No. 28

INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION

INCLUSIVE AND INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIPS FOR EFFECTIVE GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION

IOM
UN MIGRATION

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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IOM
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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 or you can contact idmworkshop@iom.int.

This publication contains the report of two workshops held in 2018, the first of which was held in New York on 26 and 27 March 2018 on the theme "Inclusive and innovative partnerships for effective global governance of migration", while the second in Geneva on 8 ad 9 October 2018 on the theme "Towards effective migration governance: partnerships for capacity development". The workshops featured 83 speakers and moderators 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, civil society and migrant and diaspora organizations.

The publication presents a detailed report of the deliberations on the main issues discussed at the two workshops and offers a collection of experiences, best practices shared and recommendations made for strengthening cooperation and partnerships on migration at all levels and enhancing capacity development efforts for effective migration governance. In addition, the publication contains the agenda pertaining to each workshop.

IOM would like to express its great appreciation to the Government of Australia for its generous financial contribution which allowed the realization of the IDM 2018.

The report of the IDM 2018 was drafted by Elizabeth Ferris, Susan Martin and Katharine Donato of the Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM) at Georgetown University, under the direction of Paula Benea, Migration Policy Officer, IDM Unit and overall supervision of Azzouz Samri, Head of the Governing Bodies Division. Special thanks go to Bruna Brilhante Pelluso, Intern, Governing Bodies Division, who assisted the review and editing of the content of the report.

The IDM 2018 was organized by the IDM Unit of IOM's Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships. Thanks for their contribution to IDM 2018 are owed to colleagues in the Department of Migration Management, the International Partnerships Division, IOM's Global Compact Team, IOM's Office to the United Nations in New York, the Meetings Secretariat, the Translation Unit, the Publications Unit and the Media and Communications Unit.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACBC	IOM African Capacity Building Centre
ARDN	African Renaissance and Diaspora Network
BWWI	Building and Wood Workers' International
COE	Council of Europe
DAWN	Diaspora African Women's Network
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
HAI	Heartland Alliance International
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICCR	Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDM	International Dialogue on Migration
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
MGI	Migration Governance Indicators
MICIC	Migration in Countries in Crisis Initiative
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PICUM	Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
RCM	Regional Conference on Migration
RCPs	Regional consultative processes on migration
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

Tricamex	Northern Triangle of Central America and Mexico
TRITA	Tanzania Regional Immigration Training Academy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMGCY	United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth
WHO	World Health Organization

REPORT OF THE TWO WORKSHOPS

26–27 March 2018,
United Nations Headquarters, New York
and
8–9 October 2018,
Palais des Nations, Geneva

INTRODUCTION

The International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) is the principal migration policy dialogue forum of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). In the modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Member States called on IOM to make use of the IDM to contribute to the preparatory process. In line with this call, and with the role IDM has had for almost two decades, namely "to provide a forum to States as well as international and other organizations for the exchange of views and experiences, and the promotion of cooperation and coordination of efforts on international migration issues" (Art. 1(1)(e) of the IOM Constitution[1]), IOM dedicated the 2018 IDM to discussing the topic of inclusive and innovative partnerships for effective global governance of migration. The importance of strengthening partnerships on migration at all levels was a key takeaway from the preparatory (stocktaking) meeting for the development of a Global Compact, held in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, in December 2017, and also one of the key messages of the 2017 IDM.

The Global Compact originated in the September 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,[2] in which United Nations Member States committed "to launching, in 2016, a process of intergovernmental negotiations leading to the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration at an intergovernmental conference to be held in 2018" (para. 63).

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[1] International Organization for Migration, *Constitution and Basic Texts*, 2nd edition (Geneva, 2017). Available from http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iom_constitution_en.pdf.

[2] A/RES/71/1. Available from www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_71_1.pdf.

Annex II, paragraph 2, of the Declaration describes the intent of the Global Compact:

> The global compact would set out a range of principles, commitments and understandings among Member States regarding international migration in all its dimensions. It would make an important contribution to global governance and enhance coordination on international migration. It would present a framework for comprehensive international cooperation on migrants and human mobility. It would deal with all aspects of international migration, including the humanitarian, developmental, human rights-related and other aspects of migration.

The theme of the importance of partnerships runs throughout the New York Declaration, most explicitly in paragraph 54:

> We will build on existing bilateral, regional and global cooperation and partnership mechanisms, in accordance with international law, for facilitating migration in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We will strengthen cooperation to this end among countries of origin, transit and destination, including through regional consultative processes, international organizations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, regional economic organizations and local government authorities, as well as with relevant private sector recruiters and employers, labour unions, civil society and migrant and diaspora groups. We recognize the particular needs of local authorities, who are the first receivers of migrants.

Annex II also contains a non-exhaustive list of 24 themes that the Global Compact would address. As partnerships are a key expression of international cooperation, the themes in the list most directly relevant to this report are:

> (*f*) The scope for greater international cooperation, with a view to improving migration governance;
> […]
> (*x*) cooperation at the national, regional and international levels on all aspects of migration.

The theme of partnerships has emerged as a key element in the final draft of the Global Compact.[3] For example, paragraph 15 refers to "broad multi-stakeholder partnerships" as one of the Global Compact's cross-cutting independent guiding principles:

> *Whole-of-society approach.* The Global Compact promotes broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, National Human Rights Institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders in migration governance.

The importance of international cooperation and partnerships is highlighted in Objective 23 of the Global Compact:

> Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration.

Indeed, the many references to cooperation (62) and to partnerships (30) in the draft Global Compact are evidence of the centrality of the issues among the Member States who negotiated the specific provisions of the Global Compact. The numerous actions cited under Objective 23 include references to good practices, which were identified in the two 2018 IDM workshops as described below.

One of the most innovative commitments in the Global Compact is given in its paragraph 43, which outlines implementation steps. This reflects the decision to establish a capacity-building mechanism to support Member States in implementing the Global Compact:

> We decide to establish a capacity-building mechanism in the United Nations, building upon existing initiatives, that supports efforts of Member States to implement the Global Compact. It allows Member States, the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and philanthropic foundations, to contribute

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3   International Organization for Migration, "Global Compact for Migration". Available from www.iom.int/global-compact-migration.

technical, financial and human resources on a voluntary basis in order to strengthen capacities and foster multi-partner cooperation. The capacity-building mechanism will consist of:

a.   A connection hub that facilitates demand-driven, tailor-made and integrated solutions …

b.   A start-up fund for initial financing to realize project-oriented solutions …

c.   A global knowledge platform as an online open data source …

In 2018, the IDM workshops explored the issues of inclusive and innovative partnerships for effective global governance of migration (New York, March 2018) and of capacity development and partnerships to meet the current challenges of effective governance of migration and for implementation of the Global Compact (Geneva, October 2018). The inter-relationship among these issues is clear: partnerships are needed for effective global governance of migration generally and for implementation of the Global Compact. Capacity development is needed to strengthen existing and new partnerships. At the same time, partnerships offer possibilities for strengthening capacity development initiatives.

The first workshop in 2018, on "Inclusive and innovative partnerships for effective global governance of migration", was opened by former IOM Director General William Swing with additional opening remarks by the Executive Director of UNICEF, the Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Deputy Commissioner for Policy and Communications of the Mayor's Office for International Affairs, New York. Closing remarks were made by former IOM Director General Swing and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration.

Throughout the first workshop, participants addressed key questions and identified challenges and opportunities for the Global Compact to increase international cooperation and improve governance. The six specific themes covered at the first workshop were: (a) setting the scene: partnering to make migration work for

all; (b) joint approaches in migration governance; (c) partnering to achieve the migration-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG achievement: national and regional perspectives and eliminating force labour, modern slavery and human trafficking; (d) joining forces to assist and protect migrants in vulnerable situations; (e) cooperating at the local level: opportunities and challenges; and (f) whole-of-society partnerships for good migration governance.

Over the course of two days, the first workshop stimulated rich discussions on the substance and the process leading to the development and planned consideration for adoption of the Global Compact in 2018. It allowed for sharing of experiences and lessons learned regarding migration partnerships within the broader context of international cooperation on migration. Participants highlighted that the Global Compact presents a historic and unique opportunity to enhance partnerships and international cooperation on migration and stressed the necessity to take full advantage. Throughout the discussions, many participants also echoed that this is a pivotal opportunity to strengthen partnerships on global governance at all levels. The theme of partnerships is central to most of the commitments expressed in the final draft of the Global Compact, and also to the many actions that are suggested for implementing the commitments. For example, partnerships among countries of destination and origin are needed to implement return programmes (para. 37(a)), to improve communication around recruitment practices (para. 22(d)), to support migrants in vulnerable situations (para. 23(b)), to support inclusion of migrants in all aspects of life (para. 32(c)) and to invest in the development of migrants' skills (para. 34(e)).

Throughout the negotiations of the Global Compact, there was a strong call for strengthening the capacity of States and relevant actors for the implementation, follow-up and review phases of the Global Compact. This call strongly echoed remarks by Member States and other relevant stakeholders during the first IDM workshop. Discussions at the second workshop on "Towards effective migration governance: partnerships for capacity development" complemented the discussions held at the first workshop on partnerships, with a particular focus on examples of ways to develop capacity on migration.

This workshop was opened with remarks by the new IOM Director General, António Vitorino, who highlighted ways in which the Global Compact will strengthen capacity. Introductory comments by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and by the Chairperson of IOM Council, as well as closing remarks by the IOM Deputy Director General, affirmed the centrality of capacity development in the implementation of the Global Compact.

The themes of the second workshop were: (a) advancing migration governance: global capacity development frameworks and processes; (b) coordinating United Nations support for capacity development on migration; (c) partnership frameworks for developing capacity on migration: regional perspectives; (d) assessing the capacity development needs of national actors and promoting solutions; (e) measuring the impact of capacity development; and (f) meeting funding needs for capacity development on migration. This workshop also featured a "Migrant's voice" session and presentations on the IDM contribution to capacity development and on the link between capacity development efforts on migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The workshop also provided additional insights into how the capacity-building mechanism referred to in paragraph 43 of the Global Compact might function, thus contributing to broader discussions about the implementation of the Global Compact.

IDM Geneva, 8 and 9 October 2018. © IOM/Amanda Nero

The second workshop provided relevant actors with a timely opportunity – shortly before the intergovernmental conference in Marrakesh, Morocco, in December 2018 to adopt the Global Compact – to assess capacity development needs and explore mechanisms for the Global Compact's effective implementation at the global, national, regional and local levels. As a unique all-encompassing forum for genuine exchange and promotion of practical solutions, the second workshop evaluated best practices of whole-of-government, whole-of-society and United Nations system-wide coordination approaches to implementation of the Global Compact. Participants offered specific examples of ongoing efforts to develop the capacity of States and other stakeholders on migration.

Coordination and cooperation are key to ensuring coherent solutions to capacity development gaps, including effective policymaking and appropriate allocation of funding. Some of the specific aspects that were discussed at the second workshop included: strengthening partnerships that cut across all levels of governance; United Nations system coordination of support; and tools and mechanisms to assess and review progress. In particular, participants emphasized the important role of international organizations, regional institutions and cooperation mechanisms, as well as regional civil society coordination tools and frameworks for financing the implementation of the Global Compact.

Key messages of the 2018 International Dialogue on Migration

1. **Partnerships are crucial to global governance of migration.** Historically, partnerships among States have played a central role in global migration governance: bilateral partnerships between States, subregional and regional partnerships, including through regional consultative processes, and mini-multilateral initiatives such as the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC) and through global processes, such as the IOM-organized IDMs and the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). It is likely that partnerships will continue to underpin global governance of migration in the future and that the adoption of the Global Compact will offer possibilities to strengthen partnerships.

2. **Existing migration partnerships need to be developed further.** Global governance of migration has a rich history of partnerships at many levels, which need to be affirmed and strengthened. This includes supporting efforts to include all aspects of migration in work on SDGs and to support ongoing regional and global partnerships. References were made by many participants to the central role of IOM in forging and promoting these partnerships.

3. **New models of inclusive partnerships need to be developed to engage new actors in international cooperation with migration.** While there is a long history of engagement among States and intergovernmental organizations with civil society groups, there are now possibilities for developing new models of partnerships at the national level through whole-of-government approaches. For example, municipal authorities are becoming increasingly involved with migration in different ways, and new partnerships are emerging. The same applies to whole-of-society approaches at the national, regional and global levels through partnerships with civil society groups, faith-based organizations, academics, diaspora groups and the private sector.

4. **While some partnerships have functioned well for many years, others need encouragement and support to ensure they operate such that the needs of States and migrants are met.** More should be done to address the particular needs of migrants in vulnerable situations, to collect comparable data on migration and to support further cooperation on human rights and issues of trafficking.

5. **Capacity development will become increasingly important to the success of the Global Compact.** Implementation of the Global Compact will require reinforced synergies and tools to assess needs and develop capacities in key areas identified. Developing new capacities and strengthening existing ones will require human and financial resources, leadership and commitment on the part of States, willingness of partners from all sectors and levels of government to engage in joint action, and adoption of a constructive narrative and civil dialogue that recognizes the benefits and costs of migration to migrants, countries of origin and countries of destination.

6. **Building partnerships and capacity development must work closely together.** To develop effective capacity development practices for States and other migration actors, clarity is needed on how capacity is understood, how capacity is measured and how capacity development initiatives are evaluated. In particular, sustained effort is needed to focus on coordinating United Nations support for capacity development on migration and supporting the capacity development of migrants and civil society organizations.

1. PARTNERSHIPS ARE CRUCIAL TO GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION

Importance of global governance of migration and its relationship to partnerships

As the United Nations Secretary-General's report, *Making Migration Work for All*, emphasizes: "Managing migration is one of the most urgent and profound tests of international cooperation in our time."[4] While there are well-developed international systems for managing the movement of goods, services and funds, the global system for managing or governing migration is much less developed.

The development of the Global Compact represents a key step in strengthening global governance of migration. Building on and deepening partnerships is central to strengthening global governance of migration.

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[4] A/72/643, para. 1. Available from https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/report-secretary-general-making-migration-work-all-0.

Global governance can be understood as:

> the sum of the many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs. It is a continuing process through which conflicting or diverse interests may be accommodated and cooperative action may be taken. It includes formal … as well as informal arrangements that people and institutions either have agreed to or perceive to be in their interest.[5]

The term "governance" is thus a more dynamic and comprehensive process than the term "government", because it includes formal and informal processes and a wide variety of institutions and actors. As former IOM Director General Swing said in his opening remarks to the first workshop: "'partnership' is a key word in migration given that migration is, by its very nature, a phenomenon that creates ties that bind … Migration is a common good … Migration calls for common action." He went on to note that "partnerships are required at all levels of governance; partnerships must include all stakeholders: government, international organizations and civil society; and partnerships are not just about working together but about working together to find new and creative ways of conducting our migration business."

The importance of the Global Compact for improving migration governance was emphasized by IOM Director General Vitorino in his opening remarks to the second workshop: "The Compact provides a new reference point for actors working on migration, including IOM itself. Though legally non-binding, it is a comprehensive framework that offers both State and non-State actors the guiding principles for operating on migration and sharing responsibility for those who migrate."

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[5] Commission on Global Governance, *Our Global Neighborhood: Report of the Commission on Global Governance*. (Oxford University Press, 1995).

Opening Session IDM Geneva, 8 October 2018. Azzouz Samri, IOM, Laura Thompson, IOM, António Vitorino, IOM, Louise Arbour, United Nations, Juan Eduardo Eguiguren, Chile, IOM. © IOM/Amanda Nero

There are many advantages to strengthening global governance of migration. However, "Managing movements of people across international borders cannot be achieved through unilateral State action alone … By definition, international migration involves at least two countries – origin and destination – and increasingly implicates numerous other countries that serve as transit points, competitors for talent, collaborators in combating organized crime and movement of terrorists, and participants in the global financial system that moves remittances."[6]

Historically, governance in migration has been grounded in basic human rights instruments – collectively known as international migration law – and has largely depended on ad hoc partnerships to carry forward international cooperation.[7] While the post-World II era ushered in important international norms and institutions

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[6] Susan Martin and Sanjula Weerasinghe, "Global migration governance: existing architecture and recent developments", in *World Migration Report 2018* (Geneva, International Organization for Migration, 2017). Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en_chapter5.pdf.

[7] International Organization for Migration, "International migration law". Available from www.iom.int/international-migration-law.

in the areas of labour migration and refugee movements, "the global governance of migration remains fragmented, with robust international law in some areas, significant gaps in others and inadequate decision-making processes and mechanisms for implementation of policies."[8]

Until 2006, most international discussions on migration took place through IOM-organized forums, regional consultative processes or bilateral discussions between migrants' origin and destination States.

The development of bilateral and then regional consultative processes laid the groundwork for global discussions, firstly outside the United Nations system. As Martin and Weerasinghe note, "the proliferation of regional and cross-regional consultative processes … [began] in the mid-1980s and expanded subsequently. Some of these processes included like-minded countries experiencing similar challenges as origin or destination countries. Others were composed of both origin and destination countries."[9] These consultative processes set the stage for the 2006 and 2013 High-level Dialogues on International Migration and Development and the 2016 High-Level Plenary on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants.

Regional processes on migration

Regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs) have emerged as a unique form of migration partnerships and have contributed to strengthening operational practices of managing migration at the regional level and to global governance of migration. RCPs are "State-led, ongoing regional information-sharing and policy dialogues dedicated to discussing specific migration issue(s) in a cooperative manner among States from an

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[8] Susan Martin and Sanjula Weerasinghe, "Global migration governance: existing architecture and recent developments", in *World Migration Report 2018* (Geneva, International Organization for Migration, 2017). Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en_chapter5.pdf.

[9] Ibid.

agreed (usually geographic) region and may either be officially associated with formal regional institutions, or be informal and non-binding."[10]

Most RCPs address a range of migration issues, and have acted as tests for regional initiatives. IOM has organized global meetings of RCPs since 2005, and is presently contributing to the work of more than 20 RCPs. As former IOM Director General Swing said in his opening remarks at the first workshop, although RCPs vary widely in terms of membership and agendas, "all of them have demonstrated their value as platforms of consultation, dialogue and cooperation – platforms on which information about migration trends and patterns is exchanged, issues of common interest identified and policy responses explored."

Leading role of the International Organization for Migration in fostering dialogue and partnerships

The earliest global initiative focused on strengthening discussions among States and other stakeholders on international migration was the International Dialogue on Migration, which began in 2001. The IDM role in providing a forum for global dialogue on migration has led to numerous partnerships at the local, national and international levels. All IDMs have supported partnerships through development of new initiatives and through advancing existing collaborative efforts. IDMs have played a pioneering role in bringing together all migration stakeholders, at a global level, for free and open discussions on the opportunities and challenges that migration presents.

IDM workshops and conferences have served a capacity development purpose, enabling experts from different domains and regions to exchange policy approaches and effective practices in particular areas of interest and to develop networks for future action. As Azzouz Samri, Head of the Governing Bodies

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[10]   International Organization for Migration, "Regional consultative processes". Available from www.iom.int/regional-consultative-processes-migration.

Division of IOM, pointed out in the opening session of the second workshop: over the past 17 years, more than 9,000 people have participated in IDMs, including representatives from all regions, and participants have considered the discussions to be useful. Paragraph 52 of the draft Global Compact includes in its discussion on follow-up mechanisms, an invitation to "fora, such as the IOM International Dialogue on Migration, Regional Consultative Processes, and others to contribute to the International Migration Review Forum by providing relevant data, evidence, best practices, innovative approaches and recommendations as they relate to the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration."

Over the years, IDMs have deepened understanding of partnerships and have emphasized the central role of partnerships in migration policies and governance. For example, in 2005, the IDM focused on "Towards policy coherence on migration",[11] which stressed the need to strengthen international cooperation among States and other actors. The following year, in 2006, the IDM focused on "Partnerships in migration: engaging the private sector and civil society".[12] IDMs have produced policy papers and compilations of best practices on a variety of topics ranging from health to trade, and from human rights to the role of the diaspora. For instance, the 2011 IDM was key in positioning environmental and climate drivers on the agendas of migration international dialogues.[13] In 2013, the IDM was the first IOM ministerial global dialogue on diasporas that demonstrated the growing interest in diasporas by political leaders and the growing political voice of the diasporas themselves.[14] The recommendations of over 50 ministers informed the 2013 High-level Dialogue in October and promoted diasporas' role in the international development agenda. In 2015, the discussions of the IDM global Conference on Migrants and Cities[15] led to enhanced collaboration among local and national governments and among cities and other actors.[16]

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[11] www.iom.int/international-dialogue-migration.
[12] www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/
policy_and_research/policy_documents/MC-INF-283.pdf.
[13] www.iom.int/idmeconomiccycles.
[14] www.iom.int/idmdmc.
[15] www.iom.int/conference-migrants-and-cities
[16] See www.iom.int/international-dialogue-migration for a list of all IDMs and

In addition, IOM has published reports on migration since its early years, providing a forum for sharing experiences on migration policies and practices. These include the *World Migration Report*,[17] *Migration Policy Practice*,[18] the academic journal *International Migration*[19] and other publications on specific issues such as environmental migration.[20]

In 2015, IOM Council (Resolution No. 1310) adopted a Migration Governance Framework[21] that includes three principles:

- Adherence to international standards and fulfilment of migrants' rights;

- Formulates policy using evidence and "whole-of-government" approach;

- Engages with partners to address migration and related issues.

In this important framework, partnerships are seen as a key pillar for migration governance. The framework goes on to state: "Governing migration well requires partnerships to broaden the understanding of migration, and to develop comprehensive and effective approaches."

Later in 2015, IOM developed migration governance indicators.[22] These are specific indicators for assessing "well-managed migration policy". The six dimensions of migration policy, which each include specific indicators, are: migrants' rights, whole-of-government approach, partnerships, well-being of

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their themes.

[17] International Organization for Migration, *World Migration Report 2018* (Geneva, 2017). Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en.pdf.

[18] https://publications.iom.int/search-books?keyword=&category=463&subject=All&book_lang=All&country=All&year=All.

[19] https://publications.iom.int/search-books?keyword=&category=463&subject=All&book_lang=All&country=All&year=All.

[20] See the IOM Environmental Migration Portal at www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/; see also www.iom.int/migration-research.

[21] www.iom.int/sites/default/files/about-iom/migof_brochure_a4_en.pdf.

[22] https://gmdac.iom.int/migration-governance-indicators.

migrants, mobility dimensions of crisis and safe, and orderly and dignified migration. Partnerships are recognized as an essential component of well-managed migration policy and support the achievement of other components of migration policy, such as migrants' rights and whole-of-government approaches.

Other migration initiatives

The United Nations organized its first High-level Dialogue on International Migration in 2006. The Global Migration Group was established in the same year, in response to a recommendation by the Global Commission on Migration, and built on the work of the Geneva Migration Group that had been functioning since 2003. The Global Migration Group comprised 22 United Nations entities and met regularly, providing input to various global initiatives.

GFMD was launched in 2007, as a voluntary, informal, non-binding and government-led process open to all Member and Observer States of the United Nations. Since then, it has held annual meetings and engaged governments and policymakers from a varied background, United Nations and other international agencies, including those that made up the Global Migration Group, as well as academia and civil society organizations.[23]

Another form of partnerships that is contributing to the development of normative frameworks – and hence to global governance – for migration are thematic State-led initiatives. These are intended to fill gaps in binding international law, particularly ones that are unlikely to be filled by new conventions or treaties. Mr Peter Sutherland, the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration, argued strongly that such "willing coalitions of States, working with other stakeholders, can begin to tackle these priorities and gradually broaden the consensus on what a functioning international architecture of migration should look like in 2018 and beyond."[24]

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[23] https://gfmd.org/.
[24] A/71/728. Available from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1700218.pdf.

Two thematic State-led initiatives have emerged in the past decade that represent a unique form of partnerships. The first is the Nansen Initiative, launched by Norway and Switzerland in 2012 to address the normative gap for protection of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters. In 2016 Germany and Bangladesh continued this work by establishing the State-led Platform on Disaster Displacement to implement the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda at both policy and operational levels together with IOM and UNHCR and contribute to addressing specific challenges around migration governance in the context of disasters and displacement.

The second is the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) initiative, which was launched at the 2014 meeting of GFMD. Under the leadership of the co-chairs of the United States of America and the Philippines, this initiative sought to address another gap in protection – migrants who are overlooked when crises occur – and to raise the issues as a global concern on the international policy agenda. MICIC launched non-binding and voluntary *Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster* in 2016.[25] These guidelines provide practical guidance to States and other stakeholders on better ways to protect migrants prior to, during and in the aftermath of conflicts and natural disasters.[26]

The usefulness of these initiatives depends on States' willingness to develop and implement policies at the national level consistent with the guidance provided in the principles and guidelines that they set out. Partnerships of different kinds have thus been essential to well-managed migration policy at the national level and to strengthening global governance at the global and regional levels. They are likely to become even more important with the adoption and implementation of the Global Compact.

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[25] https://micicinitiative.iom.int/sites/default/files/document/micic_guidelines_english_web_13_09_2016.pdf.

[26] https://micicinitiative.iom.int/.

Discussions of global governance and partnerships in the 2018 International Dialogue on Migration workshops

Opening Session, IDM New York, 26 March 2018. Henrietta Holsman Fore, UNICEF, William Lacy Swing, former IOM Director General, Guy Ryder, ILO, Jill Helke, IOM. © IOM/Rahma Soliman

Both IDM workshops stimulated rich discussions on the centrality of partnerships for global migration governance efforts and specifically for the Global Compact. Participants welcomed the opportunity to consider different partnership models in the field of migration and showcase their value by presenting some of the migration management tools developed through cooperation among different actors. Participants also highlighted that the Global Compact presents a historic opportunity to exchange good practices and experiences with successful and inclusive partnerships at the local, national, regional and international levels, and to evaluate achievements and challenges.

In her remarks during the opening session of the first workshop, Henrietta Holsman Fore, Executive Director of UNICEF, noted the challenge facing all of us: to support people to move safely and by choice, allowing them to make the most of the opportunities offered to them. There are currently 50 million children on the move, more than half of whom are driven by conflict and are desperate for a better and safer life. Children are especially vulnerable; many have no choice but to risk their lives, at the

mercy of migration laws and practices that often split families up. UNICEF believes it can form an alliance for children that would bring together many organizations to identify practical solutions for children on the move. These would include: (a) developing child-sensitive laws and practices that allow children to migrate safely; (b) ending the detention of children; (c) improving data about children (UNICEF and IOM are working together to do this); and (d) paying attention to the needs of young adults.

Ms Fore mentioned that there is already broad support for collaboration to remove the barriers created by policies, practices and attitudes that put migrant children in danger. For example, the Initiative for Child Rights in the Global Compact is an alliance, co-led by Save the Children and Terre des Hommes, that brings together private foundations, civil society groups, United Nations agencies such as UNICEF and governments to identify practical solutions for Member States to support the rights and opportunities of children on the move. Fifteen countries across West Africa are working together to adopt region-wide procedures for children on the move across borders to identify, assist and reintegrate the most vulnerable. UNICEF stands ready to share its expertise and experience. This includes collaboration with IOM on the *Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants in Vulnerable Situations* to be released in 2018. This will provide guidance on protecting and assisting vulnerable migrants and on provision of technical support to local and regional authorities in Europe and Central America to strengthen programmes, policies and laws that respond to migrants' needs and through networks that bring together governments, businesses, faith groups, local authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to identify and scale up innovative solutions for people on the move.

Guy Ryder, Director-General of the ILO, in addressing the IDM audience at the opening of the first workshop, emphasized that the dialogue was particularly timely in the lead-up to adoption of the Global Compact. Making migration work for all is a challenging and urgent task. Migrant workers face discrimination and precarious employment in too many countries, and exploitation is widespread. Without policies grounded in international labour standards, migrant workers face poor working conditions in

which basic work protection is absent. The ILO is committed to strengthening the rights of labour migrants, and its agenda calls for policies upholding worker safety and gender equality. In addition, the ILO recognizes the benefits of social dialogues, such as IDMs, which Mr Ryder hoped would develop and support good practices.

There was a consensus at the first workshop that inclusive and innovative partnerships are the most efficient and effective ways of managing migration. In addition to Mr Ryder from the ILO, support for the centrality of partnerships in managing migration was also expressed by several States such as the Russian Federation, Mali, Chile, Eritrea, Panama, Ethiopia, Ecuador, Belarus and Bangladesh.

It emerged from discussions at both workshops that the Global Compact offers a unique opportunity to make commitments to replicate and scale up innovative and successful partnerships.

Juan José Gómez Camacho, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations in New York and co-facilitator for the Global Compact, noted at the second workshop there is a set of tools in the Global Compact that may be critical for achieving safe, orderly and regular migration. The challenge will be implementation, which is political. The aim should not be to depoliticize the process but to make the politics work in support of the objectives of the Global Compact. The trust that was created during the negotiations for the Global Compact needs to be expanded to a broader set of actors. It is essential that these different actors converge on a narrative, which does not have to be necessarily positive or negative, but which should be a common-sense narrative. As IOM Director General Vitorino summarized after the first session of the second workshop, the process of strengthening global governance of migration needs to be depolarized, rather than depoliticized.

Jürg Lauber, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations in New York and co-facilitator of the Global Compact, noted in the second workshop that the success of the Global Compact is the result of a comprehensive approach and the

willingness of Member States to listen to each other, recognizing that each country has its own needs and capacities. It is necessary to remain inclusive and comprehensive in order to implement the Global Compact.

Civil society organizations, including NGOs and labour unions, and dialogue initiatives, also expressed support for global dialogue during the first workshop. In the view of Jürgen Schülz, Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations in New York, speaking on behalf of the German Co-Chairpersonship of GFMD in 2017/18, the 2018 IDM has provided essential opportunities to discuss how international cooperation, which currently represents one of the guiding principles of the Global Compact, can be collectively advanced. GFMD is committed to bringing together all types of stakeholders to consider how migration and development work together.

El Habib Nadir, Co-Chairperson of GFMD in 2017/18, reminded the audience at the first workshop about past dialogues organized by GFMD. He described three key challenges for migration today: migrant vulnerability, regional mobility and migration governance. The question of international cooperation and migration governance is a priority, and the Global Compact will ensure safe, orderly and regular migration in the future. To do this, international cooperation is absolutely necessary. No State can manage migration alone; regional policies are needed.

As Louise Arbour, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration, affirmed in her closing remarks to the first workshop: "Partnerships are essential for States to benefit from migration – and to regulate it effectively – and such partnerships are evidently not an erosion of national sovereignty. Many initiatives already in place have shown that increased cooperation on international migration helps to build trust, understanding and capacities through shared experiences and ideas, and more importantly, yield tangible dividends for all concerned."

2. EXISTING MIGRATION PARTNERSHIPS NEED TO BE DEVELOPED FURTHER

During the second workshop, speakers consistently emphasized the multidimensional nature of migration and the relationship among migration and other transnational issues such as SDGs. Speakers also called for learning from existing regional processes and deepening regional partnerships as a strong component of migration governance. Many speakers echoed the view of Liduvina Magarin, Vice Minister for Salvadorans Abroad, that competence and management of migration is one of the most urgent challenges in the world today.

Sustainable Development Goals

As former IOM Director General Swing stated in his opening remarks to the first workshop: "Partnerships and cooperation are also cornerstones of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and essential for its achievement." This was echoed by Ms Arbour in her opening remarks to the first workshop: "To truly appreciate the need for partnerships to further migration governance, we need to look no further than the 2030 Agenda, which called for facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration in the context of reducing inequalities within and among countries. Not only does the 2030 Agenda call for improved international cooperation for the sake of sustainable development, it aims to ensure that no one is left behind."

Representatives of many States, including Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, reiterated the importance of the relationship between the Global Compact and SDGs. Mr Schülz described, in the first workshop, efforts by GFMD to support the achievement of SDGs. These efforts include bringing together all types of stakeholders to consider how migration and development work together.

Speakers at the second workshop highlighted the need to build capacity on migration consistently with other major United Nations initiatives such as the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement on climate change, development system reform and financing, and human security. They also emphasized that capacity development is particularly needed at the field level and appreciated that the United Nations Network on Migration would take shape along with changes in the United Nations field structures related to development.

Cécile Riallant, IOM Senior Migration and Development specialist, noted during the second workshop that "the inclusion of migration in the SDGs also paves the way towards greater collaboration between the migration and development sectors and, through this, towards greater policy coherence." She further noted that the 2030 Agenda requires stakeholders to move to a whole-of-government approach to achieve policy coherence on migration governance. The migration–SDG connections reach far beyond implementing migration policies, and entail integration migration across governance sectors. In this context, IOM is launching a new guide for practitioners on migration and the 2030 Agenda,[27] which is intended to serve government actors and others by offering practical tools for migration mainstreaming. This guide provides operational guidance for implementing migration aspects of SDGs; tools for each step of the process are provided, together with case studies and references to relevant sources of information. Ms Riallant went on to explain that the joint programme of IOM and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on policy coherence in migration and development trains

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[27] International Organization for Migration, *Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners* (Geneva, 2018). Available from https://publications. iom.int/books/migration-and-2030-agenda-guide-practitioners.

government officials in a way that frames migration as a cross-cutting issue and provides them with a broad understanding of migration across different sectors.

During the first workshop, Marta Foresti, Managing Director of the Overseas Development Institute, moderator of a session on "SDGs achievement: national and regional perspectives", explained how human mobility has an impact on all SDGs and how therefore the 2030 Agenda offers important opportunities to make progress on partnerships for migration governance. She underlined the emphasis of SDGs on partnerships, which is a distinct shift from the previous Millennium Development Goals. The 2030 Agenda is a global framework that affects and involves States across the world. Ms Foresti noted the importance of building coalitions and alliances between national and regional levels, a call that was repeatedly made during the negotiations of the Global Compact.

Regional partnerships

Panel discussion at Geneva IDM, 9 October 2018. Azzouz Samri, IOM, Linda Ristagno, IATA, Deogratius J. Dotto, United Republic of Tanzania, Tomas Boček, Council of Europe, Joseph Kofi Teye, Ghana ,Gudelia Rangel, Mexico, Driss Oukemeni, Arab Parliament. © IOM/Amanda Nero

The importance of regional partnerships was repeatedly emphasized in both workshops. As Ms Arbour said in her closing remarks to the first workshop: "Even with well-managed, whole-of-society internal migration policies in place, no State can succeed alone, and regional as well as global initiatives are critical." Similarly, former IOM Director General Swing emphasized in his closing remarks to the first workshop that "regional groups

and consultative processes on migration are critical to forging understanding and cooperation on migration between States. These are often where the most in-depth and engaged examples of bilateral and multilateral cooperation on migration take place and they must continue to play this crucial role in migration governance."

Luis Miguel Hincapié, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in Panama, also speaking at the first workshop, described his experiences as Chairperson of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM), also known as the Puebla Process. Although this RCM forum is not binding, its recommendations and guidelines have been a reference for the 11 Member States in promoting policies for good governance of migration, and also promoting and strengthening dialogue and international cooperation. RCM involves many actors. It provides a space for exchange of information among governments, for forging partnerships at the regional level and internationally, and for providing information and recommendations on key migration issues. UNICEF, IOM, ILO, UNDP and other United Nations agencies participate in the work of RCM, as well as the Regional Network of Civil Organizations for Migration and other civil society actors. The focus of the regional approach is to facilitate coordination of migration issues throughout the Central and North America region. Panama holds the presidency of RCM during 2018 and proposed as the central theme: "Sustainable Development Goals: towards the governance of migration".

Alejandro Solano Ortiz, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs in Costa Rica, described at the first workshop a multi-State collaboration that occurred when large numbers of Cubans arrived in Costa Rica in 2013. This collaboration ultimately converted a potential political crisis into a humanitarian and human rights response protecting migrants.

Speaking on behalf of Rajitha Senaratne, Minister of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine in Sri Lanka, Sabarullah Khan, Deputy Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations in New York, said at the first workshop that the Sri Lankan Government promoted a regional and dynamic approach

to understanding how mobility affects health. Sri Lanka currently works with Bangladesh and other States, and also partners in different sectors inside Sri Lanka such as the National Migration Task Force, Migration and Health Secretariat, and the National Steering Committee on Migration and Health. These partnerships are important as Sri Lanka shifts and becomes both a sending and receiving country of immigrants.

Fatima Kyari Mohammed, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations in New York, reminded participants at the first workshop that migrating to a place that offers better resources is a way to minimize risk across households. The question in Africa, given its development challenges, is how to ensure that migration is voluntary, safe and legal. Currently, there is growing consensus in the region for a free movement agenda along with free trade. It is important that there are common and convergent policies at the regional level. If coordinated and coherent action can occur, it will ensure that migration works for all. There is a need to emphasize a holistic approach that reflects the nexus between development and migration and peace and security as well as an effective humanitarian system – inclusive partnerships that bring migration and development closer. The African Union adopted a migration policy framework in 2006 and is working to support a free movement agenda. It is expected that these two legal frameworks will underpin the importance of partnerships.

Sikander Khan, Director of the Geneva Office of Emergency Programmes at UNICEF, cited during the second workshop the European example where Frontex, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, has developed a child protection strategy, a code of conduct and training courses, including training for border guards and airport staff to spot children who may be victims of trafficking. UNICEF is also supporting the Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS) in adopting and implementing region-wide procedures to identify, refer, assist, return and reintegrate vulnerable children on the move.

Other examples were cited of cooperation among different regions, including by Julian Curi, Deputy Director of the National

Migration Directorate, Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing in Argentina, speaking at the first workshop. The crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic prompted the Government of Argentina to assist 3,000 Syrian refugees through its National Humanitarian Visa Programme for people affected by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, in the form of humanitarian visas for two years. This is in line with the Government's commitment to save lives, protect rights and share responsibility for the large movement of refugees and migrants. The programme is an alternative resettlement system that started in 2014 and was implemented through partnerships of national and local governments, the private sector, academia and agencies. The humanitarian visas can be obtained in the country of origin or residence and can be extended for one additional year. Then, Syrians can permanently regularize their status if they want to stay longer in Argentina. This is a flexible and humane visa arrangement that allows for Syrians to think about returning to their home countries – assuming their situations improve. It also requires partnerships because visas are offered only if there are families in Argentina that agree to house the refugees.

Joseph Kofi Teye, Director of the Centre for Migration Studies in Ghana, opened the session on regional initiatives at the second workshop by reminding participants of the important role played by regional partnerships and consultative mechanisms in building the capacity of Member States. The panel gave rich examples of ways that regional organizations are supporting or facilitating innovative initiatives.

Also speaking at the second workshop, Tomas Boček, Special Representative on Migration and Refugees of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe (COE), described efforts by COE to develop an action plan on migration that is useful for its Member States and is replicable elsewhere. He noted that the 47 Member States of COE had agreed on an action plan for protecting refugee and migrant children. This serves as the framework for COE activities in this area and is now being implemented. Tangible progress has already been achieved, including the development of guidance on alternatives to detention of children, European qualification passports for refugees, identification of children who

are victims of child trafficking and a European Programme for Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals course on refugee and migrant children for professionals working with children. COE is also developing new guidelines regarding effective guardianship and a handbook for promoting child-friendly information. In addition to its training activities and monitoring bodies, COE is also cooperating with the countries of North Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia, with a view to establishing a common legal area based on COE values and instruments.

Daniela Morari, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration for the Republic of Moldova, spoke at the first workshop about the importance of dialogue and partnerships, and described the mobility partnership between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova. In its tenth year, this is the European Union's biggest mobility partnership, with some 119 projects. This partnership framework has allowed the Republic of Moldova to exchange experiences with countries participating in other European Union mobility partnerships, build cooperation with the European Union Member States participating in the mobility partnership between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova, and with European Union institutions. It has also supported institutional capacity-building and the creation of legislation in this area. A conference was held in June 2018 to assess progress made under the mobility partnership and discuss the way forward. This is just one example of joint State partnerships that are important to build ownership of migration.

Similarly, Deogratius J. Dotto, First Secretary of the Department of Multilateral Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the United Republic of Tanzania, reported at the second workshop that the African Union has adopted a migration policy framework to harness the benefits of migration and which guides States in terms of what needs to be part of a national framework. The East Africa Community Charter clearly provides for free movement of people and includes a mechanism for the management of migration flow. While the Southern Africa Development Cooperation does not have a migration policy framework, there is a protocol to facilitate movement of persons in the region. The United Republic of Tanzania has signed several bilateral

agreements with neighbouring countries such as Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia on migration management-related issues, including sharing experiences and information on transnational organized crimes, such as people trafficking, migrant smuggling and counterfeit travel documents, and capacity-building on conducting investigations. Actors such as IOM and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have played a significant role in training government officials to effectively manage migration. The IOM African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC) was established at the request of IOM African Member States with the mandate to enhance their migration management capacity and to promote comprehensive migration governance. The IOM ACBC has helped in promoting migration management in the Africa region for almost a decade. The centre facilitates a diverse range of migration management training programmes to enhance capacity of national authorities on integrated border management security and migration administration. The IOM ACBC is hosted by the Tanzania Regional Immigration Training Academy (TRITA).

Speaking at the second workshop, Driss Oukemeni, Member of the Arab Parliament, called for capacity-building for regional legislators in areas such as protection of the rights of migrants and displaced persons, protection of children and vulnerable women, and emergency health care and shelter in mass arrival situations.

Several binational and regional consultative mechanisms in North and Central America have contributed to identifying best practices for participants in these mechanisms, as well as for implementation of the Global Compact. Gudelia Rangel, Executive Secretary of the Executive Secretariat to the Mexico Section, U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission, International Relations General Division to the Health Secretariat in Mexico, discussed cross-border initiatives to enhance capacity at the second workshop. The Single Health Window initiative is a collaboration of foreign affairs and health ministries to increase access to health care for Latin American migrants in the United States of America. It works with 50 State-level offices and two mobile units to address pressing health-care issues such as treatment of chronic and degenerative diseases, tuberculosis management, vaccinations and timely referrals for care. The results have been to reduce

the number of visits to emergency rooms, increase the evidence base for policymaking and prepare health systems in countries of origin for return migration. The initiative serves Mexican migrants in the United States of America and also provides assistance to repatriated migrants. Some 22,000 Mexican migrants and returnees now benefit from it, and the Mexican Government is building alliances with other Latin American countries in the context of the Puebla Process.

Also speaking at the second workshop, Pablo César García Sáenz, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in Guatemala, cited the success of regional consultative mechanisms in North America, pointing to the development of joint strategies developed by members of the Puebla Process that have been adopted into national law. In particular, he noted the importance of consular training on addressing the needs of migrants in countries experiencing crises. Guatemala has recently made important improvements in the services of its consular offices. The country promotes the strengthening and broadening of consular offices to provide a better service for Guatemalans outside the country and especially to provide protection to Guatemalans without documentation living abroad, with a focus on unaccompanied children. Guatemala plans to establish additional consular offices in the United States of America and Mexico. Moreover, with the support of IOM, the Government of Guatemala provides training to consular officers. Consular offices now have a manual of contingency for situations of emergency or disasters.

Mr García Sáenz also mentioned the upcoming RCM, a multilateral forum comprising 11 Member States, to share experiences and best practices regarding human rights and migration issues. He also mentioned the meeting of the Northern Triangle of Central America and Mexico (Tricamex) – an alliance of Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras – with the United States of America held in Guatemala City on 10 July 2018, to define joint strategies regarding migration and security. The meeting focused on family reunification and resulted in the creation of a working group for the exchange of information and facilitation of consular notification when citizens of Tricamex are identified in the United States of America.

During the second workshop, the representative from Mexico noted that the Global Compact can be a catalyst for regional action. This point was echoed by Ms Magarin, El Salvador, who emphasized the need to strengthen the regional consultative processes to harness the necessary synergies among the global, regional and national levels. The representative from Sri Lanka noted that the Colombo and Abu Dhabi Processes have made significant progress in developing capacity at the regional level. The representative from the United Arab Emirates highlighted that United Nations regional commissions can also play an important role, noting that migration governance is best achieved at the regional level. The representative from Niger drew attention to the important role played by ECOWAS. The representative from Sri Lanka pointed to the Colombo Process as a practical source of support for implementation of the Global Compact.

3. NEW MODELS OF INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS NEED TO BE DEVELOPED TO ENGAGE NEW ACTORS IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION WITH MIGRATION

New models of inclusive partnerships are needed at the national, regional and international levels, to ensure that all stakeholders involved with migration – and with migrants – are included. Ms Magarin observed at the second workshop that "as States, we can have all the political will and make our best financial effort but if there isn't an opportune accompaniment to develop or consolidate our capacities, probably we won't achieve the ideal results. While we have made great strides to develop migration policies, we couldn't have done it without the accompaniment of IOM, donor organizations, civil society and even our own organized diaspora."

Panel discussion at IDM Geneva, 8 October 2018. Azzouz Samri, IOM, Juan José Gómez Camacho, Mexico, Liduvina Magarin, El Salvador, António Vitorino, IOM, Martin Chungong, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Ambet Yuson, Building and Wood Workers' International. © IOM/Amanda Nero

Whole-of-government approach

A common theme of the session on capacity development mechanisms at the national level, during the second workshop, was the mainstreaming of migration-related considerations into policies and practices at all levels of government, from national to local, to achieve policy coherence. Susan Martin of Georgetown University in the United States of America, moderating the panel discussion on national capacities in the second workshop, emphasized that national authorities have primary responsibility for migration management and implementation of the SDGs and thus are at the heart of the discussion of capacity-building. Some speakers referred to vertical and horizontal coherence to accomplish this goal – that is, in the words of Yvonne Diallo[28] of the Swiss Development Corporation, to "connect the relevant actors, interconnect sectors and levels from local to global".

At the national level, new partnerships and new ways of working are contributing to whole-of-government and whole-of-society engagement. As former IOM Director General Swing said in his opening remarks to the first workshop: "At the national level, the challenge for governments the world over is to achieve effective

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[28]   Ms Diallo was unable to attend and shared her written comments.

coordination among the very many ministries and agencies that have a stake in migration: ministries of interior, labour, foreign affairs, justice, social affairs, employment and health, each with different migration-related responsibilities but needing to work together as partners to ensure that migration objectives are met." Ms Arbour affirmed this approach in her opening comments to the first workshop: "We have also heard many times that addressing migration requires a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach – a strengthening of partnerships amongst all actors at all levels. Such partnerships should not exclusively be top-driven but should also reflect national and subnational realities ensuring that people – both migrants and host communities – are brought more clearly into migration policies and initiatives."

Speaking on behalf of Mr Senaratne, Mr Khan provided examples of the partnerships, tools and efforts that the Sri Lankan Government took in engaging relevant stakeholder. Sri Lanka has developed an intersectoral, whole-of-government approach to migration health development through an interministerial and inter-agency coordination framework that brings together different ministerial representatives and technical focal points from each stakeholder agency with the Migration Health Secretariat, housed within the Ministry of Health, with the support of IOM. Mr Khan also noted that the National Migration Health Policy, adopted in 2013, is based on inbound, internal and outbound persons and the families left behind. In 2014, the Ministry of Health developed a Results Framework for migration health policy implementation, which has been shared with other key stakeholder ministries and which was instrumental in identifying the place of health in the National Plan of Action for Rights of Migrants.

Sri Lanka also recently developed national guidelines for pre-departure health assessments, which were developed with the intention of referring migrants for follow-up care. At the international consultation held in September 2017 on Predeparture Heath Assessment, the draft national guidelines were shared in the form of a case study for discussion. Working through the regional committee meeting of the World Health Organization (WHO) South-East Asia Regional Office, a regional one-voice statement on promoting health of migrants was read at the 2017 World Health Assembly. In 2017, the ministry also hosted the

second Global Consultation on Health of Migrants: Resetting the Agenda, which was co-sponsored by IOM and WHO with the participation of over 100 international attendees and 35 countries. Sri Lanka receives 50,000 applications annually for residence visas and has also become a labour-receiving country. As the ministry screens for conditions of public health significance through the Inbound Health Assessment, there are also plans to provide access to health care within the national health services to migrants. Mr Khan recalled the importance of including health in other fora on migration issues. He hoped that through the Global Compact a collective understanding on health could be achieved, whereby health concerns could be effectively considered by all relevant sectors.

At the local level, former IOM Director General Swing noted at the first workshop that: "We need to listen to mayors and local officials more. They understand migrants and migration far better than national politicians … Partnerships at this level are not just about administrative matters but about the very practical arrangements that will give migrants access to the jobs they seek and the services they require but beyond that to the opportunity to become a productive member of the community."

Filiep Decorte, Deputy Director of the UN-Habitat New York Liaison Office, moderating the session on local partnerships at the first workshop, referred to important consultations of mayors that took place at the 2017 Global Conference on Cities and Migration, hosted by the city of Mechelen, Belgium, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Belgian Federal Government, and coordinated by IOM, United Cities and Local Governments, and UN-Habitat. The Global Conference on Cities and Migration was a preparatory event for energizing local governments' contribution to developing a Global Compact. These consultations stressed the importance of community engagement in local decision-making. A mayor simply cannot deliver without community partnerships.

Ms Riallant noted at the second workshop that the key role of local and regional authorities has been duly recognized in the New Urban Agenda and is included in SDG 11 on sustainable cities. However, the needs for capacity development at local

levels of governance are enormous in a context where migration is still largely perceived as a national level prerogative. She went on to note that specific capacity development tools have been developed in the context of the United Nations Joint Migration and Development Initiative, specifically a toolbox for local decision makers on migration management whereby over 6,000 local stakeholders have been trained so far. The organization of joint capacity development activities bringing together local and national government officials has proven to be instrumental. It is important to include all relevant stakeholders in developing capacity for migration governance such as recruitment agencies, diaspora organizations or service providers for digital technology.

Abdoulaye Mar Dieye, Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support of UNDP, speaking at the first workshop, stressed the importance of making resources available to local authorities and building their capacities especially in border areas. Local communities should receive a greater share of public development assistance and access to innovative financing measures such as green funds. UNDP, working with its financial partners, civil society and international organizations such as UNHCR, ILO, IOM, UNICEF and UN-Women, supports Member States in the development and implementation of national policies and plans on migration. It also facilitates co-development, such as in the province of Ilocos Norte in the Philippines where UNDP works with Western Union and local authorities in using remittances for poverty reduction and local development. UNDP is also working to address the causes of forced migration and displacement, notably with the emergency programme of community development in Senegal and Togo, and also in programmes to prevent violent extremism as in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, including programmes to promote the employment and education of young people and strengthening structures of social cohesion and State structures that are often barely present in peripheral areas. UNDP also supports countries and communities affected by crises, conflicts and natural disasters in their reconstruction programmes with a particular emphasis on building resilience.

Panel discussion at IDM New York, 27 March 2018. Anis Hidayah, Migrant Care Indonesia, Abdoulaye Mar Dieye, UNDP, Edward Terry, Clarkston, USA, Filiep Decorte, UN-Habitat, Eloísa de Sousa Arruda, São Paulo, Brazil, Osman Toprak, Gaziantep, Turkey. © IOM/ Rahma Soliman

Eloísa de Sosa Arruda, Secretary for Human Rights and Citizenship from the municipality of São Paulo in Brazil, spoke at the first workshop of good practices in municipal policies directed towards the immigrant population. Based on Law 16478, a municipal policy for the immigrant population, the city has established a Referral and Assistance Center for Immigrants. This has served 13,500 people and works with a Municipal Immigrants' Council as well as with other municipal authorities on cross-cutting issues. For example, the Municipal Secretariat for Assistance and Social Development has 540 available places in shelters through the municipal network, and the Municipal Secretariat for Education works with 13 municipal schools in a programme of "Open doors: Portuguese for migrants". The São Paulo municipality works with international agencies including IOM in organizing a workshop on "Watch out for health and human trafficking: guides for health workers". In cooperation with UNHCR, the municipality has also organized a workshop on "Employability of migrants".

Anis Hidayah, Head of the Migrant Studies Research Center, Migrant Care in Indonesia, reported at the first workshop on Village of Care for Migrant Workers ("DESBUMI"), a local initiative to protect Indonesian migrant workers and a collaboration between civil society organizations and local government. In 2014, 714,300 Indonesian citizens became victims of modern slavery. Villages are often the first area of recruitment and are thus an effective basis for action because they provide public administration,

promote economic welfare and provide a vehicle for participation of society. DESBUMI was established to protect migrant workers, from their departure until their return home, and encourages local governments to play an active role in establishing migration policies. DESBUMI built a website-based integrated village information system in 41 villages that includes data on active and former migrant workers, safe migration information and village empowerment programmes. DESBUMI provides pre-departure and case handling services, conducts economic empowerment programmes for returning migrant workers and organizes village budgets for the protection of migrant workers. There are 41 groups of migrant workers in 41 DESBUMI offices that are actively involved in advocacy and empowerment programmes for their communities. Civil society organization networks for migrant worker advocacy have a common agenda and have consolidated their efforts. The positive effects of DESBUMI include increasing the transparency of the placement of migrant workers overseas, limiting forgery of documents, shifting the role of brokers in migrant workers' placement by reducing placement fees, providing central and local government databases and improving bureaucracy.

Martin Chungong, Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), stated at the second workshop that parliamentary ownership of migration policy is necessary to have consistent policy. He emphasized that addressing the needs of particularly vulnerable populations should be at the core of capacity development efforts. He and other speakers decried the polarizing and politicizing of migration that contribute to a narrative which eschews facts in favour of political ends. In 2015, IPU adopted a declaration on "the imperative for fairer, smarter and more humane migration", which focuses on measures that parliamentarians can take to ensure sound policymaking. This followed the launch of the *Handbook on Migration, Human Rights and Governance*[29] published jointly by IPU, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the ILO. The handbook offers an overview of the legal frameworks and tools that parliamentarians need to be aware of to help ensure protection

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[29] www.ipu.org/resources/publications/handbooks/2016-07/migration-human-rights-and-governance.

of the rights of migrants. After adoption of the Global Compact, parliamentarians can work to incorporate migrants' rights into legislation, support the development of a governmental approach including indicators for implementation of SDG target 10.7, monitor progress and promote a more-balanced approach to migration based on empirical data. With the aim of stimulating cooperation among parliamentarians, Mr Chungong stated that IPU will adopt a resolution on strengthening interparliamentary cooperation in the context of the Global Compact – a resolution that has full support of the parliamentary community.

Speaking during the first workshop, on behalf of New York City, Julie Bolcer, Deputy Commissioner for Policy and Communications at New York City Mayor's Office for International Affairs, described how her office serves immigrants and works closely with the United Nations and consulates. She stressed that New York is a city proud of its immigrants; approximately 6 out of 10 of the city's population are immigrants or children of immigrants. Her office launched IDNYC in 2015, which provides identification to all residents of New York who apply. Approximately 1.2 million people currently have the identification card; most of the immigrants who have it say it has increased their sense of belonging. In addition, every resident has the right to legal services via Action NYC, where services are available in many different languages. New York City co-organized the first mayors' summit on the Global Compact for Migration and Global Compact on Refugees in 2017. Since then, the city has been collaborating with partners to continue working on the Global Compact for Migration. Mayors understand migration and know that they are responsible for ensuring immigrant access to services. However, cities cannot manage all of the migration issues alone; they must do so in partnerships that prioritize equitable and safe objectives for migration.

Osman Toprak, Deputy Mayor of Gaziantep in Turkey, gave examples during the first workshop of how his metropolitan area worked with different neighbourhoods to improve the integration of Syrian refugees. This metropolitan area has 350,000 registered Syrian refugees, which means there is an acute demand for housing, education, transportation and other services. Working with the national government, as well as with local authorities

within the metropolitan area, Gaziantep has already witnessed at least one important sign of success: 92 per cent of Syrian children in the area are enrolled in primary school. This proportion is higher than the school enrollment rate in pre-war Syrian Arab Republic, estimated to 85 per cent. Thus, local capacity development, together with national support, is crucial for success. To provide a comprehensive response to the Syrian refugees, the municipality developed a refugee policy that included the Directorate of the Migration Office, the Ensar Community Centre, the Temporary Education Center for Syrian Children, the Social Research Center (SArmer), Art and Vocational Training Centers (Gasmek), the Municipal Hospital, the Women's Shelter, the Sada Women Only Center and the Social Assistance Program. Two information and education centres are used as temporary education centres to eliminate the risk of a "lost generation" – that a generation of young Syrians will have lost the opportunity for education. Students who have lost their families and/or have financial problems attend these centres, where all expenses, including transport, are covered by the municipality. In addition, there are 26 art and vocational training centres to build necessary skills, including Turkish and English language training. These services are provided through coordinated action at the local level, coupled with national support.

Edward Terry, the Mayor of Clarkston, Georgia, United States of America, presented his city's experience of welcoming migrants. As a community of 13,000 people, Clarkston is known as the "most ethnically diverse square mile" in the United States of America. It has over 40 nationalities, speaking 60 different languages. He noted at the first workshop that "our experience as a city with 50 per cent of the population foreign born has been mostly a positive and interesting experience over the last 35 years of refugee resettlement. And today I represent, as a young white male mayor, a town that is 82 per cent non-white, recently re-elected to a second four year term, to testify that a community like ours, affectionately known by locals as a mini United Nations, can exist and does exist … Our young people and our young leaders must have a seat at the table."

Also speaking at the first workshop, José Luis Jácome, Vice Minister of Human Mobility in Ecuador, showcased how

partnerships across regions and between local and regional areas have led to responses that guarantee the protection of rights of migrants and promote free mobility. With the support of IOM, Ecuador has partnered with local governments to implement a human mobility national plan. The plan was developed within the framework of the National Foreign Policy Agenda: "promoting the exercise of the rights of people in human mobility in all its dimensions". The Ecuadorian Government developed its national plan for mobility in consultation with civil society, international organizations and academics. The plan is based on four policies aimed at: promoting universal citizenship and free mobility in the international sphere; generating conditions to promote orderly and safe migration; strengthening the protection of the rights of this population; and defending diversity, integration and coexistence. Ecuador is the only country to have established promotion of the concept of universal citizenship in its Constitution, aiming to promote universal recognition and protection of the human rights of migrants.

Daguer Hernández Vásquez, Subdirector General of the Directorate General for Migration and Immigration in Costa Rica, noted at the second workshop that the implementation of the Government's last *Ley General de Migración y Extranjería de Costa Rica* (Migration and Aliens Act of Costa Rica) approved in 2010 has permitted migration control and true integration of the migrant population. Costa Rica has an integration plan for the migrant population, as well as a protocol for special migratory situations, enabling officials to identify migrants with specific vulnerabilities. In addition, it has created a specialized Team for Special Migratory Situations to respond to the needs of: children or adolescents who are separated or non-accompanied; accompanied children in situations of vulnerability, such as pregnancy and possible victims of sexual violence, forced marriage and trafficking; and pregnant women travelling alone. He noted that since the end of 2015, Costa Rica has received more than 27,000 Cubans seeking to travel to the north but who have remained in Costa Rica. At the end of 2016, a second massive wave was experienced, with people arriving from countries in Africa and Haiti. More recently, Costa Rica has received over 32,000 asylum requests from Nicaraguans, as well as from over 3,700 Venezuelans and 1,700 Salvadorans.

Whole-of-society approach

Panel discussion at IDM New York, 27 March 2018. Takgon Lee, Dongcheon Foundation, Semhar Araia, DAWN, Alkali Kallay Musa Conteh, Sierra Leone, Robert Vitillo, International Catholic Migration Commission, Ignacio Packer, ICVA, Eve Geddie, PICUM, Azzouz Samri, IOM. © IOM/Rahma Soliman

Throughout both IDM workshops, participants repeatedly referred to the need to extend partnerships beyond the governmental sector. For example, Ignacio Packer, Executive Director of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), emphasized in the first workshop that migrant and refugee-led organizations, diasporas, NGOs, labour leaders, faith-based organizations, religious leaders and other civil society representatives play a critical diverse set of roles in policymaking and implementation on migration – at the local, national regional and global levels. Civil society's role and footing in migration has become stronger in recent decades, noting the dramatic growth in the number of NGOs with an estimated 350 million people in the global civil society workforce. He went on to emphasize that a whole-of-society approach is about accountability to the populations (migrants and host communities), acknowledgement of diversity and recognition of the interdependence among organizations.

Robert Vitillo, Secretary General of the International Catholic Migration Commission, speaking at the first workshop, noted that his organization has been working since 2011 to facilitate civil society engagement in GFMD and, more recently, has worked with the NGO Committee on Migration and ICVA in advocacy around the Global Compact. He noted that the reference to the whole-of-society approach marks a step forward from referring to non-State actors and NGOs.

Ms Morari, also speaking at the first workshop, mentioned the development of a National Development Strategy, "Moldova 2030", aimed at adapting the 2030 Agenda to the context of the Republic of Moldova. The strategy represents a visionary document that will trace the development path of the country until 2030. The strategic planning document was developed under the leadership of the State Chancellery, with support of the United Nations and the Swiss Cooperation in the Republic of Moldova. The Moldovan Government launched a wide consultation process for the development of the strategy involving representatives of central and local public administration authorities, academics and businesses, development partners and civil society organizations. In an effort to connect national and local governments, civil society and private sector players with migrants, to achieve maximum benefits for all stakeholders, the Government of the Republic of Moldova is also implementing the project NEXUS. This is in partnership with the International Agency for Source Country Information and with financial support from the European Union and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The project aims to foster links between migration and development at the local level, by developing durable capacities and systematic collaboration among national and subnational authorities, civil society and private sector stakeholders.

Maria Manuel Leitao Marques, Portugal's Minister of the Presidency and Administrative Modernization, described her country's support of global dialogue during the first workshop. Now that Portugal has become a country of origin and a destination for migrants, it has a robust record of ensuring successful integration by developing and employing national support networks whereby local governments, NGOs and other organizations work together. The Government has created: national support networks for the integration of migrants that work in close cooperation with local authorities, municipalities and civil society; one-stop shops to assist migrants in more than 60 languages by phone and in person; the Council for Migrations (the body for consultation, support and participation in the definition of broad lines of action of the High Commissioner for Migration and in decision-making of the governing council, ensuring the participation and collaboration of public and private entities in the definition and implementation of migration policies); and an

intercultural network for education, including sponsorships and scholarships for all levels of education, and other initiatives aimed at supporting integration of migrants.

Eve Geddie, Deputy Director of the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), explained during the first workshop that PICUM represents over 150 civil society organizations working in 30 countries with migrants in undocumented or irregular situations. Ms Geddie explained that policies and practices often go further at the local and city level, providing a wide range of services, including emergency accommodation, women's shelters and health services to all, without discrimination of any kind. She noted that partnerships are central to these efforts. In fact, many were born out of – and owe their success to – alliances among civil society, trade unions, health providers, and even local police and labour inspectors. She noted several specific examples.

In Germany, partnerships between labour enforcement and trade unions are working together to ensure that standards are enforced. Trade unions are supporting undocumented workers who experience wage theft to file a complaint with the labour courts. In Hamburg, the trade union MigrAr supports undocumented workers to file a complaint against their employer and – if no resolution is achieved – to take a wage claim to the labour court. Partnerships with civil society are also a key strategy for effectively reducing detention. Some States are turning to NGO-led alternatives based on case management and engagement with migrants. PICUM and the International Detention Coalition established the European Alternatives to Detention Network in 2017. The network supports projects in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In its first year, the Bulgarian pilot project worked with 50 migrants, mainly men, and showed a high compliance rate. Rather than being detained, these migrants were followed by an NGO case worker; after a year, 48 were still engaged with the project and only 2 had absconded. PICUM also noted that partnerships with civil society can aid in implementation of the Global Compact and suggested looking at other United Nations mechanisms that work well in this regard. For example, the Human Rights Council has developed a mechanism to ensure a systematic and defined

role for civil society, and the ILO Tripartite Mechanism can also be considered to expand beyond trade unions to include broader civil society stakeholders.

Takgon Lee, Attorney at Law of the Doncheon Foundation and the Committee of Korean Civil Society Organizations in response to the Global Compact for Migration, presented, at the first workshop, case studies of recent partnerships with non-State actors in the Republic of Korea. While the Republic of Korea was previously a country of emigration, it is now a receiving country. Long-term migrants currently outnumber short-stay migrants, and the percentage of migrants in the population is steadily increasing. Family migration is increasing rapidly, while the number of undocumented migrants remains steady at 200,000. At the policymaking level, a five-year Basic Plan for Immigration Policy has been drawn up by the Foreigners' Policy Committee, while a five year plan for Supporting Multicultural Families has been drawn up by the Multicultural Families Policy Committee. While there is individual participation of activists/professionals from civil society organizations in the committees, representation of migrants on governance bodies is limited, and public/civil society organization input during the policymaking process is also limited.

Several NGOs and public interest legal groups have formed a coalition for drafting civil society organization recommendations on the Global Compact. For the 3rd National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, there are 19 consultation sessions in progress through working-level consultations among relevant ministries and NGOs. Migrants' organizations have submitted a comprehensive recommendation to be reflected in the national action plans. Currently, there are traditional partnerships among organizations of migrant workers, labour unions, community movements, women and other vulnerable groups. There are also agenda-based coalitions with the participation of international organizations and public interest lawyers' groups, including the Korean Refugee Support Network, the Universal Birth Registration Network, the Alternative to the E-6-2 Visa Network and the Network for Improving Fundamental Rights of Migrant Children.

Semhar Araia, Founder and Executive Director of the Diaspora African Women's Network (DAWN), explained at the first workshop that DAWN is a global network of professional women from the African diaspora with members residing in the United States of America, Europe, Africa and the Middle East. DAWN has reached over 1,000 professional women, providing them with access to networks and professional opportunities. DAWN is more than a women's group, it is a diaspora organization in which professionals are able to leverage their skills and talents. Ms Araia stressed the importance of partnerships with the diaspora to meet the needs of diasporas in countries of destination and origin. DAWN has carried out advocacy for policies and partnerships at the national, regional and global levels, it has developed partnerships with the public and private sectors and it has provided input on pressing issues at global and local levels. One such partnership is the International Diaspora Engagement Alliance, an online platform to facilitate networking and provide resources to the diaspora. Another example is the partnership with governmental organizations in the United States of America to disseminate information to diasporas, including on investment opportunities for diasporas. In Minnesota, where Ms Araia lives, diasporas have provided inputs at the local level on issues ranging from certification of qualifications through to travel restrictions. DAWN has provided technical assistance to the African Union, through the African Union's diaspora office, on engaging with diasporas.

Roula Hamati, Representative of the working group for implementation of the Global Compact and Coordinator of the Cross-Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants, gave special attention during the second workshop to the important role that civil society plays, in collaboration with the United Nations, in building capacity. The working group includes 20 representatives of diverse civil society organizations and IOM. It is time bound, providing specific proposals for civil society participation in implementation, including in the area of capacity development. She noted that there are many existing good practices that should form the basis for continuing involvement of civil society in implementation of the Global Compact.

Including migrants themselves

Speaking at the second workshop, Melissa Pitotti, Director of Policy at ICVA, stressed the need for investment in migrants telling their own stories as a way of countering the present "toxic narrative" about migrants. The importance of incorporating migrants' perspectives was affirmed by representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Yemen and the Arab Parliament during the second workshop.

At the first workshop, Alkali Kallay Musa Conteh, Director of the Office of Diaspora Affairs, Ministry of Political and Public Affairs in Sierra Leone, described extensive diasporas and emigration from Sierra Leone. The challenge for the Sierra Leonean Government and local communities is how to respond to these human mobility trends. Mr Conteh argued for the importance of national coordination mechanisms and regular engagement with non-governmental actors including employers, unions, migrant and diaspora associations, academia and, most importantly, the migrants themselves, to ensure effective policymaking and good governance of migration. Furthermore, local authorities have a key role in the governance of migration, because mayors and local leaders are at the forefront of managing migration and ensuring that migration works for the benefit of migrants and communities.

Sierra Leone has been developing several partnerships in the area of migration governance. In collaboration with IOM, the Government has been mapping the diasporas, especially among highly skilled people. The goal is to strengthen networks among home countries and diaspora organizations, and improve national services. For instance, in the area of health, the Office of Diaspora Affairs in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation, Sierra Leone, and IOM implemented a project entitled "Strengthening Sierra Leonean national health care capacity through diaspora engagement", a project funded by Japan. This programme aimed at increasing the availability and quality of health care in Sierra Leone and at strengthening capacity of the local health-care force. In addition, in collaboration with the ILO, Sierra Leone established a labour migration unit of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Other partnership initiatives in the

area of migration policymaking have led to the development of national migration and labour migration policies.

In line with the established practice for the IDM events since 2008, to provide the migrants with the opportunity to make their voice heard and to interact with other stakeholders, a "Migrant's voice" session was organized at the second workshop in 2018. It provided the audience with the opportunity to listen to interesting self-empowerment stories and experiences of migrants contributing to capacity development of their fellow migrants in their host and origin countries. As Mr Samri mentioned at the opening of the session, "discussion and debate on capacity development in migration would never be complete, comprehensive and inclusive if it didn't include the main actors of human mobility, the migrants themselves."

At the second workshop, many speakers stressed the need for migrant and diaspora organizations to develop their own capacity to address the complexity inherent in movements of people. As one speaker noted, diaspora organizations' role and contribution to development in general and to capacity development in particular need to be recognized and supported to maximize the benefits. The session on "Migrant's voice" reinforced this perspective.

Migrants' Voice session at IDM Geneva, 9 October 2018. Lúcia Brüllhardt, Madalena's, Azzouz Samri, IOM, Zrinka Bralo, Migrants Organise, Djibril Diallo, ARDN. © IOM/ Muse Mohammed

Djibril Diallo, President and Chief Executive Officer of the African Renaissance and Diaspora Network (ARDN), a panellist in the "Migrant's voice" session, drew on his experience at UNDP to highlight the important role diasporas can play in building the capacity of youth in their countries of origin. The UNDP Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals programme

has served as a model for ARDN, as a network in 80 countries to provide opportunities for diasporas to engage with their home countries from a distance, as well as to return physically to assist in economic and social development.

Zrinka Bralo, Chief Executive of Migrants Organise in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Lúcia Brüllhardt, Founder and President of Madalena's in Switzerland, demonstrated during the "Migrant's voice" session the entrepreneurial spirit of migrants and the innovative approaches they bring to their endeavours.

Ms Bralo, a Bosnian refugee founded Migrants Organise,[30] an organization that works on four fronts: speaking out, connecting, building common ground and growing power. Through speaking out, Migrants Organise trains migrants to tell their stories and make their voice heard. It works with celebrities and businesses to amplify the positive message around migration and highlight the issues that might affect them. By connecting, the organization provides welcoming spaces for migrants and brings them together with the general public. The organization builds common ground and helps migrants regain the skills needed to succeed, for example, by training migrant doctors and nurses to pass certification examinations so they can practise again. As part of her organization's work to grow power, Ms Bralo founded the "Women on the Move Awards", which celebrate migrant and refugee women doing notorious work. The organization also promotes civic integration: naturalization, advocacy for pro-immigrant policies and the importance of voting. "Promote the Migrants Vote" is an initiative through which migrants and refugees who cannot vote have conversations with people who can vote to enhance their perspectives. Ms Bralo emphasized the importance of changing the narrative of migration from one of vulnerability to one of resilience.

Ms Brüllhardt is a survivor of human trafficking. She created Madalena's[31] to provide more and better information to those planning to migrate about the pitfalls they may face. Madalena's works in Brazil and Switzerland. In Brazil, it promotes educational

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[30] www.migrantsorganise.org/.
[31] www.luciaameliamadalenas.com/

campaigns, especially in schools, regarding the risks of human trafficking. In Switzerland, it serves as a platform to protect, assist and empower victims of human trafficking, forced prostitution and sexual violence. She talked of the resilience of migrants, even those who have experienced inhumane treatment.

During the second workshop, Mr Gómez Camacho emphasized that the Global Compact provides for just the type of mechanism needed to achieve these aims, stating that the capacity-building mechanism would be inclusive, agile, easy and well focused, rather than establishing a new and heavy bureaucracy.

Engaging with youth

Many speakers and participants at the 2018 IDM called for greater engagement with youth. Mr Terry, Mayor of Clarkston, speaking at the first workshop, said that "our young people and our young leaders must have a seat at the table", noting that the challenges facing us today are not isolated to the current generation and that it will take multiple current and future generations working together to create a more sustainable and resilient world. He gave the example of the city he is leading, Clarkston, as being "the first city in the USA with a majority millennial elected body, all under 35 years of age." He noted that the largest voting bloc in the United States of America by 2020 will be millennial voters, and their engagement is needed. Mr Packer of ICVA noted that "civil society organizations are attempting to find their footing in an increasingly networked global context where younger generations are educated, civically aware and have high expectations." Youth groups are presently engaged in influencing policy at the national and global levels and tomorrow's world leaders are among them. The millennial generation's technology-enabled power to influence is growing in rapid and interconnected ways.

Mr Diallo urged delegates at the second workshop to remember that migration is a route to advancement for millions of youth in poor countries. The international community cannot just tell the youth to stay at home if it means poverty and stagnation. Exchange

programmes with universities in wealthier countries could help youth find new opportunities. Increasing access to secondary education will help prepare youth for such exchanges. Although "brain drain" may result, the solution is to encourage those who leave to maintain their ties to their home countries and contribute their skills and expertise.

Ms Fore announced at the first workshop that UNICEF will soon launch a Global Agenda for Young People, to focus collective efforts on the 1.2 billion youth in the world today – the largest cohort in history. Along with partners in government, non-profit organizations and the private sector, UNICEF wants to co-create and accelerate new programmes that will get every young person – including young migrants – in school, training or age-appropriate employment by 2030.

Ken Okaniwa, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the International Organizations and Chief of the Consulate of Japan in Geneva, reported on the activities of the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security at the second workshop, including work to build resilience of women and youth in northern Mali. Ann Dao Sow, Chief Capacity Development Coordinator of the African Development Bank, also speaking at the second workshop, similarly reported that engagement with youth was a priority for the bank. Programmes such as Feed Africa and Jobs for Youth in Africa have implications for migration at the highest level, with the end result being youth-centred policymaking with increased but legal intra-African migration regulated to meet the demand for skills. Funding for youth is also provided through a youth entrepreneurship and innovation trust fund as well as the Jobs for Youth in Africa Innovation laboratory, which focuses on migration hotspots.

A representative of the United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth (UNMGCY), speaking at the second workshop, reiterated the importance of involving youth in decisions that affect their lives. She noted that building the capacity of youth had multiple benefits in preparing the next generation to address migration issues. UNMGCY facilitates activities for young people aimed at enhancing understanding, knowledge and skills in relation to sustainable development, meaningful engagement

and the United Nations system. Summarizing the benefit of youth involvement, the representative stated: "Partnering with youth means partnering with leaders and changemakers." It is in governments' and societies' best interests to focus particularly on the capacity of young migrants themselves to co-create solutions and provide evidence and feedback on the impact of migration practices. As the UNICEF representative at the second workshop recalled in quoting Anas Ansar, a young migrant: "One way of making migration safer and better for young people is to have us be part of the discussion." There needs to be space offered that allows young people to meaningfully contribute throughout the processes of setting strategies, planning and implementing.

The representative of Uruguay mentioned at the second workshop "Uruguayans in the world",[32] a programme led by the Council for Secondary Education for individuals living abroad. This programme allows expatriate youth to be enrolled in online education in schools in Uruguay to learn about their country and culture.

Strengthening coordination of United Nations bodies

Many speakers in both IDM workshops affirmed the need for strengthened partnerships at the global level, including efforts within the United Nations system to strengthen collaboration. Speakers also urged the United Nations to offer its expertise not just to national government agencies, but also to parliamentarians, local governments, civil society, and migrant and diaspora agencies, while engaging all of these actors in sharing best practices and providing capacity development to others.

Mr Lauber emphasized in the second workshop that United Nations agencies have to find a way to work together because each agency has a specific expertise and mandate. He added that the United Nations system needs to be solution oriented and respond to the specific needs and capacities of Member States.

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[32] www.ces.edu.uy/index.php/uruguayos-por-el-mundo.

Panel discussion at IDM Geneva, 8 October 2018. Azzouz Samri, IOM, Sikander Khan, UNICEF, Jürg Lauber, Switzerland. © IOM/Amanda Nero

In her opening remarks at the second workshop, Ms Arbour emphasized that the United Nations system as a whole will need to work together to help States and other stakeholders develop capacity and improve migration governance. She noted that the United Nations Network on Migration (for which IOM will serve as the Coordinator and Secretariat), will bring together the technical expertise and experience of the United Nations system. The network will ground its work in the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the 2030 Agenda, and it will align itself with the repositioning of the United Nations Development System. There will be a small core group of United Nations agencies at the heart of the network, an extended membership drawn from the United Nations system and a small number of working groups. Many speakers at the second workshop, including representatives from Senegal, Bangladesh and Nepal, welcomed the establishment of this new network and expressed appreciation for the leadership role played by IOM in convening and serving as the Secretariat for the network.

José Graziano da Silva, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), contributed to the first workshop by video message. He stressed that while ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration is critical, it is only achievable if people have the choice to migrate. He stressed how FAO is working to minimize adverse drivers of outmigration such as poverty, food insecurity and climate change.

At the same time, it is trying to create more resilience in affected communities. In this context, partnerships are at the core of FAO work. He mentioned the importance of integrating agriculture and rural administrations in existing partnerships and in the Global Compact negotiations.

Ranieri Guerra, Assistant Director-General for Special Initiatives at WHO, described the WHO institutional mandate for migrant health during the first workshop: to support effective services for migrants without decreasing the quality of services for natives. He made it clear that migration is predictable, and that countries of origin, transit and destination need to be prepared. He described a specific collaborative effort with IOM that will enable IOM and WHO to work together on migrant issues in the future. They will launch assessments of migrant health in individual States and prepare for a global plan of action to be presented for States' acceptance in 2019. WHO is developing a global action plan for migrant health, which should be ready by the end of 2018. WHO also offers assistance to Member States to increase universal provision of health services to migrants. Quality and continuity of care is important, especially for diseases such as tuberculosis. For these diseases, the right to access diagnoses and treatment needs to be ensured. WHO has produced technical guidelines that can be used by Member States and partnerships, and has also launched summer schools on migrant health in different countries.

Tim Martineau, Deputy Executive Director, Programme Branch, Director of Fast-Track Implementation at UNAIDS, described at the first workshop the partnership model that became central to the AIDS response and suggested there may be important lessons to be learned for migration from the AIDS case. Overall, strong progress has been made in responding to AIDS, but more work is needed to address AIDS among migrants. Migrants usually have higher prevalence rates, and infections often occur after they move. IOM and UNAIDS have a renewed cooperation agreement to promote access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services for migrants, mobile populations and people affected by humanitarian emergencies. UNAIDS is working with IOM to develop evidence-based documentation. Together, they have started developing collaborative frameworks in sub-Saharan Africa, and they have also made progress in Thailand and Botswana.

In the context of coordination of efforts among actors to ensure humane management of migration, Grainne O'Hara, Deputy Director of the UNHCR Office in New York, provided participants of the first workshop with examples of initiatives developed through collaboration between UNHCR and IOM such as the referral mechanism aimed at identifying, protecting and assisting migrants who are in vulnerable situations. Another example of coordination of efforts to address the protection needs of migrants is the response to victims of trafficking developed jointly with IOM.

Panel discussion at IDM Geneva, 8 October 2018. Soumya Swaminathan, WHO, Roula Hamati, Cross-Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants. © IOM/Amanda Nero

Soumya Swaminathan, Deputy Director-General for Programmes at WHO, speaking at the second workshop, provided several examples of inter-agency coordination on health. For example, WHO is leading a proposed project to enhance tuberculosis and HIV diagnosis and treatment for migrants in detention centres in Libya, in collaboration with the Global Fund, IOM, local NGOs, a WHO collaborating centre and Member States. Working with IOM and UNHCR, the WHO Regional Office for Europe has developed a toolkit to assess health system capacities. This is the first toolkit to help States analyse and improve health system response and capacity to cope with the public health challenges posed by large-scale arrivals of refugees and migrants. Assessment missions are conducted jointly with

ministries of health to provide immediate life-saving health interventions and migrant-sensitive health policies, as well as to improve the quality of health services delivered and to optimize the utilization of health structures and resources in transit and destination countries.

WHO, as the lead health specialized agency within the United Nations system, fully embraces the Global Compact and welcomes the establishment of the United Nations Network on Migration. WHO is in the process of setting up a unit dedicated to Migrant and Refugee Health and will present a Global Action Plan to the 2019 World Health Assembly. This plan been developed in collaboration with IOM and UNHCR, as well as with States and relevant stakeholders, including migrants.

Speakers at the second workshop reflected on the importance of international partnerships in developing capacity on migration. Mr Nadir, Secretary General of the Ministry Delegate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs and Co-Chairperson of GFMD, reiterated during the second workshop that capacity development is multidimensional, so all stakeholders must be mobilized. The United Nations has a particular role in ensuring that such capacity development occurs. Speakers at the second workshop agreed, endorsing the decision of the United Nations to form a United Nations Network on Migration to assist States to implement the Global Compact. They also thanked IOM for taking on the role of Coordinator and Secretariat. The representative of Belarus suggested that the inter-agency group on trafficking in persons may be a model for the United Nations Network on Migration, as it works from the bottom up and on the basis of voluntary contributions.

There appeared to be consensus at the second workshop that greater inter-agency coordination would promote synergies, increase efficiency and avoid duplication. There was also consensus that the capacity-building mechanism foreseen by the Global Compact is a step in the right direction to increase capacity and policy coherence. Multiple organizations within the United Nations system have the capabilities to provide assistance, as

evidenced by the presentations given by Ms Swaminathan of WHO and Mr Khan of UNICEF.

Ms Swaminathan described the ways in which WHO could assist ministries to respond more effectively to the health-care needs and impacts of migrants by: providing data and indicators about health needs, disseminating toolkits to assess health impacts and outcomes, offering models for retraining of health-care professionals, and providing information useful for tuberculosis and HIV screenings as well as testing for non-communicable diseases.

Mr Khan discussed the benefits of collaboration among UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR in developing models to enhance child protection in migration situations. While the United Nations should be the provider of last resort, it can help States and other stakeholders strengthen regional, national and local capacities. As examples, he stated there are needs for strengthening policy and procedures for determining the best interests of children, training border management personnel on child-sensitive protection policies, developing models for psychosocial support for migrating children and increasing cooperation on child protection in border management. He also noted that in 2017, UNICEF and IOM jointly launched the Displacement Tracking Matrix for children on the move to improve the evidence base of needs and risks faced by children in situations of forced displacement or migration.

4. WHILE SOME PARTNERSHIPS HAVE FUNCTIONED WELL FOR MANY YEARS, OTHERS NEED ENCOURAGEMENT AND SUPPORT TO ENSURE THEY OPERATE SUCH THAT THE NEEDS OF STATES AND MIGRANTS ARE MET

In discussions at both workshops, participants identified several specific areas where partnerships need to be strengthened to address crucial shortcomings in the present system of global governance. These included the needs for more-robust data, to eliminate forced labour and to address the particular situations of migrants in vulnerable situations. These discussions were in line with the final report of Mr Sutherland,[33] who called for an agenda for action that highlighted, among other priorities, "strengthening governance capacities".[34]

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[33] A/71/728. Available from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1700218.pdf.

[34] Cited by Susan Martin and Sanjula Weerasinghe, "Global migration governance: existing architecture and recent developments", in *World Migration Report 2018* (Geneva, International Organization for Migration, 2017). Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en_chapter5.pdf.

Central role of data

As former IOM Director General Swing highlighted in his closing remarks at the first workshop, "migration data and data analysis must be available to ensure effective policymaking … We need to make sure that Member States develop the capacity to collect and share data. IOM and its partner organizations are ready to do that through tools developed so far such as the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre and the Displacement Tracking Matrix." He noted that "collaboration for data sharing improves our protection response, which is exactly what we strive for: protect migrants and their families and reduce their vulnerabilities."

Similar themes were echoed by new IOM Director General Vitorino in his opening remarks at the second workshop when he emphasized that data collection, research and evaluation must under lie the response to migration. During both workshops, participants highlighted the need for better data on migration. For example, regarding cooperation to improve migration data, John Wilmoth of the Population Division, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, briefly mentioned during the first workshop different partnerships, such as joint migration data initiatives between UNICEF and IOM and a new data portal at the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre.

Ndioro Ndiaye, Minister Councillor to the President of the Republic of Senegal, stated at the first workshop that statistics guide decision-making, but it is necessary to ensure that available data are shared. She underlined the challenges faced by her country in gathering reliable data due to the lack of a system for data collection as well as technology and communication gaps. Ms Ndiaye stressed the need for an inclusive policy on data focused on partnerships to encourage synergies and coherence among initiatives on data, beyond projects and sectoral studies at the regional level. She concluded by stressing the need for African countries to allocate adequate investment for developing an inclusive and coherent policy for data collection and management.

Mark Hereward, Associate Director for Data and Analysis, Division of Data, Research and Policy at UNICEF, described at the first workshop a recent call to action by UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR,

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Eurostat to disaggregate data on migration by age and sex, to share data and to code data within and across countries. He described efforts to strengthen country-level data collection and hosting of data, to strengthen standards for data collection, to improve protection responses based on enhanced data systems, and to develop and implement strict safeguards when collecting, storing and using data. One recent innovation is that some Member States (such as Viet Nam) have built capacity into an existing national survey by adding questions about migration. In Central Eastern Europe, UNICEF is working with several partners to collect data for monitoring of children leaving for other parts of Europe and to use the data to tailor protection for children. In Southern Africa, UNICEF is collecting longitudinal data about children before, during and after migration. IOM is a key partner in all these efforts.

Frank Laczko, Director of the IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, emphasized at the first workshop that the data have no value by themselves unless they are used effectively to inform policy. Thus, IOM is working on using the data carefully in line with data protection guidelines. He mentioned four recent joint initiatives, including the International Forum on Migration Statistics, by IOM with OECD and the United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs. The first meeting of the forum took place in Paris in January 2018, involving 700 participants from 90 countries. It will be held every two years in the future. A second initiative is the Global Migration Data Portal announced by the German Foreign Office, developed in partnership with several United Nations agencies, based on the idea that before investing in new data capacity, better use needs to be made of existing data.

Sikander Khan, Director of the Geneva Office of Emergency Programmes for UNICEF, speaking at the second workshop, noted that age-disaggregated data are needed to ensure child protection. As he stated, "what we do not count does not count." Similarly, the representative of Brazil stressed the need for hard data as a basis for evidence-based policies. He noted that in Greece, UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR supported the National Solidarity Center for Social Services and the Hellenic Statistical Authority in strengthening capacity to track and place unaccompanied children. At the European level, the three agencies joined forces to fill in

critical gaps on children on the move through joint data analysis and publications, coordination of research initiatives and joint advocacy on improving national and European administrative data systems. Ms Swaminathan of WHO noted that the topic of data is one area where the United Nations can support States, for example by encouraging them to collect health information disaggregated by migrant status.

Human rights and forced labour

Capacity needs to be developed to promote human rights and combat forced labour. The centrality of human rights in partnerships and capacity development was emphasized by Ms Magarin of El Salvador, speaking at the second workshop, who emphasized that the Global Compact is based on human rights. Under international law, migrants are recognized as humans with all the rights associated with being a human.

Ambet Yuson, General Secretary of Building and Wood Workers' International (BWWI), emphasized during the second workshop that human rights and the rule of law must be at the centre of capacity development on migration efforts. Human and labour rights are routinely violated. He noted that migrants need to be protected from extralegal actions. Migrant workers are often unable to benefit from rights because of their status. He also cited good examples that could serve as models for others. In Qatar, for example, BWWI has been able to negotiate new standards for construction workers and agreements between itself and Qatari companies. Issues addressed in such agreements include health and safety standards, worker committees to raise labour grievances and fair recruitment policies.

One of the most egregious violations of human rights is forced labour, including trafficking. As former IOM Director General Swing said in his closing remarks to the first workshop: "We must redouble our efforts to eradicate forced labour. This is essential to safeguard the rights of migrants. We are pleased that forced labour is being addressed in the current Global Compact negotiations. We need to continue working together – States, international organizations, the private sector and civil society partners – to eradicate all forms of modern slavery and forced labour."

Former IOM Director General Swing also noted in his opening comments to the first workshop that "in addition to putting migration on the agendas of major economic consultative platforms, a number of us are now working on practical projects with the private business sector in areas as diverse as humanitarian assistance, ethical recruitment, migrant trafficking and reducing the costs of remittance transfers. The private sector may have, in the past, been more inclined to be observers rather than actors in the migration process, but that has changed enormously in recent times."

Other speakers at the first workshop, including Geoffrey Shaw, Australia's Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human Trafficking, described growing awareness among the private sector about risks related to supply chains and the need to partner with businesses to work on this issue. One innovative partnership, with the ILO, IOM, other United Nations agencies, civil society and governments is Alliance 8.7, the global partnership to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour. The Alliance was launched in 2016 and has the mission to assist all Member States of the United Nations in achieving SDG 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."

Mr Shaw also mentioned the partnership among IOM, the ILO and the Walk Free Foundation to develop a single global estimate of modern slavery. IOM provides data from the IOM victim assistance database. The 2017 Global Estimate of Modern Slavery and Child Labour provides global and regional figures from which progress of global efforts to achieve SDG target 8.7 can be measured. The global estimates also informed the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour held in Argentina in November 2017, which addressed forced labour issues and quality youth employment. This type of initiative is also being discussed in other parts of the world. Coca-Cola is leading an effort to prevent child labour in the textile industry. No single group can tackle this problem, but a strong alliance of many groups can.

Peter Robinson, President and Chief Executive Officer of the United States Council for International Business and representative of the Business Mechanism to GFMD, speaking at the first workshop, noted that the Business Mechanism was created in 2015 to bring the voice of business to the table in intergovernmental discussions on migration. He remarked that companies are already participating in an array of initiatives aimed at fair and ethical recruitment and that the business community has been actively engaged in issues addressed in the Global Compact. Employers can be valuable in identifying skills needs and establishing frameworks for assessing foreign qualifications. Mr Robinson noted that businesses need to be more effective in demonstrating how migrants apply their skills to enrich the local economy and community. A representative of the International Employers Federation affirmed that the private sector welcomes being a partner in the implementation of the Global Compact.

Complementing these remarks at the first workshop, Didier Bergeret, Director of the Social Sustainability and Global Social Compliance Programme, Consumer Goods Forum, described his organization of 400 members, including businesses and multilateral organizations and governments, which works on the issue of forced labour with the intention of promoting positive change. It has developed video and social media messages about how all migrant workers should have freedom of movement (and not be restricted by employers through abuse, threats or withholding of passports), that no worker should pay for a job (fees and costs with recruitment should be paid by employers) and that no worker should be coerced to work (workers should work of their own free will). Much of the efforts are now in the seafood and palm oil industries in Asia, focusing on supply chain operations.

At the first workshop, David Schilling, Senior Program Director at the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR), presented efforts undertaken in the last five years by his organization to reduce forced labour. ICCR is a coalition of 300 faith and values-based investors, founded in 1971 to engage publicly traded companies in a range of social and environmental issues through a human rights perspective. The goal of ICCR is to eliminate all worker-paid fees, and he has worked with companies, suppliers and recruiters to get this done. The "No fees

initiative" started four years ago and focused on three pillars: no worker-paid fees, no passport/personal paper confiscation and written contracts at the point of recruitment. Over 35 companies in different sectors have now adopted the policy as a means to transform the current recruitment system from "worker-paid fees" to "employer pays".

As adoption of policies is not enough and effective implementation is needed, ICCR published a set of case studies and recommendations in May 2017, *Best Practice Guidance for Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers,*[35] which is being widely used by companies and other stakeholders, including investors. ICCR has organized two multi-stakeholder round-table sessions on ethical recruitment, bringing together companies in many sectors, NGOs, investors, trade unions, government departments in the United States of America, and international institutions (United Nations, ILO and IOM) to discuss and build consensus on actions to support ethical recruitment. Recognizing that collective action is needed across and within sectors to transform the labour recruitment system, ICCR has been a part of three initiatives.

In 2017, the Leadership Group for Responsible Recruitment decided to focus on specific destination countries (Malaysia and Thailand) and the countries of origin of foreign migrant workers to those two countries to make progress on creating the demand for responsible recruitment, to increase the supply of ethically sourced labour and to advocate for migrant workers by brokering dialogue to promote effective regulation and enforcement of the recruitment industry.

The Consumer Goods Forum adopted a forced labour resolution two years ago and decided to focus on two supply chains initially: seafood and palm oil. The Responsible Business Alliance launched a new programme in June 2017: the Responsible Labour Initiative. This was a multi-industry, multi-stakeholder initiative focused on ensuring that the rights of workers vulnerable to forced labour in global supply chains are consistently respected and promoted. The key innovation here is the establishment of an integrity system in which, through training, self-assessment and independent assessment, a recruiter can get to a "gold" rating, meaning it

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[35] www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethical recruitment05.09.17_final.pdf.

is recognized as an ethical recruiter. ICCR has supported these initiatives for collaboration in South-East Asia. For the first time, these three initiatives acted together in a meeting in March 2018 in Malaysia and Thailand, including joint planning meetings, round tables and joint engagement of relevant government ministries in these countries. The three initiatives are playing an important role through supplier and recruiter training and governmental outreach; this work will be a test case of the impact of collective leverage.

Ely Thelot, President of the Committee for the Fight Against Human Trafficking in Haiti, explained during the first workshop that Haiti represents an important source of migrants in the Caribbean, towards countries like Chile, Brazil, French-speaking islands and the United States of America. Millions are exposed to trafficking. Mr Thelot presented the efforts implemented by the Government of Haiti aimed at responding to the challenges of thousands of Haitian migrants who are at risk of trafficking. The National Committee for the Fight against Human Trafficking was created in 2015 by the President of Haiti, who also established the First National Conference on Human Trafficking in 2017. The National Plan for Action for human trafficking has been finalized and is waiting for the approval of the Minister of Social Affairs and Labour. Mr Thelot emphasized that better coordination of response to trafficking is necessary, yet it cannot replace a long-term strategy to address this important threat.

For Louai Turjiman, Chairperson of the Migration Working Group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Libya, speaking at the first workshop, the current migration situation is a reality that the international community needs to be aware of. Similar to other speakers, for Mr Turjiman, effective and comprehensive cooperation is key to addressing the challenges of irregular migration such as human trafficking and smuggling. Launched in November 2017, the Migration Working Group is such an effort promoted by Libya aimed at coordinating technical assistance and policy advice on approaches to migration, serving as a platform for constructive dialogue and for the development of practical solutions to aid effective and humane migration governance.

Bradley Myles, Chief Executive Officer of Polaris, speaking at the first workshop, discussed efforts to improve data on human trafficking victims and an innovative partnership that

has emerged. Polaris is a non-profit NGO that is a leader in the global fight to eradicate modern slavery and restore freedom to survivors of human trafficking. The Government of the United States of America invested in Polaris to operate the National Human Trafficking Hotline. This is a national, toll-free hotline, available to answer calls, texts and live chats from anywhere in the United States of America, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, in more than 200 languages. The hotline's mission is to connect human trafficking victims and survivors to critical support and services to get help and stay safe, and to equip the antitrafficking community with the tools to effectively combat all forms of human trafficking. Polaris has worked with many cases, which has led to sharing data with IOM and vice versa. The Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative, founded by IOM and Polaris in 2017, is the first global data hub on human trafficking, with data contributed by organizations from around the world. There are more than 50,000 data records available for analysis, and the collaborative is seeking additional United Nations agencies and academic and civil society organizations as collaborators.[36]

The Heartland Alliance International (HAI) is the global arm of Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights, a family of organizations that has been leading anti-poverty and social justice work in Chicago, United States of America, for more than 125 years. HAI is the NGO co-lead, with IOM and UNHCR, of the Global Protection Cluster Task Team on Anti-Trafficking in Humanitarian Action. The task team, established in 2017, seeks to develop a collective position on antitrafficking interventions in humanitarian responses and to provide recommendations on how best to integrate them systematically in the existing humanitarian architecture. The task team is consulting and developing guidance documents and training materials for roll-out at different field sites.

Liz Drew, Acting Senior Director for Development, Policy and External Affairs at HAI, presented examples at the first workshop of Heartland Alliance's efforts to develop partnerships to meet the needs of specific groups. The Kovler Center, established in 1987 in Chicago, helps 350 torture survivors annually, representing over 50 countries, overcome trauma and begin a life without fear. Drawing on this experience, HAI also launched advocacy and training on implementing the Convention against Torture and developed partnerships with civil society and government

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[36] www.ctdatacollaborative.org.

towards building a culture of human rights. The Alliance is now using the lessons learned to help address the complex needs of the many populations on the move in Iraq (internally displaced persons, returning refugees and other migrants), and provides legal services to children in conflict with the law including family tracing and reunification. Future plans include: greater integration of the HAI global programming based in the United States of America; more policy advocacy to increase global/ national impact; developing public–private partnerships including leveraging pro bono support from Chicago-based law firms and other service providers to strengthen services for asylum seekers in the United States of America and globally, including across the Mediterranean; and using technology more effectively.

At the second workshop, Linda Ristagno, Manager of External Affairs for the International Air Transport Association (IATA), spoke about the role of aviation in combating human trafficking. This is an issue of concern in multiple regions. IATA, which represents airline companies, adopted a resolution, approved unanimously by more than 290 airlines, denouncing trafficking and committing to take action to prevent it. A first step was the #eyesopen campaign to increase understanding of human trafficking. IATA has also provided guidance to airlines in developing policies and internal procedures for reporting suspected trafficking incidents and cooperating with law enforcement. It further offers training on practical tools to combat trafficking. Ms Ristagno mentioned that "we can't manage antitrafficking alone and we must do it in partnership". IATA cooperates with more than 90 governments, United Nations agencies, other aviation groups and the Bali Process, the regional consultative mechanism in East and South-East Asia, in capacity development initiatives in the area of counter-trafficking.

Ms Arbour described the positive sentiment about enhancing partnerships during the IDM discussions. The 2030 Agenda lays out an ambitious development project for the twenty-first century, embracing migration as a tool to reduce inequality. Partnerships are key and not an erosion of State sovereignty. Partnerships can build trust and yield tangible benefits by positively influencing cooperation across groups. Transformative benefits related to inclusion are derived from working together because no State can succeed alone. It is better to work in partnership than to work in isolation.

5. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WILL BECOME INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT TO THE SUCCESS OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT

In his opening remarks at the second workshop, IOM Director General Vitorino pointed to several ways that developing capacity will ensure effective implementation of the Global Compact. First is the establishment of a United Nations Network on Migration that will transform coordination of efforts within the United Nations to support the efforts of States and other relevant actors. Second is the Global Compact, which calls for a capacity-building mechanism, with a start-up fund, to proactively address the objectives of the Global Compact. This mechanism will require strong financing from a variety of sources for it to be effective.

Many participants of the workshops stressed the importance of capacity development for the Global Compact. Migration capacity development activities need to be mainstreamed throughout all levels of policymaking in a range of fields, including immigration and border management, human rights, development, human and national security and the environment. This requires a whole-of-government approach that invests in capacity development among multiple agencies that intersect with migration or have relevant expertise.

Speakers at the second workshop noted there is a wide range of effective capacity development tools. For example, Ms Riallant referenced the joint IOM UNDP programme on policy coherence in migration and development, "whereby joint training of

government officials coming from different line ministries has facilitated joined up-policymaking on migration."

The setting up of an accessible data management platform that allows measurement of success against a set of agreed-upon indicators is a good practice that should be promoted. Speakers at the second workshop noted that the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI)[37] effectively supports the measurement of the impact of capacity development efforts. According to Ghenadie Slobodeniuc, Deputy Director of the Diaspora Relations Bureau, State Chancellery of the Republic of Moldova, speaking at the second workshop, his country uses MGI to monitor and evaluate progress in mainstreaming diasporas, migration and development, "therefore ensuring sustainable, coherent and coordinated evidence-based policymaking." Specifically MGI was used to develop a monitoring and evaluation framework in the field of diaspora, migration and development, based on an assessment of existing monitoring and evaluation procedures, mechanisms and indicators. A set of 65 indicators (both quantitative and qualitative) integrated into a matrix and grouped by six thematic areas was developed. The matrix was subject to consultation, validation and approval by members of the interministerial working group. This enabled the Government to monitor and evaluate progress in the mainstreaming process. The monitoring and evaluation exercise is carried out annually in synergy with regular reporting procedures of the central public authorities.

Ms Dao Sow spoke during the second workshop about the challenges of evaluating and measuring the impact of capacity development. She noted that measurement of capacity development is broadly defined at the African Development Bank in terms of institutional development impact and specifically as "the extent to which a project has contributed to strengthen institutional capacities – including for example through the use of country systems – that will facilitate the continued flow of benefits associated with the project." One of the problems with measuring capacity development is that outcomes are non-monetized and hence sometimes overlooked. She remarked that capacity development activities should target specific outcomes that can be

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[37] http://gmdac.iom.int/migration-governance-indicators.

achieved, observed and attributed to the effort investment with a minimum of interference. She suggested that we should invest in knowledge on capacity development by engaging with countries collectively in the design of capacity development indicators and that setting up an accessible data management platform is a good practice that should be promoted. She further suggested fostering the use of non-traditional measurement methodologies at the monitoring stage. For example, cultural attitudes can be explored and used to define change that is empirical and relevant for migration.

Mr García Sáenz of Guatemala highlighted during the second workshop that many countries, including his own, are countries of origin, transit and destination. Capacity development is needed for all of these connections with migration. He also outlined issues for which greater capacity is needed, including: the intersection of migration and development; alternatives to detention for migrant children; effective safe, orderly and regular immigration policies; protection and assistance for returnees, particularly children; and family reunification strategies. In 2016, the Guatemalan Congress approved the Migration Code, a compendium of laws addressing the human rights of migrants and contemplating several aspects such as strengthening the country's migratory security, recognition of the right to migrate and respect of the rights of migrants. The provisions and changes within the Guatemalan Migrant Code include: the establishment of a comprehensive immigration system coordinated by various government institutions that includes the creation of a database of shared information providing more accurate and up-to-date information to authorities; the creation of a National Institute of Migration; the establishment of a network of consular services to help migrants currently in Guatemala and Guatemalans in other countries seeking assistance to return to their country; and the design of a system to search for missing migrants. The process of developing and approving the Migrant Code included public dialogues with civil society groups and government institutions and a national working group comprising public institutions, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the business community.

Mr Okaniwa observed at the second workshop that the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security supported capacity development efforts related to migration. In keeping with the concept of human security, they were "people centred, comprehensive, context specific and prevention oriented."

Marden de Melo Barboza, Secretary for Strategic Initiatives of the Presidency of Brazil, speaking at the second workshop, put the capacity development issue into the context of large-scale, emergency movements of people. As a country with previously low levels of immigration, Brazil experienced the arrival of thousands of Haitians following the 2010 earthquake. The Government realized there were challenges such as outdated legislation, coordination deficit at the government level and miscommunication among the government, private sector and migrants themselves. In response, the Government reinforced the role of the National Migration Chamber, made up of 20 members and 13 observers (including IOM), to set guidelines for national migration policies to coordinate and orient government activities related to migration, and analyse and issue recommendations on legislative proposals related to migration. A new Migration Law was approved in 2017. It included measures for the non-criminalization of migration, a faster naturalization process, more-flexible requirements for work visas and equal access to public services and programmes. It was essential to develop new migration policies as the existing ones were inadequate to address the new realities. Brazil now hosts 95,500 Venezuelans in response to the current crisis in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. This has increased significantly since 2015 when 1,003 Venezuelans were registered. Mr de Melo Barboza noted that 74 per cent of the Venezuelans had settled in a remote area of northern Brazil with a small population base and few social services or human resources. Building capacity in this context was difficult, and he highlighted the importance of local actors in responding to the needs of migrants. The national government provided assistance to local authorities to help them respond to the needs of newcomers. It also offered public services at the border to reduce the immediate impact and it began work to relocate migrants to areas with the potential to welcome immigrants. Partnerships with international organizations and NGOs, as well as federal government support to the State of Roraima (North of Brazil), were critical in this regard.

Sima Gatea, co-founder of SINGA Deutschland,[38] presented at the second workshop the work her organization is doing to empower migrants and local communities to develop innovative solutions to societal challenges together. The mission of SINGA (meaning "connection" in the Lingala language spoken in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) is to bring locals and people from migrant and refugee backgrounds together to engage collaboratively in social, professional and entrepreneurial projects. Ms Gatea suggested that capacity-sharing, rather than development, more accurately reflected the need the IDM was addressing. In a statement seconded by other speakers, she noted that there is already a great deal of capacity, although it is not always shared equally among all actors. SINGA Deutschland promotes several initiatives aimed at creating networks and spaces for mutual exchanges of ideas and knowledge, such as the SINGA and Partners Newcomer Entrepreneurship Network.

SINGA uses the "smart network" theory according to which the network needs to have at its centre the impact goals and not the members of the network. The question should be: for which actors does this impact goal need to be achieved? There was general agreement that providing the opportunity for sharing of lessons learned in implementing new approaches or refining existing ones would be an excellent way to improve responses. Even the sharing of failures is valuable. She pointed to the scaling up of capacity development initiatives as a challenge facing the international community if the capabilities to implement the Global Compact were to be achieved. Another point brought by Ms Gatea was regarding the importance of terminology. As other speakers also mentioned, the term "migrant" is usually associated with "illegal". To avoid migrants being stigmatized, SINGA calls migrants "newcomers" regardless of their status. A "newcomer" is a person who arrived in the country within the previous three years.

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[38] https://singa-deutschland.com/en/home-en/.

6. BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT MUST WORK CLOSELY TOGETHER

To develop effective capacity-building for States and other migration actors, there is a need to be clear on how capacity is understood, on how capacity can be measured and on how different capacity development initiatives can be evaluated in terms of their effectiveness.

In her opening remarks at the second workshop, Ms Arbour emphasized that the United Nations Network on Migration "must at every stage place priority on supporting Member States' implementation of the Compact." To do so, it will need to be agile and task driven, with non-duplicative efforts already under way by individual agencies. The network will also need to develop partnerships with groups outside the United Nations.

In his opening remarks at the second workshop, IOM Director General Vitorino emphasized that "governments at all levels rely on the expertise and partnership of civil society, including key NGOs, academics, unions, employer groups and, increasingly, the private sector." By working together, all of these stakeholders can contribute to a more proactive effort to identify new and innovative solutions as well as develop the capacity to learn from successes and failures to improve existing policies.

Mr Packer of ICVA emphasized during the first workshop the importance of civil society in global governance of migration. Specifically, he emphasized that "the needed large-scale capacity-

building needs and allocation of resources for the governance of the Global Compact should also benefit civil society organizations, partners in the implementation of the Global Compact."

The central importance of capacity development was echoed by Juan Eduardo Eguiguren, Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva and Chairperson of IOM Council, who noted at the second workshop that capacity development is not just needed by governments. Other stakeholders also need greater capabilities to engage with governments in implementation of the Global Compact. Moreover, it is not just developing countries that need capacity development; developed countries also need to continue to build their capacities and learn lessons from others.

Speakers at the second workshop expressed their confidence in the proposed capacity-building mechanism to strengthen State capabilities related to migration to improve migration governance. There was general consensus that national and local governments, regional bodies and civil society organizations would benefit from its support.

To ensure that capacity development is built on evidence, speakers at the second workshop suggested engaging countries collectively on the subjects to be covered, the type of capacity-building to be adopted and indicators for measuring effectiveness. Successful capacity development will depend on the quality and accuracy of planning, as well as the monitoring and evaluating of outcomes and impacts. Planning requires clear objectives that address issues which States view as important to their capacity to develop and implement policies. Delphine Moralis, Secretary General of Terre des Hommes, remarked that the diversity of approaches to capacity development means that monitoring is particularly important.

Mr Hernández Vásquez of Costa Rica, speaking at the second workshop, used his country's experience in developing guidelines for institutional operations related to vulnerable people as a good practice in measuring capacity on a life-saving issue of high priority. Other speakers confirmed that programmes to enhance capacity are most effective when driven by the demand

of beneficiaries in tackling high-priority problems. By contrast, supply-driven programmes that are not tailored to the specific challenges faced by migration actors are often less effective. Hence, programmes should be designed to respond to the needs of various stakeholders and adapted to national and local realities.

Panellists at the second workshop spoke of challenges and opportunities for resourcing capacity development. On the one hand, the Global Compact offers a unique opportunity to help mobilize resources from additional stakeholders in a targeted and complementary manner. On the other hand, resources are limited. Prioritization is therefore essential. Financing for the new United Nations Network on Migration and the capacity-building mechanism is a high priority, as evidenced by the many statements of support. For example, Ms Magarin noted that finance is a major burden. While El Salvador has achieved a lot on migration and public policy, it needs the support of IOM, diasporas and other actors.

A good approach identifies areas where there are capacity development gaps and concentrates on situations in which additional expertise and resources could help achieve significant, positive outcomes. Involvement of the private sector in the discussion about migration governance was highly recommended by one speaker at the second workshop, who recommended using multiple sources of funding, including governments, the private sector and philanthropists. Partnerships between migration and development actors can be useful in sharing the cost of capacity development among multiple parties. Marijke Wijnroks, Chief of Staff of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, noted the need for stronger communication among agencies like IOM and UNHCR and the fund at headquarters level as well as in-country to better address migrant needs. For example, IOM contributes to the implementation of a multi-country grant for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis interventions among Afghan refugees, returnees and mobile populations in Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. She noted that challenging operating environments account for three quarters of the global disease burden for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, and that many migrants lack access to health services. The Global Fund is trying

to integrate migrants' health needs into its model, which includes stronger communication with IOM, UNHCR and at the country level.

Speakers at the second workshop also discussed the need to improve the way in which existing resources are used. Ola Henrikson, Director General of the Department of Migration and Asylum, Ministry of Justice in Sweden, pointed out that donors need to recognize new IOM responsibilities under the Global Compact in determining how they finance the organization. At present, IOM is funded overwhelmingly by projects, with little core funding (which would allow it to be more strategic and forward thinking). More core funding is therefore needed for IOM to exercise its responsibilities in line with the Grand Bargain. In addition, more engagement by relevant stakeholders is needed. A good example of multi-stakeholder involvement is the IOM International Recruitment Integrity System project, which aims to provide guidelines for ethical recruitment of international labour migrants. The project makes a compelling case as to why employers should get involved in migration issues and support this work.

Another common theme of the second workshop was the emphasis on a wide range of resources, not just financial ones. Speakers referred to human resources as an important contributor to capacity development. Technology is another resource, particularly the use of new communications methods that allow a broader range of partnerships to be established.

Resourcing should consider the long-term effectiveness of the Global Compact in stimulating best practices in addressing the broad array of issues encompassed therein. Ms Pitotti of ICVA led participants through an exercise at the end of the second workshop. She asked participants to place themselves in 2030, looking back on implementation of the Global Compact, to think about the elements of success and failure. She and others posed questions that need to be answered now to achieve success: What do they hope would have been accomplished by 2030? What resources would be needed to get there? What role will civil society and the private sector play? How will local actors be

integrated into the process? How will youth be involved? What synergies need to be established between the Global Compact and other significant reform initiatives, such as the 2030 Agenda, to ensure adequate resources? How best can the financial gap be filled? And, how should actors be held accountable for their roles in implementation of the Global Compact?

Ms Pitotti offered innovative suggestions for increasing resources including "sustained twinning" for immersive experiences, investing in migrants telling their own stories, solidarity levies, inter-agency exchanges and campaigns to reward those money transfer agencies that lowered commission rates and waived fees. She suggested incentives for those who share capacity, who plan ahead and who help unlock new resources. For example, celebrities, prestigious companies and universities could provide high-profile financial awards to reward good practices.

CONCLUSIONS

This is a historic period of time for global governance of migration. As the Secretary-General's report, *Making Migration Work for All*, sets out: "The global compact is a chance for Member States to set out practical approaches to maximizing the positive potential of migration, and, where necessary, to ask for, and offer, the technical assistance, resources and partnerships required to implement them."[39] And as former IOM Director General Swing concluded in his closing remarks at the first workshop: "This is a crucial year in the field of migration, as a Global Compact for Migration is negotiated – a guiding instrument for migration governance. Inclusive partnerships have been identified as a necessary tool for implementing those agreements and making migration work for all, as well as safe, orderly and regular."

By focusing on the key issues of partnerships and capacity development, participants in both IDM workshops were conscious of the current opportunities and challenges in migration. As Ms Arbour said in her closing remarks at the first workshop: "Partnerships do not occur on their own. It is up to all of us – the United Nations system, States, civil society, academia, the private sector, media, migrants and host communities – to engage responsibly on migration, and use the excellent opportunity through the Global Compact to foster partnerships at all levels." Participants of the workshops were also aware that the ultimate value of the Global Compact will rest in its implementation. There were many suggestions of ways to go beyond existing partnerships and programmes to ensure that the Global Compact lives up to the hopes of its drafters.

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[39] A/72/643, para. 30. Available from https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/sg_report_en.pdf.

Laura Thompson, IOM Deputy Director General, closed the second workshop, noting that it had raised a plethora of issues and ideas that will help inform implementation of the Global Compact. Ms Thompson described the challenge that implementation of the Global Compact will require reinforced synergies and tools to assess needs and develop capacities in key areas identified in the Global Compact. Delegates from governments, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, and migrant and diaspora organizations agreed on the importance of partnerships in fostering greater coherence and capacity to manage one of the most important issues of the twenty-first century. The Global Compact provides a unique opportunity for a comprehensive approach to migration management that respects the rights of migrants and reinforces the sovereign responsibilities of States. If it is to be more than just a "document on a shelf", as one participant noted, there must be strong and shared capacity to implement the Global Compact. Building new capacities and strengthening existing ones will require human and financial resources, leadership and commitment on the part of States, willingness of partners from all sectors and levels of government to engage in joint action, and adoption of a constructive narrative and civil dialogue that recognizes the benefits and costs of migration to migrants, countries of origin and countries of destination. The 2018 IDM gave serious consideration to all of these issues.

Participants praised the IDM, which has 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 reflect on and make contributions to the implementation phase of the Global Compact.

The 2018 IDM was held during a particularly opportune period of time. As IOM Director General Vitorino said in his opening remarks to the second workshop: "The Compact provides a new reference point for actors working on migration, including IOM itself. Though legally non-binding, it is a comprehensive framework that offers both State and non-State actors the guiding principles for cooperating on migration, and sharing responsibility for those who migrate. In this, it joins the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in setting out foundational objectives for the global community, which is further facilitated by a number of

consultative and dialogue processes – not least the one for which we have come together today."

The two IDM workshops highlighted the centrality of partnerships in the Global Compact at all levels – at the national level, through whole-of-society approaches to migration, at the regional level, through the growing involvement of regional organizations in migration issues, and at the global level, through the Global Compact as well as other global bodies, such as the new United Nations Network on Migration.

There was a strong consensus throughout both workshops that partnerships will be essential for fulfilling the aspirations reflected in the Global Compact. States simply cannot bring about the necessary changes by themselves. Partnerships are needed at all levels: among States of origin, destination and transit; among national governments and international agencies; among governments, civil society organizations and migrants; among different agencies within national governments, and among national and local authorities. The role of local governments – a theme addressed in the 2015, 2016 and 2017 IDM workshops – was highlighted at the 2018 IDM workshops in recognition that it is local authorities who have the most direct contact with migrants.

The workshops also emphasized the need to develop new and more inclusive partnerships at all levels with other important stakeholders, including the private sector, academics, diaspora groups and organizations working in related fields, such as development, climate change and health. Many participants referred to the need to develop stronger partnerships with migrants, and particularly with young migrants. Youth have an important role to play in developing solutions to problems encountered by migrants. It is in governments' and societies' best interests to build the capacity of young migrants to co-create solutions and provide evidence and feedback on the impact of migration practices. Space needs to be offered that allows young people to meaningfully contribute throughout the process of setting strategies, planning and implementation. This was a message reinforced by speakers from the African Renaissance Diaspora Network, as well as by the African Development Bank, the representative of which presented many of the bank's capacity

development projects aimed at empowering youth such as Boost Africa, the recent joint African Development Bank–European Investment Bank initiative supporting young African entrepreneur empowerment.

The importance of developing capacity on migration issues, particularly at the national level, was discussed. The Global Compact sets out an ambitious framework for action – a framework that will strengthen global governance of migration. To realize the 23 objectives in the Global Compact, States and other stakeholders will have to act in new ways and intensify collaborative efforts.

As many States affirmed, migration capacity development activities must be mainstreamed throughout all levels of policymaking in a range of fields, including immigration and border management, human rights, development, human and national security, and the environment. This requires whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches that invest in capacity development among multiple actors which intersect with migration or which have relevant expertise. For example, migrants and their representatives must be involved in efforts of capacity development to contribute their knowledge and resources, as affirmed by speakers in the "Migrant's voice" session.

Participants in the 2018 IDM offered many suggestions of how capacity can be developed at the national level, including through efforts to enhance training of border officials and strengthen coordination of international actors in supporting national capacity development. Participants offered rich examples of regional approaches to capacity development, for example: the COE action plan on migration to protect migrants and refugees, the African Union's migration policy framework to harness the benefits of migration, the Arab Parliament's call for capacity development for regional legislators in areas of protection of the rights of migrants and displaced persons, protection of children and vulnerable women, and emergency health care and shelter in mass arrival situations, as well as several binational and regional consultative mechanisms in North and Central America on health and protection of migrants.

The proposed capacity-building mechanism in the Global Compact was welcomed by IDM participants as an expression of the international community's recognition that to implement the Global Compact, States and other stakeholders will need support to meet their commitments. The proposed capacity-building mechanism includes a start-up fund, in recognition of the fact that the work to proactively address the objectives of the Global Compact will require strong financing from a variety of sources. Long-term funding strategies afford agencies the opportunity to invest in key aspects of migration support and reduce the risk that governments are forced to divert resources, at the last minute, to address crises that might have been more effectively managed at an earlier point. As IOM Deputy Director General said in her closing remarks at the second workshop "supporting States to have the confidence to look ahead, rather than over their shoulders, will have a ripple effect on how migration itself is perceived, as an integral part of modern life, and not a risk to be minimized. As such, a particular part will be devoted to development, to addressing the deep root causes of migration, and the links between the two."

Developing capacity on migration does not occur in a vacuum, and workshop participants highlighted the need to develop capacity on migration consistent with other major United Nations initiatives, such as the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and development financing. This will require new forms of partnerships and new mechanisms, such as the recently established United Nations Network on Migration, to enhance collaboration. But for the network to be successful in delivering support to Member States, participants urged it to offer its expertise to national government agencies, parliamentarians, local governments, civil society, and migrant and diaspora agencies, while engaging of all these actors in sharing their best practices and expertise in capacity development. Speakers from WHO and UNICEF gave examples of ways that their organizations support capacity-building regarding the intersection between migration and health and children's rights, respectively. Many of the participants described positively their interactions with IOM capacity-building initiatives.

Although less attention was devoted to the question of measuring success in development of partnerships and capacity, several participants pointed to the migration governance indicators as a framework to support measurement of the impact of capacity development efforts.

Throughout both 2018 IDM workshops, participants highlighted the relationship between partnerships and capacity development. Developing capacity of stakeholders will strengthen partnerships; at the same time, existing partnerships can be used to develop capacity. Central to partnerships and capacity development is the importance of building trust among diverse actors. As Mr Gómez Camacho remarked during the second workshop, the development of mutual trust was central to the successful process of negotiating the Global Compact.

Role of the International Organization for Migration

Discussions under the IDM also highlighted the centrality of IOM in the Global Compact. As IOM Director General Vitorino said in his opening remarks to the second workshop: "IOM has been given a central role in the implementation of the Global Compact, a role that will require deep commitment and dedication. IOM staff and membership stand ready to take on this responsibility, and we look forward to forging stronger partnerships across the United Nations system, with Member States, and beyond … At the same time, IOM will stick to its DNA: a decentralized, flexible, cost-effective, organization, capable of delivering tailor-made solutions, close to migrants." Efforts to provide new leadership to a new Global Compact while preserving the historical strengths of IOM will be a challenging endeavour, but one that offers exciting new possibilities for IOM leadership as the United Nations Migration Agency.

Although IOM has always been recognized as the lead international agency on migration, the present situation offers opportunities to enhance IOM leadership. Many States affirmed that the adoption and implementation of the Global Compact

will require sustained leadership of IOM in providing support to Member States and to supporting the development of new partnerships and revitalizing existing collaborative mechanisms. As several States pointed out, this will require more human and financial resources and will also challenge IOM to use existing resources in new ways and to set priorities. Several States, including Sweden, indicated that IOM will need more core funding to carry out the leadership role that the international community is asking IOM to assume. Involvement of the private sector in the discussion about migration governance was strongly recommended by speakers who also urged diversification of funding sources to include governments, and also the private sector and philanthropists. Partnerships among migration and development actors can be useful in sharing the cost of capacity development among multiple parties.

The establishment of the United Nations Network on Migration also presents a new opportunity for IOM and other United Nations organizations to develop an effective, agile mechanism for increasing coordination on migration issues. During the 2018 IDM, there was consensus that more inter-agency coordination will promote synergies, increase efficiency and avoid duplication.

As Ms Arbour commented in her closing remarks at the first workshop, "working in partnership and increasing international cooperation to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, and to promote social progress and better standards of life are core values on which the United Nations was founded".

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations arose from the discussions at the two 2018 IDM workshops.

1. Recognize and affirm the central role of partnerships in the Global Compact

The central theme to emerge in the IDM – and indeed in the process of negotiating the Global Compact – is the importance of partnerships. Perhaps more than any other global issue, strengthening global governance of migration requires partnerships of many kinds: among countries, among different levels of government, and among different kinds and levels of organizations. Some of these partnerships are highly structured and formal, such as in United Nations bodies like the InterAgency Standing Committee or in memorandums of understanding among international agencies and regional bodies. Some are regional organizations, networks or federations of civil society organizations. Some are informal and ad hoc, emerging in response to a particular issue and then dissolving when no longer needed. Some are bilateral (between two countries), while some include all United Nations Members and others represent "coalitions of the willing". A system of global governance built on a diversity of partnership models may seem ad hoc and fragmented, but there are advantages in not having a top-down centralized model. This enables more-flexible and quicker responses to emerging situations.

Existing partnership models should be strengthened, including regional consultative processes, regional and subregional organizations, and alliances of civil society groups working on migration.

Speakers unanimously recognized that the existing partnership models should be strengthened, including RCPs, regional and subregional organizations, and alliances of civil society groups working on migration. Interactions should be encouraged among different types of existing partnerships, for example between: the RCPs and GFMD, MICIC and the Platform on Disaster Displacement, the Council of Mayors and diaspora groups, the African Union and COE, and the stakeholders working on achieving SDGs and those working on the Global Compact. New models of partnership should be explored, particularly to provide effective participation of migrants' associations and youth networks in existing processes.

2. Prioritize capacity development initiatives

The Global Compact includes a capacity-building mechanism. However, for it to be effective and play its intended role, States and other stakeholders will need to mobilize the necessary support to translate good intentions into practice. Financial resources will be needed, and, perhaps more importantly, stakeholders will need to devote energy into thinking through what capacity is needed at different levels and what are the most effective mechanisms for developing such capacity. It emerged from discussions at the second workshop that capacity development is about more than providing training programmes and financial support. The expertise of civil society and migrants' groups, the private sector and academics has much to offer in this regard and needs to be considered in the planning and implementation of capacity development on migration. Participants noted that capacity development might involve having more international exchange programmes, secondment of staff and time set aside in existing meetings and forums to sharing best practices. The private

sector could provide particular technical expertise to different partnerships. There could be an exchange of short-term staff assignments between relevant governmental organizations and NGOs, and public and private organizations. Others mentioned exchanges between staff working in border management in different countries to share best practices; involving migrants and diasporas to work on specific tasks in NGOs, governments, and United Nations agencies alike; and online courses organized by academic institutions on migrants' rights and other key migration aspects to increase training opportunities available to national and local government authorities, as well as to staff of NGOs and regional organizations.

If the capacity-building mechanism is to function well, and, more importantly, if it is to develop the capacity on migration of multiple stakeholders, creative thinking is needed about how it will function in practice.

3. Consider how the progress and impact of partnerships and capacity development can be measured

Several speakers referred to the migration governance indicators, developed by the IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, which can serve as a basis for measurement. But to be useful in measuring partnerships and capacity (both of which are already included as key components in the indicators), additional work is needed to map existing partnerships, to analyse their effectiveness in addressing key migration challenges and to identify areas where further work is needed. IOM is encouraged to reach out to policymakers engaged in such issues and to the academic community to come up with a set of indicators that can be used to measure existing capacity and effectiveness of partnerships. This is not an easy task, particularly given the range of existing partnerships. But to assess the implementation and the success of the Global Compact, thought needs to be given as to how progress can be assessed.

4. Strengthen data collection and analysis

Many speakers at both 2018 IDM workshops referred to the need for better data on migration, including disaggregated data by gender and age, and for better analysis of such data. Development of good policies at the subnational, national, regional and international levels depends on solid evidence. However, there are still noticeable gaps in: understanding why people migrate, analysing differences in migration policies and their impact, understanding processes of inclusion and integration, and understanding what happens to those who are returned to their country of origin. As IOM Director General Vitorino observed during the second workshop: "We need better data to track emerging patterns of migration, and to map the characteristics of those who move, and here the use of modern technology is central. But this should not simply be an aggregation of numbers, used flatly to indicate success or failure. Rather, data collection should be used smartly, alongside qualitative research and strong evaluation processes, to form the basis for policies that can be responsive to change, and properly resourced."

5. Engage migrants and diasporas, with an emphasis on youth, in partnership and capacity development initiatives

As former IOM Director General Swing commented at the first workshop: "All of us are committed to supporting migrants. We frequently talk about them. Frequently also we talk on their behalf. But it is high time to ensure them a voice – a voice to articulate their aspirations, their needs and their challenges." Ensuring that migrants have a voice is a task for actors at all levels, from local government authorities to global migrants' rights coalitions. Migrants' organizations need to be encouraged and supported to ensure that those migrants who participate in partnerships are representative of specific groups. Moreover, when migrants are asked to participate in formal gatherings, they should be

provided with sufficient information and background to enable them to participate effectively. This type of capacity development can make it more likely that migrants' contributions will be appreciated and taken seriously by other stakeholders. Engaging with migrant youth was a theme running through both 2018 IDM workshops. Migrants' organizations should ensure youth are represented among their leadership, and that their representatives in meetings reflect the diversity of their communities.

6. Support the role of the International Organization for Migration in implementation and follow-up of the Global Compact

Many participants underlined the strong role IOM will be called to play in the implementation and follow-up of the Global Compact. They offered examples of how IOM has supported efforts of their national governments and other entities to adopt policies and practices to more effectively protect the rights of migrants and to manage migration. They expressed strong appreciation for the IOM role in facilitating partnerships that have always been central to global governance of migration. States also indicated that they expect IOM to play an even more important role in the future in the implementation of the Global Compact. This expanded role will require more resources and engagement from IOM, many of which were highlighted during the 2018 IDM workshops.

While participants at the 2018 IDM workshops noted that the Global Compact will place new responsibilities on all stakeholders, many of them called for enhancing IOM strong operational capacity through more engagement with policy issues related to global migration governance. Former IOM Director General Swing, at the first workshop, and current IOM Director General Vitorino, at the second workshop, both emphasized IOM readiness to fully play its role and assume such new responsibilities in a spirit of coordination and partnership with all relevant stakeholders.

FINAL AGENDA

**First workshop
26–27 March 2018,
United Nations Headquarters, New York**

International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2018

INCLUSIVE AND INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIPS FOR EFFECTIVE GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION

First workshop, 26–27 March 2018
Conference Room 2, United Nations Headquarters,
New York

FINAL AGENDA

The recent report of the United Nations Secretary-General, "*Making migration work for all*", states that "Managing migration is one of the most urgent and profound tests of international cooperation in our time." It is well recognized that the very nature of migration makes cooperation essential. The central importance of partnerships on migration at all levels was a key takeaway from the stocktaking meeting, held in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico in December 2017, for the development of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. The need to strengthen international cooperation was also one of the key messages of the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2017. During the IDM 2017, the Director General of IOM pointed out that international cooperation should involve and consider all relevant actors: national and local governments; multiple ministries; civil society; the private sector, migrant and diaspora organizations; academia; the media; and others. It also needs to recognize the obligations of all actors and the commitments required from all of them in the field of international migration.

This event will be the first of two IDM sessions dedicated in 2018 to the topic of inclusive and innovative partnerships for effective global governance of migration. The discussions will explore

different partnership models that exist in the migration field and showcase their value by presenting some of the migration management tools developed through cooperation among different actors. Participants will have the opportunity to exchange good practices and experiences on successful and inclusive partnerships at local, national, regional and international levels, evaluate both achievements and challenges encountered, and consider what can be done to replicate and scale up such partnerships elsewhere.

Day 1	
09.00 – 10.00	**Registration**
10.00 – 10.30	**Opening session** • **William Lacy Swing,** Director General, IOM (Welcome remarks) • **Henrietta Holsman Fore**, Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) • **Guy Ryder**, Director General, International Labour Organization (ILO) • **Julie Bolcer,** Deputy Commissioner for Policy and Communications, Mayor's Office for International Affairs, New York City
10.30 – 12.00	**Setting the scene: Partnering to make migration work for all**
	This session will set the scene for the discussion on cooperation for safe, orderly and regular migration in today's world. The development of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration promises to break new ground for enhancing international cooperation in this field. Set against the backdrop of the development of a global compact, this session will present the perspectives of key players on partnership strategies that would maximize the benefits of migration for all, and address the challenges migration creates. It will address some important aspects, such as how to be inclusive while ensuring coherence and effectiveness, and identification of some of the main opportunities and challenges in terms of international cooperation. **Moderator: William Lacy Swing**, Director General, IOM **Speakers:** • **Louise Arbour**, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration • **Fatima Kyari Mohammed,** Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, New York

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	• **José Graziano da Silva**, Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (video message) • **El Habib Nadir**, Co-Chair Global Forum on Migration and Development 2017-2018 • **Raniero Guerra**, Assistant Director General for Special Initiatives, World Health Organization (WHO) • **Tim Martineau,** Deputy Executive Director Programme Branch, Director, Fast-Track Implementation, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
12.00 – 13.00	**Session 1: Working together to make data available for migration policymaking**
	There is a need to support efforts to collect, share, and apply reliable data on migration to facilitate the design of evidence-based policies. The United Nations General Assembly has, for some time, called for reliable, disaggregated data and indicators that are nationally relevant and internationally comparable, including data on the contributions of migrants to sustainable development. However, initiatives to address these needs often remain fragmented. This session will highlight the need for cooperation and coordination across countries and disciplines for better migration data. It will showcase some good examples of partnerships in this area, including the International Forum on Migration Statistics, the joint migration data initiative between IOM and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; the GMG handbook entitled *Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development*; the data portal of the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, as well as tools for improving the narrative on migration and dispelling erroneous stereotypes. **Moderator: John Wilmoth,** Director, Population Division, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) **Speakers:** • **Ndioro Ndiaye**, Minister Councilor to the President of the Republic of Senegal • **Mark Hereward**, Associate Director for Data and Analytics, Division of Data, Research, and Policy, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) • **Bradley Myles**, Chief Executive Officer, Polaris • **Frank Laczko,** Director, IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Center (GMDAC)
13.00 – 15.00	**Break**

13.15 – 14.30	**Side event (Conference Room 7)**
	Migration and Rural Development: Sharing Experiences and Fostering Partnerships
15.00 – 16.00	**Session 2: Joint approaches in migration governance**
	Member States rely on the United Nations system, including IOM, to demonstrate good practices in terms of partnership and coordination to help them to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration. This session will examine how best to maximize the benefit of working together within and beyond the United Nations system and how to enhance partnerships. It will also provide an opportunity for key players to showcase partnerships and tools developed collectively, such as the GMG handbook entitled *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A Handbook for Policy- makers and Practitioners* and related capacity development activities; the Migration Governance Framework and Migration Governance Indicators; the International Recruitment Integrity System and the ILO General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment; and other joint initiatives to improve migration governance. Finally, States and other actors will have the opportunity to present examples of whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches to mainstreaming migration into national policies. **Moderator: Roula Hamati**, Cross-Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants, Regional Civil Society Consultation focal point for the MENA on the Global Compact for Migration **Speakers**: • **Maria Manuel Leitão Marques,** Minister of the Presidency and Administrative Modernization, Portugal • **Alejandro Solano Ortiz**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Costa Rica • **Daniela Morari**, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Republic of Moldova • **Peter Robinson**, President and CEO of the United States Council for International Business
16.00 – 18.00	**Session 3: Partnering to achieve the migration-related Sustainable Development Goals**
	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes important references to human mobility in many of its 17 Goals. Joined-up approaches are at the heart of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This session will showcase a range of innovative partnerships and tools in place at the national, regional and global levels involving

	governments, non-governmental actors and the private sector to support the achievement of the migration-related SDG targets, including Target 10.7, Target 8.7 and Target 3.8, among others. It will include presentations of examples of horizontal coordination mechanisms between ministries in charge of migration and between all migration-related sectors, as well as vertical coherence mechanisms between the national, regional and global levels.
16.00 – 17.00	**Panel 1: SDGs achievement: national and regional perspectives** This panel will discuss best practices of partnerships and tools available for enhancing the coordination of efforts, among all relevant stakeholders, to promote the achievement of the migration-related Sustainable Development Goals. **Moderator: Marta Foresti**, Managing Director, Overseas Development Institute **Speakers:** • **Sabarullah Khan,** Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, New York • **Luis Miguel Hincapié,** Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Panama, Chair of the Regional Conference on Migration • **José Luis Jácome**, Vice Minister of Human Mobility, Ecuador • **Jürgen Schulz,** Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations in New York
17.00 – 18.00	**Panel 2: Eliminating forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking** Recognizing that States cannot eliminate forced labour, human trafficking, and modern slavery alone, a second, solutions-oriented panel will discuss how greater private sector engagement and innovative partnerships are required to enhance migrant worker protections and achieve Target 8.7. **Moderator: Shawn MacDonald**, Chief Executive Officer, Verité **Speakers:** • **Geoffrey Shaw,** Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human Trafficking, Australia, Chair, Alliance 8.7 Global Coordinating Group • **Didier Bergeret,** Director, Social Sustainability and Global Social Compliance Programme, The Consumer Goods Forum • **David Schilling,** Senior Program Director, Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility

Day 2	
10.00 – 11.30	**Session 4: Joining forces to assist and protect migrants in vulnerable situations**
	This session will explore partnership frameworks in place to effectively respond to the needs of vulnerable populations. Timely and effective responses require from all stakeholders additional efforts to strengthen capacity and work in partnership. Best practices of partnerships between governments, UN and other agencies, non-governmental partners and tools developed to respond the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations will be presented. These tools and coordination mechanisms include the Platform on Disaster Displacement of the Nansen Initiative, the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster and related capacity development tools and activities, GMG Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, the Migration Crisis Operational Framework, Displacement Tracking Matrix, mixed migration task forces, the Global Consultation on Migrant Health, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), and others. **Moderator: Laura Thompson,** Deputy Director General, IOM **Speakers:** • **Julián Curi,** Deputy Director, National Migration Directorate, Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing, Argentina • **Ely Thélot**, President, Committee for the Fight Against Human Trafficking, Haiti • **Louai Turjiman**, Chair, Migration Working Group, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Libya • **Liz Drew,** Acting Senior Director for Development, Policy and External Affairs, Heartland Alliance International • **Grainne O'Hara**, Deputy Director, UNHCR Office, New York
11.30 – 13.00	**Session 5: Cooperation at the local level: Opportunities and challenges**
	The role of local authorities and cities in the management and governance of migration is receiving increasing attention from the international community. Migration governance has been recognized as a key success factor for the New Urban Agenda. The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants calls on States to acknowledge cities and other local authorities as first responders to migration. Good governance of migration will also be an

	important element in ensuring the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 11 on resilient cities in particular, and all of the Goals in general, in line with the imperative to leave no one behind. Cities and municipalities are therefore at the heart of international discussions on how to reap the benefits and manage the challenges of increasingly varied and multicultural communities worldwide. Collaboration initiatives and tools in areas such as mainstreaming migration into local planning, migrants' contribution to economic development, and integration will be presented in this session. This session will also highlight challenges for advancing partnerships between all relevant stakeholders at the local level and opportunities for innovative forms of collaboration. **Moderator: Filiep Decorte**, Deputy Director, New York Liaison Office, UN-Habitat **Speakers**: • **Edward Terry,** Mayor of Clarkston, USA • **Osman Toprak,** Deputy Mayor of Gaziantep, Turkey • **Abdoulaye Mar Dieye**, Assistant Secretary General and Director of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP • **Eloísa de Sousa Arruda,** Secretary for Human Rights and Citizenship, São Paulo, Brazil • **Anis Hidayah,** Head, Migrant Studies Research Center, Migrant Care Indonesia
13.00 – 15.00	**Break**
15.00 – 17.00	**Session 6: Whole-of-society partnerships for good migration governance**
	While the management of cross-border population flows is an intrinsic feature of State sovereignty, engagement with non-State actors (civil society, the private sector, academia, migrants and diasporas and other stakeholders) is essential for a truly comprehensive approach to the governance of migration, including in the context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and advancing the Agenda for Humanity. Such engagement needs to take place at all levels – from local to global. This session will provide an opportunity to showcase examples of partnerships with and among non-State actors in various migration areas to pursue effective and sustainable migration governance. This interactive dialogue will also highlight challenges and make recommendations on how to enhance the scope and impact of partnerships and to ensure systematic and meaningful engagement with civil society, the private sector, academia, diaspora groups, trade unions and other relevant actors, including migrants themselves.

	Moderator: Robert Vitillo, Secretary General, International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) **Speakers:** • **Alkali Kallay Musa Conteh,** Director, Office of Diaspora Affairs, Ministry of Political and Public Affairs, Sierra Leone • **Ignacio Packer**, Executive Director, International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) • **Semhar Araia,** Founder and Executive Director of the Diaspora African Women's Network (DAWN) • **Eve Geddie,** Deputy Director, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) • **Takgon Lee,** Attorney at Law, Dongcheon Foundation, Committee of Korean Civil Society Organizations in response to the Global Compact for Migration
17.00 – 17.30	**Closing remarks**
	• **William Lacy Swing**, Director General, IOM • **Louise Arbour**, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration

FINAL AGENDA

**Second workshop
8–9 October 2018,
Palais des Nations, Geneva**

International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2018

**TOWARDS EFFECTIVE MIGRATION GOVERNANCE:
PARTNERSHIPS FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

Second workshop, 8–9 October 2018
Conference Room XVIII, Palais des Nations,
Geneva

FINAL AGENDA

The second session of the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2018 will elaborate further on the overarching topic of partnerships and cooperation, with a focus on capacity development to meet the current challenges related to effective migration governance. Throughout the negotiations on the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, there was a strong call to strengthen the capacities of States and relevant actors for its implementation, follow-up and review, a call that was also echoed strongly by Member States and other participants during the first session of the IDM 2018.

According to the United Nations Development Group, capacity development – or capacity-building – is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. The aim of capacity development is to "maximize [the] effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and country ownership of development by ensuring that country level stakeholders can effectively, efficiently, resiliently and self-sufficiently manage and deliver intended products and services to their target groups."[1] United

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[1] United Nations Development Group, *Capacity Development: UNDAF Companion Guidance* (New York, 2017).

Nations Development Group agencies generally prefer the term "capacity development" to "capacity-building", since the latter assumes no capacity, whereas the former implies that capacity exists and can be strengthened.[2]

Developing and delivering capacity development requires the participation of a wide range of actors – including governments and local authorities and international and regional organizations – and the formulation of different activities, focused at different levels and different areas of action. In the context of migration, capacity development could encompass, among others, collecting and analysing data; developing effective consular practices; enhancing border management systems; complying with international obligations; engaging in cross-border coordination and dialogue; and engaging in whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to policy development.

This second IDM session will discuss ways to identify and address the capacity development needs and priorities of States and other stakeholders in terms of migration governance, in the framework of the global compact process. It will provide a platform for exchanging examples of capacity development instruments and partnerships among a wide range of stakeholders.

Day 1	
09:00 – 10:00	**Registration**
10:00 – 11:00	**Opening session**
	Welcome and keynote address • **António Vitorino,** Director General, IOM • **Louise Arbour,** Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration • **Juan Eduardo Eguiguren**, Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, Chairperson of the Council Bureau of IOM
11:00 – 11:30	**Setting the scene** • **Azzouz Samri,** Head of the Governing Bodies Division, IOM

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[2] A. Bester, *Capacity development: A report prepared for the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs for the 2016 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review* (New York, 2015).

11:30 – 13:00	**Session 1: Advancing migration governance: global capacity development frameworks and processes**
	This session will set the scene for the rest of the discussion, by providing an overall perspective of the global frameworks, strategies and processes in place to develop capacities on migration, and of the existing gaps. It will also discuss means to strengthen and adapt the current set-up to global migration priorities. Other topics to be considered include existing approaches, a possible global capacity development mechanism, knowledge management, and platforms for sustained dialogue to facilitate the exchange of experiences, together with the identification of good practices and lessons learned. The expert perspectives of a variety of actors (governments, civil society, business sector, etc.) will be included.
	Questions to guide the discussion include:
	• Do the existing global frameworks respond to capacity development needs in the field of migration? What are the gaps, challenges and potential responses?
	• Migration, being a cross-cutting and complex issue, requires collaboration across several policy areas to develop the capacities of different groups of actors to ensure coherence of actions. What would be the best approach to bridge the existing gap and develop cross-sectoral capacities to advance a common agenda on migration?
	• Which migration areas would need more consolidated capacity development strategies?
	Moderator: António Vitorino, Director General, IOM
	Speakers:
	• **Liduvina Magarin,** Vice Minister for Salvadorians Abroad, El Salvador
	• **Juan José Gómez Camacho,** Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations in New York, co-facilitator for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
	• **Martin Chungong,** Secretary General, Inter-Parliamentary Union
	• **Ambet Yuson,** General Secretary, Building and Wood Workers' International
13:00 – 15:00	Break

13:30 – 14:35	**Side event**: *Launch event for the iDiaspora platform* Venue : Room XVIII, Palais des Nations **Moderato**r: **Laura Thompson**, Deputy Director General, IOM **Speakers**: • **El Habib Nadir,** Secretary General of the Ministry Delegate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs, GFMD Co-Chair • **Colman Lydon**, Vice President of Strategic Partnerships at Everwise, Silicon Valley software company, and Member of iDiaspora Advisory Board • **Honey Thaljieh**, Corporate Communications Manager at Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) • **Gibril Faal**, LSE Visiting Professor in Practice and ADEPT Special Adviser
15:00 – 16:30	**Session 2: Coordinating United Nations support for capacity development on migration**
	This session will discuss and provide examples of coordination efforts and partnerships within the United Nations system to support States' and relevant stakeholders' capacity on migration governance. Implementation of the global compact will require reinforced synergies and tools to assess needs and develop capacities in key areas identified in the agreement. The session will present various capacity development tools and mechanisms that have been jointly developed by United Nations agencies. The discussion could also consider the plans to develop a United Nations network on migration to ensure more effective and system-wide support for implementation of the global compact. Questions to guide the discussions include: • How to build and/or strengthen partnerships to ensure coherence in developing and delivering capacity development on migration issues? • What tools are in place to best assess migration-related capacity development needs? • How can the United Nations network on migration strengthen synergies and enhance coordination within the system? **Moderator: El Habib Nadir**, Secretary General of the Ministry Delegate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs, GFMD Co-Chair

	Speakers: • **Jürg Lauber**, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations in New York, co-facilitator for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration • **Soumya Swaminathan**, Deputy Director General for Programmes, World Health Organization • **Sikander Khan**, Director, Geneva Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS), UNICEF • **Roula Hamati**, Representative of the Working Group on Global Compact for Migration implementation, Coordinator of the Cross-Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants (CCRM)
16:30 – 18:00	**Session 3: Partnership frameworks for developing capacity on migration: a regional perspective**
	While steps are taken to improve coordination of migration-related capacity development measures at the global level, similar efforts are taking place and should be further supported at the regional level. This session will discuss existing regional mechanisms and partnership frameworks that facilitate capacity development on migration and related aspects, and outline efforts undertaken at the regional level involving States, civil society, the private sector and other relevant actors. Questions to guide the discussions include: • What role do regional bodies and mechanisms have in empowering Member States and other relevant actors on migration? • What is the most efficient way to include non-State actors in capacity development efforts? **Moderator: Joseph Kofi Teye**, Director, Centre for Migration Studies, Ghana **Speakers:** • **Tomas Boček,** Special Representative on Migration and Refugees of the Secretary General of Council of Europe • **Gudelia Rangel,** Executive Secretary, Executive Secretariat to the Mexico Section, Mexico-US Health Border Commission, International Relations General Division to the Health Secretariat, Mexico • **Deogratius J. Dotto,** First Secretary, Department of Multilateral Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tanzania • **Driss Oukemeni,** Member of the Arab Parliament • **Linda Ristagno,** Manager of External Affairs, International Air Transport Association

	Day 2
10:00 – 11:00	**Migrant's Voice Session**
	Presenter: Azzouz Samri, Head, Governing Bodies Division, IOM **Speakers:** • **Djibril Diallo,** President and CEO, African Renaissance and Diaspora Network (ARDN) • **Zrinka Bralo,** Chief Executive, Migrants Organise, United Kingdom • **Lúcia Brüllhardt,** Founder and President of Madalena's**,** Switzerland
11:00 – 13:00	**Session 4: Assessing the capacity development needs of national actors and promoting solutions**
	The achievement of qualitative and sustainable progress in migration governance, and effective implementation of the migration objectives requires both the identification of priorities and the assessment of progress achieved. Moreover, capacity development mechanisms at national level, with an established structure and dedicated resources, are necessary to guarantee systematic support for capacity development in priority areas. Coordinated multi-stakeholder cooperation, involving all relevant national actors (governments, local authorities, civil society, business sector, migrants and diaspora) while ensuring a convergence of ideas and skills, is a key element of effective capacity development programmes. This session will present whole-of-government and whole-of-society capacity development efforts at national level, including a focus on local and community level capacity development, to achieve effective migration governance. Discussions could cover efforts to implement migration-related capacity development mechanisms, establish benchmarks, and to regularly review progress in achieving migration commitments. The session could also help identify areas requiring further capacity development at national level. Questions to guide the discussions include: • What is the most effective approach to include all relevant national actors in capacity development efforts? • What mechanisms are in place at national level to assess migration-related capacity development needs? **Introduction to the panel discussion: Cécile Riallant**, Senior Migration and Development Specialist, IOM

	Moderator: Susan F. Martin, Donald G. Herzberg Professor Emerita of International Migration, Georgetown University **Speakers:** • **Pablo César García Sáenz**, Vice Minister Foreign Affairs, Guatemala • **Marden de Melo Barboza**, Secretary for Strategic Initiatives of the Presidency of Brazil • **Ken Okaniwa,** Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the international organizations and Chief of the Consulate of Japan in Geneva • **Sima Gatea**, Co-Founder, SINGA Deutschland
13:00 –15:00	**Break**
13:15 – 14:45	**Side Event:** *Partnering for Change: Facilitating Fair and Ethical Recruitment and Safeguarding Conditions that Ensure Decent Work in the Context of GCM* Venue : Room XXV, Palais des Nations **Moderator**: **Michelle Klein Solomon**, Senior Policy Adviser to the Director General, IOM **Speakers**: • **Sarah Lou Y. Arriola,** Undersecretary, Office of Migrant Workers' Affairs**,** Department of Foreign Affairs**,** Republic of the Philippines • **Ausamah Abdullah Al Absi,** Chief Executive Officer**,** Labor Market Regulatory Authority**,** Kingdom of Bahrain • **William Gois,** Regional Coordinator, Migrant Forum Asia
15:00 – 16:00	**Session 5: Measuring the impact of capacity development**
	Following the discussion about available capacity development tools and mechanisms at the global, regional and national level, this session will look into some of the challenges faced, gaps identified and lessons learned when implementing capacity development activities. This session will also provide an opportunity to discuss tools for tracking the results of such activities and strategies for assessing their impact, including the challenges faced in that regard. Finally, the discussions could put forward solutions to enhance the effect of capacity development projects. Questions to guide the discussions include: • What are some existing mechanisms to evaluate and monitor the impact of capacity development? • What are the challenges of implementing capacity development activities and how can these challenges be solved?

	Moderator: Delphine Moralis, Secretary General, Terre des Hommes **Speakers:** • **Daguer Hernández Vásquez,** Subdirector General, Directorate General for Migration and Immigration, Costa Rica • **Ghenadie Slobodeniuc,** Deputy Director, Diaspora Relations Bureau, State Chancellery of the Republic of Moldova • **Ann Dao Sow,** Chief Capacity Development Coordinator, African Development Bank, Cote D'Ivoire
16:00 – 17:30	**Session 6: Meeting funding needs for capacity development on migration**
	This session will be an opportunity to discuss resource requirements for sustaining capacity development, as well as how to best use funding to reach greater economies of scale for strengthened capacity in migration governance. Additionally, the session will outline initiatives for financing of capacity development activities involving governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector. Questions to guide the discussions include: • How have resources for capacity development on migration been ensured? What are some best practices and strategies for more effective and efficient resource management? • What is the best way to enable non-traditional actors, including the private sector, diasporas and migrants, for capacity development? • How can non-financial resources be considered in capacity development on migration? **Moderator: Laura Thompson,** Deputy Director General, IOM **Speakers:** • **Ola Henrikson**, Director General, Department of Migration and Asylum, Ministry of Justice, Sweden • **Marijke Wijnroks**, Chief of Staff, The Global Fund to fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria • **Melissa Pitotti**, Director Policy, International Council of Voluntary Agencies
17:30 – 18:00	**Closing remarks**
	• **Laura Thompson,** Deputy Director General, IOM

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