back to the home countries, and by promoting the integration of countries of origin into the global economy. Beyond remittances, diasporas hold substantial financial assets in savings and retirement accounts, in property, debt and equity, for example. Mobilizing these finances by encouraging diaspora investment is a critical, non-traditional method by which funding can be raised to further migration-related Goals and other Goal targets more broadly.

Conclusions: The way forward

At the first IDM workshop, speakers reiterated the importance of migrants and migration as key development actors and acknowledged that the 2030 Agenda has created momentum to collaborate on a human rights-based approach to migration and to ensure that migrants are fully taken into account in national development plans and frameworks. It furthermore emerged from discussions that not all migration aspects have been fully captured in the 2030 Agenda and therefore, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, a holistic and coordinated approach to migration is needed, based on the 2030 Agenda and other major frameworks. Finally, the first IDM workshop highlighted the need for better data collection, including of disaggregated data, as well as for a robust monitoring framework for migration-related Goals and the need for building strong partnerships to achieve the 2030 Agenda.⁹

The second IDM workshop proposes to address the implementation of the migration-related Goals from a holistic perspective, taking into account the role of government at all levels, and the role of the private sector, civil society and international organizations – which should be included in State-led Regional Consultative Processes on Migration and international processes.

Lastly, the second workshop provides an opportunity for States to explore non-traditional avenues both for partnerships and also for financing the implementation of the migration targets. Doing so can provide a greater variety of options to address the array of difficulties and issues that need to be tackled, whether related directly or indirectly to migration. Against this background, comprehensive partnerships and planning are needed, and this round table provides one such avenue to achieve this end.

⁹ See “Summary of conclusions”, available from www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/ICP/IDM/2016_IDM/Summary%20of%20conclusions.pdf

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

second intersessional workshop

11 and 12 October 2016

Palais des Nations, Geneva



International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2016

**ASSESSING PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE MIGRATION-RELATED SDGS**

ISecond Intersessional Workshop, 11-12 October 2016
Conference room XVII, Palais des Nations, Geneva

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) held the second workshop planned within the framework of the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2016 on the 11th and 12th October 2016 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The first workshop in the series was dedicated to discussing the “Follow-up and review of migration in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” and was held on the 29 February and 1 March at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

This second workshop, entitled “Assessing progress in the implementation of the migration-related SDGs” gathered over 300 participants, representing governments, international and regional organizations, academia, the private sector, diasporas and migrants organizations, as well as civil society. Over two days, participants discussed all aspects of the implementation of the migration-related SDGs, sharing experiences and lessons learnt in the process.

The meeting opened with welcome remarks from IOM Director General Mr William L. Swing, followed by a setting-the-scene presentation by Ms Jill Helke, Director of the International Cooperation and Partnerships Department and finally a brief

report on the first workshop by Ms Kathleen Newland, Director of the Migrants, Migration, and Development Program, Migration Policy Institute.

The discussions were structured around seven panels and led by 36 speakers representing a balanced mix of policymakers and experts in the areas of migration and development who contributed their important perspectives to the discussions. The composition of the panels allowed for a good gender and geographical balance, with speakers, of whom 14 were women, representing almost all regions of the world.

This document summarizes the main conclusions of the deliberations held over the course of the two days.

1. Important progress has been made on issues related to migration and development in recent years.

- Several countries have begun to implement new measures geared towards achieving progress on their commitments to the 2030 development agenda, such as on ethical recruitment of migrant workers and reducing the cost of remittance transfers.
- Participants highlighted the growing recognition of the central role of migration in development and thus its inclusion in the most relevant international fora and processes. One key example of this is the 19 September UN General Assembly High-level Summit gathering Heads of States to address large movements of refugees and migrants for the first time in 71 years. Moreover, unlike the MDGs, migration is now included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- Another important marker of progress is the decision by world leaders to create a process leading towards the creation of a Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration.
- Finally, participants also identified IOM's entry into the UN system as an important achievement, positioning IOM as the leading global migration agency.

2. Increasing migration challenges undermine States' progress on migration.

- Speakers called attention to the numerous complex migration challenges which weaken States' advancement on the goals and require urgent responses. Many representatives identified forced labour, human trafficking and migration of unaccompanied minors as major problems in several parts of the world calling for better international responses, based on solidarity and collaboration as well as for effective frameworks to promote safe and regular migration.
- As noted by the UNSG's Special Advisor on the Sustainable Development Goals, Governments need to adopt a twofold approach to migration challenges: to manage migration in a safe, orderly and regular manner and to reduce the pressures of migration. Resolving the challenges of migration rests on achieving the 2030 Agenda which will consequently contribute to reducing the push factors of large flows of migration.

3. Empowering migrants is paramount for enabling their full potential for the implementation of the SDGs.

- Several panelists throughout the workshop highlighted the important role that diasporas can play in implementing concrete measures that contribute to enhancing the well-being of migrants. The Minister of Malians Abroad and the Minister of State of Sierra Leone highlighted that diasporas themselves are increasingly engaged in migration governance and can greatly contribute to the achievement of migration-related SDG goals and targets.
- Furthermore, in the "Migrant's voice session", speakers shared their experience as migrants and founders of diasporas-based organizations engaged in developing projects for migrants and their families both in Europe and in the African region. The potential of diaspora communities for development is seldom realized including because countries lack data about their diasporas.

- For migrants and diasporas to be actors of development, countries of origin, and destination need to encourage the civic participation of migrants and to strengthen their sense of belonging and their shared responsibility in building a common destiny. The engagement of policymakers at the local level (municipalities, etc.) is extremely important as this is where integration takes place.

4. Building the capacity to collect and analyse migration data.

- Several participants highlighted the need to develop new tools to improve the collection and analysis of migration data, including innovative benchmarking tools to identify gaps and track progress on the implementation of well-managed migration policies.
- Discussions echoed the need to understand migration and use accurate information to correctly communicate the implications of migration. Many speakers expressed their concern with the too-often toxic narrative and xenophobic rhetoric on migration, and noted the need to build States' capacity to collect and analyse migration data to allow for evidence-based responses to the false declarations about migration.
- Participants noted the important role dialogue on migration at the regional and global levels has in promoting a better understanding of migration trends and in promoting informed migration policymaking.

5. Proactive policies for migration are necessary.

- With the inclusion of migration in the SDGs, development policies have now taken on a new role. One that cannot be reduced only to lowering inequalities and poverty, but that takes into consideration migrants as agents of development. We need not only to highlight what migrants can do for development, but also what development can do for migrants. The experts mentioned that migration policies can no longer be defensive tools to keep migrants from entering countries, but they need to be proactive tools which address migration as a trend of our times and enable migrants to play their role

as agents of development. In order to do so, speakers agreed that it is crucial to work towards minimizing the “push factors” that compel people to migrate, while recognizing that the “pull factors” will always be there.

6. Time to move from conceptualization to implementation.

- One of the recurring themes throughout the two-day workshop was the need to give life to the SDGs by moving to the implementation phase.
- To ensure effective implementation, countries have to translate their global commitments into national ones that can fit their national contexts. Moreover, several speakers emphasized that the implementation of the SDGs relies on the involvement of local actors who have the role to translate the SDGs into local development policies.
- Governments presented measures they are putting in place to achieve the migration-related development goals using innovative tools including the MiGOF, MGI, IRIS, as well as the MICIC, whose guidelines are starting to be rolled-out. Capacity building and partnership - with traditional and new partners - were referred to as key elements to enhance effective implementation process.
- Participants agreed that the Global Compact for Migration will be a vital component for migration governance and for achieving the SDGs.

7. States and migration actors need to collaborate to put their commitments into practice.

- Participants applauded the inclusion of a proposal for a Global Compact for Migration in the New York declaration. This global compact will be an important vehicle to implement the migration-related aspects of the SDGs through the elaboration of a framework for comprehensive international cooperation on migration and human mobility.
- Many speakers called for IOM to play a leading role in the process towards the creation of the Global Compact as well as

emphasized that in order to ensure that significant progress is made on the migration-related aspects of the SDGs, it will be important to build transparent and inclusive partnerships, where all actors, including the private sector, civil society, and migrants themselves can play a role.

- At the regional level, various existing bodies and platforms need to work together to create more synergies. Regional Consultative Processes, for instance, could strengthen their ties to UN regional economic commissions and other regional bodies.
- Migration is an important element of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development; however limited public resources will make it challenging for States to provide sufficient funding to implement their commitments related to migration. While remittances are acknowledged to make an important contribution to the welfare and livelihoods of millions of people, speakers emphasized that these remain private resources and should not be compared with the official development assistance (ODA), foreign direct investment (FDI) or other official sources of financing for development.
- Speakers noted that ensuring sufficient financing for the implementation of the SDGs requires stronger collaboration between governments as well as with relevant commercial actors. A combination of private and public resources will be necessary.

Conclusions:

The present summary is not all-encompassing. A comprehensive analytical report is being produced combining the outcomes of the discussions at both workshops organized in 2016. The report will provide inputs to a series of processes, including the upcoming GFMD, the HLPF in 2017 and the preparations leading to the 2018 international conference for the adoption of a Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration.

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