Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional, Inter-regional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7)

Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

10–11 October 2017
Geneva

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

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Summary Report

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List of acronyms

2030 Agenda	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
global compact for migration	global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GRCP	global meeting of chairs and secretariats of regional, interregional and global consultative processes on migration
IDM	International Dialogue on Migration
IGO	intergovernmental organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRF	Inter-Regional Forum on migration
ISCM	Inter-State Consultation Mechanism on migration
Modalities Resolution	Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration
New York Declaration	New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants
NGO	non-governmental organization
RCP	regional consultative process on migration
REO	regional economic organization
SDG	sustainable development goal
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
UN	United Nations
UN RC	United Nations Regional Commission

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Introduction

The Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional, Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7) was hosted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on 10–11 October 2017 in Geneva, under the overall theme "Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration." The objective of the meeting was to gather positions, concrete contributions and recommendations for the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration (global compact for migration) from regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs), interregional forums on migration (IRFs) and global processes on migration, as well as their major regional partners – regional economic organizations (REOs) and UN Regional Commissions (UN RCs).

The GRCP 7 brought together 92 delegates, including 52 from 22 RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration,[1] and from five UN RCs and five REOs. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for International Migration[2] and the co-facilitators leading the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on the global compact for migration also spoke at the event.[3] This GRCP meeting included, for the first time, a dedicated session on engagement with non-government partners with participation of representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia and the private sector. This reflected the importance of partnerships with non-State actors in the global compact process.

This Summary Report provides highlights of the speakers' interventions and the discussion during the GRCP meeting. It focuses on key areas of convergence across regions and identifies cross-regional recommendations for the global compact for migration. The recommendations presented in the report fall into two main categories: (i) priority issues to be included in the global compact for migration; and (ii) issues to consider in the follow-up and implementation of the global compact for migration.

The report will be submitted to the SRSG for International Migration and the co-facilitators to feed into the elaboration of the global compact for migration. This report complements responses to a survey questionnaire, conducted in preparation for the GRCP 7 among the inter-State consultation mechanisms, which were submitted to the SRSG for International Migration and the co-facilitators earlier.

I. Background to the GRCP 7 and the global compact for migration

The global meetings of chairs and secretariats of principal regional consultative processes on migration (Global RCP Meeting or GRCP), have been organized on a regular basis since 2005.[4] The GRCPs bring together representatives of chairs and secretariats of the main inter-State consultation mechanisms

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1   African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) – European Union (EU) Dialogue on Migration and the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA) did not attend GRCP 7; however, they contributed to the GRCP survey.

2   Ms Louise Arbour is the Special Representative for International Migration and the Secretary-General of the intergovernmental conference on international migration to be held in 2018.

3   Two co-facilitators (H.E. Mr *Jürg* Lauber, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations in New York, and H.E. Mr Juan José Gómez Camacho, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations in New York) have been appointed to lead the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on issues related to the global compact for migration and the intergovernmental conference, as well as their preparatory process.

4   The first GRCP was organized by IOM and the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) in Geneva, Switzerland. Subsequent GRCP Meetings were held in 2009 in Bangkok, hosted by the Royal Thai Government; in 2011 in Gaborone, hosted by the Government of Botswana; in 2013 in Lima, hosted by the Government of Peru; in 2015 in Cairo, Egypt, hosted by the League of Arab States; and in 2016 in Geneva, Switzerland, hosted by IOM.

on migration[5] (ISCMs) to foster exchanges and synergies among them on various migration topics, thereby contributing to improved policy coherence at the regional, interregional and global levels. While diverse in terms of geographic scope and thematic focus, these forums have proven effective at enabling dialogue and joint work on migration issues; building broader consensus on migration practices, approaches and systems; and reaching greater alignment in national capacities to manage migration. As such, RCPs and IRFs have played a critical role in shaping migration governance at the national and regional levels, building a solid foundation for international cooperation and global initiatives, such as the global compact for migration. As key elements of the migration governance architecture, they can be expected to play an important role in the implementation of the global compact for migration.

The role of these processes in supporting consultations for the global compact development has been acknowledged both in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants[6] and the Modalities Resolution for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for migration or the Modalities Resolution.[7] The global processes on migration, such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM), were specifically invited in the Modalities Resolution (para. 22(b)) to contribute to the global compact preparatory process.

GRCP 7 was held at a historic moment in the development of international cooperation for migration governance. It took place during the preparatory process of the global compact for migration, a year after the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants and the adoption of the New York Declaration. The main objective of this meeting was to contribute to the consultation phase by taking stock and collecting and conveying the recommendations and inputs of the inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration and regional partners.

Each GRCP meeting builds on the previous meetings' outcomes; GRCP 7 draws particularly on GRCP 6 "*Migration and the Sustainable Development Goals: the Role of Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and of Regional Economic Organizations.*" GRCP 6 showed that inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration clearly have a role in migration-related SDGs and are already supporting their implementation through policy dialogue, networking and policy development, as well as targeted project interventions, capacity-building, data collection, analysis and research. The meeting also highlighted that by building on their ongoing efforts towards migration-related SDG targets, the inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration will be key platforms to support regional consultations towards the development of the global compact for migration.

In preparation for GRCP 7 and to facilitate discussions at the event, a survey was conducted among the RCPs, IRFs, global processes on migration, UN RCs and REOs. The survey aimed to collect their perspectives, best practices, innovative solutions and recommendations to the global compact for migration, arising from their respective deliberations over the past year. Respondents were asked to group their feedback following the six themes established in the Modalities Resolution, which grouped the 24 elements identified in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants[8] (see Annex 2 for the list of the six thematic clusters).

Survey results showed a richness of experiences and insights on all aspects of migration, as well as numerous good practices that could inform the global compact development and support its

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5   The term "inter-State consultation mechanism" refers to all State-led, regular information-sharing and policy dialogues among States interested in promoting cooperation in the field of migration. It comprises global processes on migration, interregional forums on migration (IRFs, bridging two or more regions) and regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs, covering one region). For more information on the differentiation and categorization of the regional processes, interregional and global processes of consultation on migration, see Annex 1.

6   United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution of 3 October 2016 A/71/1 "New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants", available from www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/A_RES_71_1_E.pdf.

7   UNGA A/RES/71/280 "Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration" of 17 April 2017, available from www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/71/280.

8   The elements are listed in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, Annex II para. 8, and the themes are indicated in the Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for migration, para. 16.

implementation, including strategies, procedures, action plans, handbooks, initiatives and funds for nearly all of the 24 elements listed in the New York Declaration. The level of response to the survey was high: 27 entities (77% of entities questioned) responded to the questionnaire, including one global process on migration, twelve RCPs and seven IRFs, as well as four UN RCs and three REOs.

2. Summary of proceedings and highlights of the discussion

During GRCP 7, particular importance was given to interactive discussions. Four regional breakout groups were organized: Africa, the Americas, Europe, and Asia, Pacific and the Middle East. Survey results informed the discussions of the regional breakout sessions and served as the basis for identifying consensus areas and formulating regional recommendations. While the meeting discussions built on the survey, they also brought the reflections a step further by addressing the follow-up to the global compact for migration and the potential role and engagement of inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration and regional partners.

The first plenary session focused on the global processes on migration and the role they can play in the global compact for migration. It was an opportunity for the GFMD and the IDM to present key outcomes of their respective activities over the last year with regard to the global compact for migration.[9] The session launched the meeting discussions by outlining the good practices of these international forums.

The second session focused on the contributions and role of inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration and their main regional partners (UN RCs and REOs) in the global compact for migration. Each breakout group (Africa, America, Europe, and Asia, Pacific and the Middle East) formulated recommendations and actionable commitments for the global compact for migration, as well as their engagement in the global compact implementation, which were presented in the plenary.

The third session focused on the follow-up and review of the global compact for migration. It included a discussion on the role of inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration and regional partners in this context, as well as the role of and partnerships with the non-State actors. Non-State partners joined the relevant part of the session.

The SRSG for International Migration and the two co-facilitators took part in the closing session of the meeting. This provided a space for dialogue on the global compact process. The concluding session also allowed for the articulation of issues discussed during the meeting into concrete recommendations for the global compact for migration.

2.1 Key outcomes of the GRCP 7 meeting

The meeting highlighted that inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration and their regional partners play an essential role both upstream and downstream of the adoption of the global compact for migration. Upstream, the consultation process towards the global compact for migration builds on their experiences, shared practices and lessons learned. The regional dimension is vital in helping to generate nuanced and accurate understandings of migration, reflecting specific realities of the regions. These consultation mechanisms on migration are pioneers of inter-State migration governance and have laid the ground for the development of the global compact for migration. They are the main platforms for regional dialogue and cooperation on migration, with deep and beneficial expertise

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9   Respectively: the Tenth GFMD Summit: Towards a Global Social Contract on Migration and Development (28–30 June 2017); the first 2017 IDM Workshop "Strengthening international cooperation on and governance of migration towards the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration in 2018" (18–19 April 2017); and second 2017 IDM Workshop "Understanding migrant vulnerabilities: A solution-based approach towards a global compact that reduces vulnerabilities and empowers migrants" (18–19 July 2017).

to share. Downstream, and in support of the implementation and follow-up of the global compact for migration, their role is now at the forefront. The global compact for migration is expected to build on existing systems of migration management and effective practices and partnership models developed through these mechanisms.

In line with the above, the event discussions resulted in cross-regional recommendations in two key areas:

1. Priorities for inclusion in the global compact for migration; and

2. The role of inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration in the implementation and follow-up of the global compact for migration.

3. Cross-regional recommendations for the global compact for migration and its follow-up and implementation

Discussions at the GRCP 7 resulted in the formulation of ten joint recommendations or GRCP 7 "Highlights" for the global compact for migration: five of these concern key priorities to consider in the development of the global compact for migration, and five more concern the follow-up to the global compact for migration. These concrete contributions highlight the areas of convergence across all regions.

These recommendations are grounded in several underlying principles highlighted by the participants.

First of all, effective migration governance requires a comprehensive approach, which considers international migration in all its aspects – including humanitarian, developmental and human-rights-related – and during the whole cycle of migration.

Second, effective international cooperation on migration governance requires recognition of the benefits that well-managed migration bring to all countries. The positive potential of migration is best achieved when all countries (whether of origin, transit or destination; most are increasingly all three simultaneously) adopt this approach and act jointly towards maximizing the benefits of migration and minimizing its negative impacts.

Finally, participants called for the global compact for migration to make use of and build on the existing mechanisms and good practices. Throughout the discussions, numerous examples of existing agreements and good practices at the regional and interregional levels were highlighted. Many of these, together with the recommendations put forward by specific inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration and their regional partners, are compiled in the survey results (see annex 9 for a cross-regional overview).

3.1 Five cross-regional priorities for inclusion in the global compact for migration

The inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration and their regional partners highlighted that the GMC should:

1. **Uphold the human rights of all migrants regardless of their migratory status, with particular attention to migrants in vulnerable situations**

This priority – strongly shared across the different regions – is in line with the underlying vision of the global compact for migration process, as emphasized in the New York Declaration Annex II. First and foremost, it entails adherence to international laws and standards, such as international

human rights law, international refugee law, international humanitarian law, migrant worker and transnational organized crime laws, and maritime law and law of the sea, as an integral component of any migration management system. In other words, commitments included in the global compact for migration should be grounded in and implemented in accordance with the existing international norms, principles and standards, and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants. This priority is applicable to all forms of migration (regular, irregular, labour migration, etc.). Migrants in vulnerable situations require particular attention. Such migrants include, among others, minors, especially unaccompanied; women at risk of exploitation; and victims of trafficking. Migrants in vulnerable situations deserve protection from further harm, as well as direct assistance. This may involve addressing migrants' special needs. It is also important to address situations creating increased vulnerabilities, including some of the drivers of migration, such as poverty, conflicts and protracted crises.

2. Promote social integration and social inclusion, including access to social services

Discussions emphasized the importance of social inclusion and integration of migrants in the host countries. This includes ensuring that migrants have equal access to social services and benefits, including health care, education, justice, social security and labour protection. Social inclusion is a key vector for integration and social cohesion. Ensuring that migrants have access to social services on a non-discriminatory basis, without regard to immigration status, benefits not only migrants, but also host and home communities, by helping to leverage the development potential of migration. From this perspective, it ultimately contributes toward forging a positive image of migrants.

A number of participants emphasized that the call for upholding human rights of migrants and promoting their social inclusion should be extended to migrant families.

3. Combat racism, discrimination and xenophobia and promote a positive image of migrants

This priority is closely linked to the first two. Racism, discrimination and xenophobia were identified as major challenges. There was a broad consensus that migration can be positive for migrants and their families, as well as for home and host societies. Highlighting this message, and reinforcing a positive narrative on migration that showcases the contributions of migrants and of migration to development and to host communities, is key to combating xenophobia, racism, discrimination and intolerance towards migrants.

Media and social media have a central role to play in promoting a positive image of migrants, strengthening awareness of the benefits migration brings, and supporting social cohesion. The contribution of academia was also outlined. Evidence-based research supports accurate portrayals of migration.

This recommendation upholds the commitment set in the New York Declaration (para. 39) to combat xenophobia and reaffirms the acknowledgement of the link between enhanced integration and inclusion, with a reduction of the risk of marginalization. The global compact for migration was widely recognized as a key opportunity to achieve a global shift in the narrative on migration.

4. Facilitate regular and combat irregular migration, including through promotion of circular labour migration schemes, recognition of qualifications and skills, and family reunification

There was a broad agreement that regular and irregular migration need to be addressed together, as two sides of the same process.

Safe, orderly and regular migration should be facilitated through well-managed migration policies for different types of migration (family, work and study). Relevant policy measures include temporary and circular migration schemes, recognition of qualifications at all skills levels, family reunification and education-related opportunities. Transparent policies, procedures and channels for regular migration, including employment procedures, are needed.

Some participants stressed the importance of acknowledging and reinforcing the existing legal frameworks and agreements established at regional and interregional levels, as they have proven to be effective in facilitating regular migration. These include, for instance, the free movement protocols in Africa at subregional and regional levels.

Much of the discussion focused on labour migration and labour mobility. Participants highlighted the importance of investing more effort in the improvement of conditions for migrant workers. Decent work should be the core principle for labour migration governance, which in practice means that minimum labour standards should be applied to all migrant workers, regardless of their status. This recommendation is based on the acknowledgement that many migrants are employed in the informal labour market, rendering them more vulnerable to exploitation. Strengthening and expanding regular pathways is thus seen as a means to reduce risks related to irregular migration and enhance the protection of the human rights of migrants.

Sound labour migration policies should be based on reliable information about labour market gaps and needs in order to ensure that labour migration is beneficial for migrants, their families, and host and home communities. Recognition of qualifications is a cornerstone of effective labour migration policies, as it facilitates the creation of new opportunities, enhances the benefits of migration for development and promotes social inclusion. Overall, supporting the empowerment of labour migrants was repeatedly outlined as essential for upholding the human rights of migrants and for ensuring social inclusion and integration of migrants. The formalization of labour markets is also important, especially in soft skills and low-wage sectors that engage large numbers of migrant workers.

Reinforcing the regulation of activities of private recruitment agencies and other intermediaries was reiterated throughout the discussions. Ethical recruitment practices are essential to protect migrant workers from potential deception, abuse and exploitation. The application of existing initiatives, such as the International Labour Organization's Fair Recruitment Initiative, should be encouraged.

Many participants highlighted youth migration as a priority. International cooperation and policies should harness the potential of youth migration, foster and facilitate migration opportunities for youth and ensure the portability of their earned benefits.

In line with the required holistic approach to migration governance, return migration also needs to be addressed. One of the key measures in this context is support for the reintegration of migrants.

With respect to addressing irregular migration, it was agreed that stronger inter-State cooperation is needed. This includes closer law enforcement cooperation and better information exchange among countries. Continued and increased joint efforts to combat trafficking in human beings are particularly important, including with respect to victim identification and provision of appropriate assistance and protection. Special attention should be given to children and women. Some RCPs and IRFs have developed a wealth of practices in these areas that can be built upon.

5. Enhance collection and analysis of migration data and promote data exchange between countries

The improvement of data collection, and analysis of and access to reliable data and information, was repeatedly highlighted. The importance of promoting data exchange between countries was also emphasized.

The question of evidence and data was discussed in a twofold manner. First, obtaining enhanced data on migration was identified as a priority area to be addressed by the global compact for migration. Second, the role that inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration and their regional partners can play in enhancing reliable data and facilitating the exchange of data was emphasized.

There was agreement that the global compact for migration provides an important opportunity to improve migration data. There is a shortage of reliable data on many aspects of migration, such as irregular migration and data disaggregated by gender and age. There is a need to invest more effort in gathering reliable and comparable data on migration at the local, national and regional levels,

and build capacity to analyse this information. There is a need for standardized ways of collecting and managing data, as well as capacity-building in this regard. It was also noted that international cooperation on migration governance requires a common language and common definitions related to migration. Clarifying migration-related concepts and terminology is also essential for standardized data collection and use.

It was also underlined that sound policies and agreements (bilateral, regional, interregional) should be evidence-based and supported by reliable information and data. In the same vein, it is essential that the global compact for migration be grounded in evidence and accurate data.

Furthermore, the systematic sharing of evidence and reliable data can contribute to forging a positive image of migrants by providing accurate understandings and portrayals of migration, and helping to move away from misleading or distorted perceptions of migration.

International cooperation for data collection and use is crucial. Inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration and their regional partners already play a role in collecting and analysing data. Stronger partnerships with non-State actors such as academia and civil society organizations are needed to address some of the existing data gaps.

3.2 Five cross-regional recommendations for the follow-up and implementation of the global compact for migration

Implementation of the global compact for migration will mostly take place at the national level, in full respect of State sovereignty and in line with the 2030 Agenda.[10] As outlined in the discussions, the global compact for migration should foresee a follow-up mechanism with clear roles and responsibilities for different structures and mechanisms. In particular, the global compact for migration should explicitly recognize the role of the RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration.

The meeting participants highlighted the importance of adopting a flexible and integrated approach to the global compact follow-up. A multilevel follow-up mechanism integrating the country, RCP, IRF and global levels is needed. RCPs and IRFs are the key linkages among the different governance structures and levels. They support States in translating international commitments to the national context. They also constitute the key horizontal vector for exchanges and feedback between countries and across regions. Global processes on migration – the GFMD and the IDM, as well as intergovernmental and international organizations such as IOM – have been called upon to actively support the coordination of efforts in the implementation of the global compact for migration.

At the same time, participants noted that ensuring sustainability of RCPs and IFRs is a precondition for their being effective actors in the implementation of the global compact for migration. Concern about sustainability is related to two issues. First, lack of resources was flagged as a critical challenge. Second, the contributions of the inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration need to be taken into account at all stages of the global compact for migration. This includes participating States' acknowledging in their national positions agreements reached within the framework of RCPs and IFRs during the global compact negotiations and implementation.

Inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration have put forward the following recommendations for the implementation of the global compact for migration:

1. **Recognize and reinforce the role of inter-State cooperation mechanisms on migration as critical mechanisms for the implementation of the global compact for migration and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration have paved the way for international cooperation on migration governance. These existing systems of migration governance should be taken into account and drawn upon in planning the implementation of the global compact for migration.

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10 UNGA Resolution of 21 October 2015 A/RES/70/1 "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", available from www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E.

Also, global and (inter)regional processes on migration constitute the main platforms for policy dialogue on migration and exchange of good practices. They intend to continue fulfilling this role in support of the implementation of the global compact for migration. These structures provide space for peer learning and capacity-building that fosters innovation. They also provide an essential forum for sharing information and ideas on progress and good practices, as well as challenges in the implementation of policies among States and between regions. Maintaining and using these processes and mechanisms should be central to the implementation of the global compact for migration.

Participants proposed the following areas of concrete action that could be developed and/or reinforced to ensure that inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration effectively support the implementation of the global compact for migration and migration-related SDGs:

- Building the capacities of their participating States;

- Supporting the exchange of data, statistics and analysis on migration among their members and with regional partners;

- Encouraging greater awareness-raising, sensitization and ownership-building based on the principles of the global compact for migration, in close collaboration with different actors, including non-State actors.

Inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration, as well as their regional partners, play a key role in building the capacity of States. Capacity-building in a variety of areas not only contributes to improving international cooperation, but will be crucial also to ensure an effective follow-up of the global compact for migration.

REOs and other regional partners have experience in capacity-building, technical assistance and support for the development of public policies that should contribute to the implementation of the global compact for migration.

These platforms of dialogue are also best positioned to foster and ensure the exchange of data, evidence and statistics, as well as national legal databases. The role of regional partners has also been highlighted with regard to data collection and analysis. For example, UN RCs are already engaged in analytical work and migration and development knowledge generation. This work can be strengthened and integrated as part of the support for the implementation of the global compact for migration.

Once the global compact for migration is adopted, it will be important to raise awareness on its principles and commitments. Awareness-raising and sensitization as well as capacity-building will also be crucial. The inter-State cooperation mechanisms on migration, as connectors between the global and the local levels, can support this process and help "translate" global commitments into the regional and national contexts. Engagement with non-State actors will be key.

2. Enhance complementarities and synergies between and among the national, regional and global levels of governance

RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration provide key linkages among States within and across regions. Their other important function is linking the national and the global levels. As the implementation of the global compact for migration is likely to require action at multiple levels, RCPs and IRFs can play an important role in supporting consistency and coherence in this context. Global processes on migration – the GFMD and the IDM – as well as intergovernmental organizations such as IOM should have a leading role in supporting the coordination and streamlining of these efforts.

Continued and enhanced cooperation and synergies among the inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration themselves is needed, particularly among the global processes on migration, IRFs and RCPs. Stronger linkages between the inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as IOM, REOs and UN RCs would also be beneficial.

3. Foster strong partnerships and multi-stakeholder cooperation

Partnerships and broad-based cooperation will be key to effective follow-up to the global compact for migration. Cooperation with non-governmental partners, including civil society, the private sector, media, diaspora, migrants and academia was identified as critical for the implementation of the global compact for migration. One of the major challenges is the heterogeneity of relevant non-State actors. RCPs, IFRs and global processes on migration are in a unique and pivotal position to foster and facilitate partnerships among various stakeholders.

The global compact for migration will have implications at the local level and affect local populations. It will be important for inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration to work closely with civil societies, diaspora communities, cities and municipalities, academia and the private sector to disseminate knowledge on the ground regarding the global compact process. RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration are key forums of collaboration with non-State actors; many have increasingly engaged with non-State partners over the past years. This engagement should be expanded more consistently across regions.

In relation to labour migration, partnering with the private sector is crucial, as private sector actors play a role in regulating and monitoring the labour market. They can provide accurate information and data to States on labour market needs and opportunities and help develop well-planned labour migration policies. One good private sector partnership practice highlighted at the meeting is the GFMD Business Mechanism, created last year as a platform for businesses to dialogue with governments and other actors on migration. This type of initiative enabled the voice of the private sector to be brought to the migration discourse. Employers and business actors can contribute to building a positive narrative on migration.

Another recurring theme was to strengthen the work and collaboration with trade unions, especially for enhancing and ensuring the protection of the human rights of migrant workers.

4. Promote whole-of-government approaches to migration governance among the members of inter-State cooperation mechanisms on migration

Adopting a whole-of-government approach at the national level would be important for effective implementation and follow-up of the global compact for migration. RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration support States in adopting such an approach, which entails inclusion of all relevant government ministries and actors at different levels of jurisdiction (municipal, regional and national). The whole-of-government approach is closely linked with promoting a whole-of-society approach to migration governance, involving non-State actors representing various parts of society (private sector, civil society, migrant organizations, diaspora, etc.).

5. Ensure alignment and complementarity between the global compact for migration and other relevant global frameworks, especially the 2030 Agenda

The global compact for migration will be grounded in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and informed by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda[11] and the Declaration of the 2013 High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.[12]

The importance of linking the global compact for migration with other global frameworks of action and commitments was emphasized throughout the meeting. The global compact for migration is relevant to a range of migration-related SDG targets, most notably target 10.7.[13]

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11 A/CONF.227/L.1 "Outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development: Addis Ababa Action Agenda", 13–16 July 2015, available from www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf.

12 UNGA Resolution of A/RES/68/4 of 21 January 2014 "Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development", available from www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/4.

13 To "facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies."

RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration have stressed the importance not only of aligning the commitments of the global compact for migration with the SDGs, but also of learning from the implementation framework and measures established for the 2030 Agenda in designing the follow-up of the global compact for migration. The follow-up mechanism of the global compact for migration could be informed by the review process of the SDGs. For example, the UN RCs have been mandated to provide support to implementation of SDG 10.7 and facilitate its effective follow-up and review. It would be helpful to examine the process and build on this experience.

Conclusions

The GRCP 7 meeting took place at a watershed moment for international migration governance. It was an important opportunity for inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration and their regional partners to reflect on their role in the development and implementation of the global compact for migration and agree on a set of common recommendations.

The meeting reaffirmed the role of RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration as platforms of dialogue; as the key link among various actors and levels of governance; and as key contributors to migration governance.

An important conclusion of the meeting is that the global compact for migration as a framework for international cooperation on migration governance does not start from zero. Inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration have developed substantial expertise, implementing agreements, policies, protocols and action plans that are already shaping regional and intraregional migration management. It is hoped that the work, progress and lessons learned from IRFs, RCPs and global processes on migration will constitute a building block for the global compact for migration, and that these inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration will be included as key elements in the implementation and follow-up of the global compact for migration.

There are many challenges ahead, as participants and speakers have outlined during the GRCP 7 meeting. Some of these difficulties can be addressed with the help of RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration. One such challenge will be to translate the international commitments into national policy development goals and ensure their implementation. Inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration can play a role in supporting States to do so.

The adoption of the global compact for migration is not the end, but rather the beginning of a long-term international cooperation process towards better governance of migration. The meeting outcomes show that there is a strong shared determination across regions to work towards that goal and commitment to engage actively in the global compact process.

The adoption of the global compact on migration is not the end, but rather the beginning of a long-term international cooperation process towards better governance of migration. The meeting outcomes show that there is a strong shared determination across regions to work towards that goal and commitment to engage actively in the global compact on migration process.

Annexes

4.1 Annex 1: Definition of inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration

Inter-State consultation mechanisms (ISCMs) are State-led, ongoing, information-sharing and policy dialogues at the regional, interregional or global level for those States with an interest in promoting cooperation in the field of migration.

Global processes on migration are government-led international policy dialogues on migration at the global level, usually facilitated by an intergovernmental organization, and focusing on overall migration governance at the global level (e.g. International Dialogue on Migration); or on specific themes (targeted migration consultations and discussions in global bodies that have specific responsibilities over certain elements of migration through international conventions and protocols); or on interlinkages between migration and other areas, such as development (e.g. UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, the Global Forum on Migration and Development).

Interregional forums on migration (IRFs) are State-led, ongoing, information-sharing and policy dialogues on migration, usually connecting two or more regions, and may either be officially associated with formal interregional institutions, or be informal and non-binding.

Regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs) are State-led, ongoing, regional information-sharing and policy dialogues dedicated to discussing specific migration issues in a cooperative manner among States within an agreed (usually geographical) region, and may either be officially associated with formal regional institutions, or be informal and non-binding.

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4.2 Annex 2: The six thematic clusters established in the global compact for migration Modalities Resolution[14]

The New York Declaration indicated 24 elements to be addressed in the global compact for migration. These elements have been grouped around the below-listed six themes in the Modalities:

- Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance.

- Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures.

- International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration.

- Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits.

- Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, and conflict prevention and resolution.

- Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficked victims.

4.3 Annex 3: GRCP 7 Highlights

**Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration
and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

*Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional,
Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7)*

"GRCP 7 Highlights Document"

1. The Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional, Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7) was hosted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on the theme "Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration" on 10 and 11 October 2017 in Geneva, Switzerland.

2. The objective was to gather perspectives of the many State-led consultation mechanisms on migration and other key relevant regional mechanisms and bodies on the global compact for migration and develop their joint recommendations for the global compact.

3. These inter-State dialogue mechanisms on migration are pioneers at the forefront of migration governance. They are the principal mechanisms for regional dialogue and cooperation on migration and have deep expertise to share. Their work at the regional and cross-regional levels has laid the ground for the development of the global compact for migration. The compact is expected to build on existing systems of migration management and effective practices and partnership models developed through these mechanisms for addressing migration issues. The good practices developed by these forums and their main regional partners – Regional Economic Organizations (REOs) and UN Regional Commissions (UN RCs) – should be considered during the stocktaking phase of the global compact.

4. To this end, in preparation for the GRCP 7, a survey of these State-led mechanisms and their partner organizations was conducted to collect their key inputs to the global compact for migration. Survey results showed a richness of experience and insight on all aspects of migration. The completed questionnaires will be submitted to the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for International Migration and the co-facilitators for their consideration. The survey results also served as the basis for regional breakout group discussions and the overall recommendations.

5. GRCP 7 discussions revealed a number of shared principles, priority areas and actionable recommendations, as well as expectations for the focus of the global compact.

6. On matters of substance, the inter-State consultation mechanisms highlighted that the global compact should:

   • ensure the protection of the human rights of all migrants regardless of their migratory status, with particular attention to migrants in vulnerable situations;

   • facilitate regular and combat irregular migration, including through promotion of circular labour migration schemes, recognition of qualifications and skills, and family reunification;

   • promote social integration, including access to social services (such as health, education and social security);

- combat xenophobia, racism, discrimination and intolerance towards migrants and promote a positive image of migrants and highlight their contributions to development; and

- enhance collection and analysis of migration data and promote data exchange between countries.

7. In support of the implementation of the global compact, the inter-State cooperation mechanisms on migration highlighted that they:

- constitute critical contributors to and mechanisms for migration governance at the regional and interregional level;

- will continue acting as the main platforms for policy dialogue on migration, peer learning, exchanges of good practices, innovation and capacity-building;

- promote whole-of-government approaches to migration governance among their members;

- encourage complementarities and synergies between and among the national, regional, interregional and global levels; and promote partnerships with all stakeholders, including non-governmental and civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, migrants and diasporas;

- consider how to ensure the sustainability of inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration, including in bringing forward their outcomes and views in their national positions during the global compact negotiations; and

- ensure that their work contributes to the implementation of the global compact and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by, among others:

  – building the capacities of their Members;

  – supporting exchange of data, statistics and analysis on migration among their Members and with regional partners.

8. The importance of partnerships among all stakeholders at all levels was reiterated throughout the proceedings.

These include:

a. continued cooperation and synergies among the inter-State cooperation mechanisms themselves, particularly between the global processes on migration and the regional and interregional forums;

b. partnerships with intergovernmental organizations such as IOM, the REOs and UN RCs; and

c. cooperation with non-governmental partners, including civil society, the private sector, media, diaspora, migrants and academia.

9. The GRCP 7 provided an important opportunity for inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration, particularly the regional consultative processes on migration and interregional forums, to convey their regional positions on and good practices relevant to the global compact for migration.

10. This summary document, together with the fuller report summarizing the discussions at the proceedings, will be submitted to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and co-facilitators of the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on issues related to the global compact for migration, in addition to the completed survey questionnaires as critical input for the stocktaking and subsequent negotiations of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration.

Geneva, 11 October 2017

4.4 Annex 4: GRCP 7 Background Note

**Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration
and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

*Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional,
Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7)*

Background Note

Contents:

- General background on Global RCP Meetings

- General background on the global compact on safe, orderly and regular migration

- The role of ISCMs in contributing to the global compact for migration

- Issues to be addressed during the Seventh Global RCP Meeting and guiding questions for the session's discussion

    - Appendix 1.[15]   Elements and themes of the global compact for migration

    - Appendix 2.   ISCMs' engagement in themes of the global compact for migration

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15   For the purposes of this Report, the annexes to documents enclosed are renamed into appendixes.

General background on Global RCP Meetings

The general term **Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on migration** (ISCMs) refers to all State-led, regular information-sharing and policy dialogues at the regional, interregional or global level among States interested in promoting cooperation in the field of migration. ISCMs comprise of global processes on migration,[16] interregional forums on migration[17] (bridging two or more regions) and regional consultative processes on migration[18] (covering one region).[19]

The **Global Consultations of Chairs and Secretariats of Principal Regional Consultative Processes on Migration**, also known as Global RCP Meetings (or GRCPs),[20] bring together representatives of Chairs and Secretariats of the main ISCMs – RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration – to foster exchanges and synergies among ISCMs on various migration topics, thereby contributing to improved policy coherence at the regional, intraregional and global levels.

The First GRCP was organized in 2005 by IOM and the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) in Geneva, Switzerland. Since then, IOM has arranged GRCPs on a regular basis.[21]

While the first two GRCPs gradually reviewed cooperation needs among ISCMs, the scope of discussions in the GRCPs has expanded to include collaboration on addressing the changing migration dynamics and their increasing complexity.[22] Throughout the years, ISCMs have continued to prove their relevance in addressing salient migration challenges on the basis of consensus and sharing migration-related benefits without compromising State sovereignty prerogatives.

The **Seventh Global RCP Meeting** (Seventh GRCP) to take place on 10–11 October 2017 builds on the previous GRCPs' recommendations; specifically the Sixth GRCP[23] on 13 October 2016, soon after the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants of 19 September 2016, which began to consider the implications of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants.[24]

The Seventh GRCP will consider the contribution of the ISCMs to the preparatory process of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration with the aim of collecting and reviewing

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16 **Global Processes on Migration** are government-led international policy dialogues on migration at the global level, usually facilitated by an intergovernmental organization, and focusing on overall migration governance at the global level (e.g. International Dialogue on Migration), or on specific themes (targeted migration consultations and discussions in global bodies that have specific responsibilities over certain elements of migration through international conventions and protocols), or on interlinkages between migration and other areas, such as development (e.g. UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, the Global Forum on Migration and Development).

17 **Inter-Regional Forums on Migration** (IRFs) are State-led, ongoing, information-sharing and policy dialogues on migration, usually connecting two or more regions, and may either be officially associated with formal interregional institutions, or be informal and non-binding.

18 **Regional Consultative Processes on migration** (RCPs) are State-led, ongoing, regional information-sharing and policy dialogues dedicated to discussing specific migration issues in a cooperative manner among States from an agreed (usually geographical) region, and may either be officially associated with formal regional institutions, or be informal and non-binding.

19 The terms IRF and RCP are often used interchangeably to denote policy dialogue processes with regional focus.

20 GRCP Meetings in fact are meetings of principal ISCMs, not only the RCPs. The name dates back to 2005, when the general term for any migration dialogue process was RCP and the term IRF was not yet in use. GRCP Meetings were initiated before the launch of major global processes on migration (such as GFMD and UN HLD on international migration and development); however, after their establishment, these processes were also addressed at GRCP Meetings.

21 The subsequent Global RCP Meetings were held in 2009 (in Bangkok, hosted by the Royal Thai Government), in 2011 (in Gaborone, hosted by the Government of Botswana), in 2013 (in Lima, hosted by the Government of Peru), in 2015 (in Cairo, Egypt, hosted by the League of Arab States), and in 2016 (in Geneva, Switzerland, hosted by IOM).

22 Dialogue and Capacity-Building; The Place of RCPs in a Changing International Migration Landscape; Follow-up to 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development; and Sustainable Development Goals.

23 At the Sixth Global RCP discussions, the global compact for migration was viewed as a new global partnership based on a common understanding of shared responsibility, expected to inject a new spirit of solidarity, cooperation and mutual accountability underpinning the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Sixth GRCP pointed to the RCPs as an important platform to support regional consultations towards the establishment of the global compact for migration, building on their ongoing efforts towards the migration-related SDG targets.

24 UNGA Resolution of 3 October 2016 A/71/1 "New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants", available from www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/A_RES_71_1_E.pdf

concrete recommendations and other inputs to the global compact for migration, based on respective experiences and best practices put forward at individual ISCM meetings in the past year.

The Meeting will bring together representatives of RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration. As was the case at the previous GRCP, representatives of regional economic organizations, regional economic communities and the United Nations Regional Commissions will be invited to participate in the Meeting as well. Other relevant participants, such as the Office of the Special Representative to the UN SG for International Migration and the co-facilitators of the Modalities for the process for adoption of the global compact for migration, are being considered.

The Seventh GRCP proceedings will be organized by region in line with the New York Declaration's vision for the RCPs' role in the process of negotiations (Annex II to the New York Declaration, para. 14).

The Seventh GRCP main conclusions will be reflected in the Chair's Summary and the Summary Report and are expected to feed into the drafting of the global compact for migration.

General background on the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted at the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants on 19 September 2016, expresses the political will of world leaders to protect the rights of refugees and migrants, in order to save lives and share responsibility for large population movements on a global scale.

Following the recommendations contained in the UN Secretary-General's Report[25] on global commitments to addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, on 19 September 2016 the UN Member States undertook to start negotiations leading to an international conference and the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration by 2018; to develop guidelines on the treatment of migrants in vulnerable situations; and to achieve a more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's refugees by adopting a global compact on refugees in 2018.

What is the global compact for migration?

The global compact for migration is a Member-State-led effort to elaborate a comprehensive international cooperation framework on migrants and human mobility with a view to strengthening the global governance of migration. The global compact for migration is expected to make an important contribution to global governance and enhance coordination on international migration by setting out *a range of principles, commitments and understandings* among UN Member States regarding international migration in all its dimensions, and present *a framework for comprehensive international cooperation on migrants and human mobility*. It will be grounded in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[26] and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,[27] and informed by the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.[28]

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25 UNGA A/70/59 "In Safety and Dignity: addressing large movements of refugees and migrants. Report of the Secretary-General", available from http://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/in_safety_and_dignity_-_addressing_large_movements_of_refugees_and_migrants.pdf. The recommendations were organized around three pillars: (i) uphold safety and dignity in large movements of both refugees and migrants (address root causes; protect people in large movements of refugees and migrants; and non-discrimination and inclusion); (ii) adopt a global compact on responsibility-sharing for refugees; and (iii) work towards a global compact for safe, regular and orderly migration.

26 UNGA Resolution of 21 October 2015 A/RES/70/1 "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", available from www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E.

27 A/CONF.227/L.1 "Outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development: Addis Ababa Action Agenda", 13–16 July 2015, available from www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf.

28 UNGA Resolution of A/RES/68/4 of 21 January 2014 "Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development", available from www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/4.

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The global compact for migration aims at addressing migration from a holistic perspective and dealing with *all aspects of international migration*, including the humanitarian, developmental, human rights and other aspects of migration.[29]

On 6 April 2017, the Modalities[30] elaborated by the co-facilitators[31] to guide the preparatory process leading to the global compact for migration were adopted. The New York Declaration indicated 24 elements to be addressed in the global compact for migration (listed in Annex 1 to this document). These elements have been grouped around the below-listed six themes in the Modalities, which envisage thematic consultations to be held by November 2017:

- Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance.

- Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures.

- International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration.

- Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits.

- Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution.

- Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficked victims.

The process leading to the global compact for migration

According to the Modalities, the process leading to the adoption of the global compact for migration comprises three phases.

Phase I (April 2017 – November 2017): Consultations[32]

Phase II (November 2017 – January 2018): Stocktaking[33]

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29 UNGA Resolution of 3 October 2016 A/71/1, Annex II, para. 2.
30 UNGA A/RES/71/280 "Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration" of 17 April 2017, available from www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/71/280.
31 Two co-facilitators (H.E. Mr Jürg Lauber, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations in New York, and H.E. Mr Juan José Gómez Camacho, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations in New York) have been appointed to lead the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on issues related to the global compact, as well as the intergovernmental conference and their preparatory process.
32 These will comprise a series of informal thematic sessions, each consisting of expert panels and interactive exchanges expected to lead to summaries to serve as inputs in the preparation of the global compact for migration. A workplan for Member States will be developed to facilitate making use of relevant processes, mechanisms and initiatives in the field of migration, such as (i) discussions (to be organized by UN RCs in collaboration with IOM and other UN entities) to examine regional aspects of international migration; (ii) contributions to the global compact preparatory process from RCPs and global processes on migration; (iii) direct provision by Member States and other relevant stakeholders of summaries and concrete recommendations derived from RCPs and global processes on migration and at the informal thematic sessions.
33 The three-day Preparatory Meeting in Mexico (hosted by the Government of Mexico) in December 2017 will take stock of the inputs received and produce a Chair's Summary to inform the basis of the zero draft of the global compact for migration, based on which a report will be prepared by the Secretary-General in close consultation with IOM to feed into the zero draft of the global compact for migration.

Phase III (February 2018 – July 2018): Intergovernmental negotiations[34]

The global compact for migration is expected to be adopted at a high-level intergovernmental conference to be held at the UN Headquarters in New York immediately prior to the opening of the general debate of the seventy-third session of the GA (25 September 2018). The outcome document to be adopted at this conference may include the following main components: (i) actionable commitments, (ii) means of implementation and (iii) a framework for follow-up and review of implementation.

The role of ISCMs in contributing to the global compact for migration

Both The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the ensuing Modalities refer to "existing bilateral, regional and global cooperation and partnership mechanisms",[35] in particular global processes and RCPs, as valid mechanisms to contribute to the preparatory process and negotiations towards the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration and for facilitating migration in line with the 2030 Agenda;[36] they also stipulate that the regional consultations in support of the development of the global compact for migration could be done through the existing RCPs.[37]

The Sixth GRCP[38] "*Migration and the Sustainable Development Goals: the Role of Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and of Regional Economic Organizations*" held in Geneva, also pointed to the RCPs as an important platform to support regional consultations towards the establishment of the global compact for migration, building on their ongoing efforts towards the attainment of the migration-related SDG targets.

Basis for ISCM involvement

As specified in the Declaration and the Modalities, the regional consultations in support of the development of the global compact for migration could be done through the existing RCPs. The Declaration and Modalities also invite the global processes on migration to contribute to the preparatory process of the global compact for migration.

Most ISCMs focus on migration policies and thus can contribute to identifying planned and well-managed migration policies in their respective regions. All ISCMs are about cooperation and governance of migration, one of the central themes of the global compact for migration.

The global compact for migration will be grounded in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Numerous ISCMs focus on migration and development and – as illustrated at the Sixth GRCP – almost each ISCM acknowledges the contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development.

Each ISCM addresses at least one of the 24 elements listed in the New York Declaration and grouped in the six themes of the Modalities Resolution (migrant rights, labour migration, assisted voluntary

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34 The initial draft of the global compact for migration will be prepared by the co-facilitators in February 2018. The intergovernmental negotiations will be held at UN Headquarters in New York in February 2018 (for three days), in March 2018 (for four days), in April 2018 (for four days), in May 2018 (for five days), in June 2018 (for five days) and in July 2018 (for five days). Informal meetings and additional consultations may be organized as necessary. Informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearings will be organized by the President of the UN General Assembly, and a summary of the hearings will be prepared.

35 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, para. 54; and Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, para. 22.

36 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, para. 54.

37 Annex II to the New York Declaration, para. 14.

38 For the first time, the Sixth Global RCP Meeting held in Geneva on 13 October 2016 expanded participation to include other important regional actors – regional economic organizations and UN Regional Economic Commissions – to share their expertise and plans towards the attainment of the migration-related SDGs.

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return and reintegration, combating irregular migration, migrant smuggling and human trafficking, addressing drivers of migration, climate change, natural disasters and man-made crises, etc.).

In identifying common approaches to migration issues, the ISCMs also take into account human rights standards, and some among them also advocate human-rights-centred migration policies.[39]

Annex 2 is a table of ISCM areas of focus of relevance to the global compact themes and elements and to the SDGs; the global compact for migration is expected to facilitate migration in line with the 2030 Agenda.

Several ISCMs (such as ADD, ARCP, Bali Process, Budapest Process, GFMD, IDM, IGC, RCM, SACM) have already started to consider the extent and modalities of their engagement in the global compact preparation;[40] others (such as the Budapest Process, Pan-African Forum) have indicated an interest in focusing on this process in their forthcoming 2017 events.

How can ISCMs contribute to the global compact preparation process?

ISCMs (including global processes on migration, IRFs and RCPs) can provide support during Phase I (Consultations) of the global compact preparatory process through the following:

At the global level they can:

• meet to take stock of their respective views, approaches and input to the global compact for migration and act as global platforms to discuss and consolidate thematic inputs on the global compact elements and themes.

At the regional and interregional level they can:

• meet to consider their engagement in the process leading to the global compact for migration, especially on regional aspects of international migration; and act as regional and interregional platforms to discuss and consolidate thematic inputs on the global compact elements to be fed into the global thematic discussions, in particular the IOM International Dialogue for Migration, the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the Seventh GRCP.

At all levels they can:

• formulate concrete recommendations, best practices, innovative solutions, common principles and approaches in addressing international migration in all its dimensions, towards the formulation of a comprehensive international cooperation framework on migrants and human mobility.

• compile their inputs on means of implementation and a framework for follow-up and review of implementation as global compact components.

• link their work towards attainment of the SDGs to the preparatory process of the global compact for migration and prepare analyses, studies, papers, or other input to global compact development.

• Stock-take, collate research and data, and compile existing best practices to be submitted in support of the global compact development.

Conversely, they can also shape the thinking of their individual Member States and advise them to provide concrete recommendations derived from ISCMs directly to the UN Secretariat and IOM.

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39 Examples include SACM (contributed to development of human-rights-centred policies on migration in the region), RCM (human rights is one of the three pillars of RCM's work), and the Colombo Process.

40 References to the global compact for migration and recommendations were made in ARCP Meeting, XXI RCM Declaration; SACM Declaration of Asuncion; and Bali Process Eleventh Ad Hoc Group SOM.

Issues to be addressed during the Seventh Global RCP Meeting and guiding questions for session discussions

Meeting Objective

The Seventh GRCP aims to collect and review the concrete recommendations of the Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCMs) and other substantive inputs to the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, based on their respective experiences, good practices and recommendations formulated in individual ISCM Meetings since the 19 September 2016 UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants.

The following questions could be addressed during the discussions:

- What role can the ISCMs play in the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration?

- What concrete recommendations, best practices, innovative solutions, common principles and approaches in addressing international migration can ISCMs formulate on:

  i.   a more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for migration.

  ii.   principles, commitments and understandings regarding international migration in all its dimensions, which may underlie a comprehensive international cooperation framework on migrants and human mobility and strengthen the global governance and coordination of international migration.

  iii. actionable commitments, means of implementation and a framework for follow-up and review of implementation.

  iv.   each of the global compact themes and elements (as identified in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for migration).

- How can the ISCMs' work towards attaining the SDGs support the process towards the global compact for migration?

- What role can ISCMs play in supporting their Member States in the global compact intergovernmental negotiations?

- What partnerships can the ISCMs suggest vis-à-vis the global compact for migration?

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Appendix 1. Elements and themes of the global compact for migration[41]

- **Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance.**

  – Element (i): Effective protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, including women and children, regardless of their migratory status, and the specific needs of migrants in vulnerable situations.

  – Element (o): Promotion, as appropriate, of the inclusion of migrants in host societies, access to basic services for migrants and gender-responsive services.

  – Element (u): Combating racism, xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance towards all migrants.

- **Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures.**

  – Element (m): Reduction of the incidence and impact of irregular migration.

  – Element (q): Protection of labour rights and a safe environment for migrant workers and those in precarious employment, protection of women migrant workers in all sectors and promotion of labour mobility, including circular migration.

  – Element (w): Recognition of foreign qualifications, education and skills and cooperation in access to and portability of earned benefits.

  – Element (p): Consideration of policies to regularize the status of migrants.

- **International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration.**

  – Element (e): The facilitation of safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies; this may include the creation and expansion of safe, regular pathways for migration.

  – Element (f): The scope for greater international cooperation, with a view to improving migration governance.

  – Element (j): International cooperation for border control, with full respect for the human rights of migrants.

  – Element (s): Return and readmission, and improving cooperation in this regard between countries of origin and destination.

  – Element (v): Disaggregated data on international migration.

  – Element (x): Cooperation at the national, regional and international levels on all aspects of migration.

  – Element (r): The responsibilities and obligations of migrants towards host countries.

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41 The elements are listed in the New York Declaration for Refugees, Annex II para. 8. The themes are taken from the Migrants and the Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for migration, para. 16. In this Annex the elements are grouped under the themes by IOM/ IPD.

- **Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits.**

  - Element (a): International migration as a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, as recognized in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

  - Element (d): The contribution made by migrants to sustainable development and the complex interrelationship between migration and development.

  - Element (h): Remittances as an important source of private capital and their contribution to development and promotion of faster, cheaper and safer transfers of remittances through legal channels, in both source and recipient countries, including through a reduction in transaction costs.

  - Element (t): Harnessing the contribution of diasporas and strengthening links with countries of origin.

- **Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution.**

  - Element (c): The need to address the drivers of migration, including through strengthened efforts in development, poverty eradication and conflict prevention and resolution.

  - Element (n): Addressing the situations of migrants in countries in crisis.

  - Element (b): International migration as a potential opportunity for migrants and their families.

  - Element (g): The impact of migration on human capital in countries of origin.

- **Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficked victims.**

  - Element (k): Combating trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and contemporary forms of slavery.

  - Element (l): Identifying those who have been trafficked and considering providing assistance, including temporary or permanent residency and work permits, as appropriate.

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Appendix 2. ISCMs' engagement in global compact themes

ISCM areas of focus of relevance to the themes of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration[42]

Area of focus	SDG	Global compact theme	ISCM
Migration, environment and climate change		Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution	MIDCAS Puebla Process
Humanitarian emergency preparedness		Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution	Almaty Process FIBEMYD
Migration and development		Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits	5+5 Dialogue on Migration Almaty Process ARCP Budapest Process MIDCOM FIBEMYD IGAD RCP MIDCAS MIDSA MTM Prague Process Puebla Process Rabat Process SACM GFMD IDM

42   This is an indicative list and is not exhaustive.

Area of focus	SDG	Global compact theme	ISCM
Remittances	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits	ACP–EU Dialogue Colombo Process EU–LAC Dialogue FIBEMYD MIDWA
Labour migration	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures	5+5 Dialogue on Migration ACP–EU Dialogue ADD AFML Almaty Process ARCP ASEM Conference Asia–EU Dialogue on Labour Migration Budapest Process Colombo Process MIDCOM EU-LAC Dialogue FIBEMYD MIDCAS MIDSA MIDWA Prague Process Rabat Process PIDC EaPPMA
Return, reintegration, readmissions	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures	ACP–EU Dialogue EU–LAC Dialogue MIDCAS MIDSA MIDWA Prague Process Puebla Process Rabat Process
Irregular migration and mixed migration flows	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 5 GENDER EQUALITY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 16 PEACE AND JUSTICE	Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures	5+5 Dialogue on Migration Almaty Process ARCP ASEM Conference MIDCOM EU–LAC Dialogue IGC Khartoum Process MIDCAS MIDSA MTM Pan African Forum Prague Process Rabat Process

Area of focus	SDG	Global compact theme	ISCM
Migrant rights		Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance	ACP–EU Dialogue AFML Almaty Process ARCP Colombo Process MIDCOM FIBEMYD MISDA Puebla Process Rabat Process SACM EaPPMA
Migrant integration		Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance	5+5 Dialogue on Migration Almaty Process ARCP Budapest process IGC MIDCAS Puebla Process Rabat Process SACM
Migration and education		Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance	Asia EU Dialogue on Migration ASEM Conference
Asylum and refugees		Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance	Almaty Process ACP–EU Dialogue ARCP Budapest process IGC Puebla Process Rabat Process PIDC EaPPMA
Migration health		Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance	5+5 Dialogue on Migration Colombo Process MIDCOM MIDCAS MIDSA Puebla Process
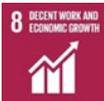
Area of focus	SDG	Global compact theme	ISCM
Migration policy	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration	Almaty Process ARCP MIDCOM FIBEMYD IGAD RCP Pan-African Forum Puebla Process Rabat Process PIDC
Partnerships (e.g. with civil society, private sector)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration	Almaty Process Puebla Process
Migration data	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration	5+5 Dialogue on Migration ARCP MIDCOM EU–LAC Dialogue IGC MIDCAS MIDWA SACM
Border management	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration	ACP–EU Dialogue EU–LAC Dialogue IGC MIDSA Pan-African Forum Puebla Process Rabat Process PIDC EaPPMA
Counter-trafficking	5 GENDER EQUALITY 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 16 PEACE AND JUSTICE	Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficked victims	ACP–EU Dialogue AFML Almaty Process ASEM Conference Asia–EU Dialogue on Labour Migration Bali Process Budapest Process MIDCOM EU–LAC Dialogue Khartoum Process MIDWA Rabat Process SACM PIDC EaPPMA
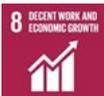
Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional, Inter-regional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7)

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4.5 Annex 5: GRCP 7 Agenda

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

**Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration
and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

*Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional,
Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7)*

Agenda

10–11 October 2017, International Conference Centre of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland[43]

Day 1, 10 October 2017

09:00 – 10:00	*Registration*
10:00 – 10:15	**OPENING SESSION**
	STATEMENT OF WELCOME *H.E. Ambassador William Lacy Swing, Director General, International Organization for Migration (IOM)* **INTRODUCTION TO THE PROCEEDINGS** *Ms Nicoletta Giordano, Head, International Partnerships Division, IOM*
10:15 – 11:30	**SESSION 1. GLOBAL PROCESSES ON MIGRATION INPUTS TO THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION** *Moderator: Mr Kevin Playford, Deputy Permanent Representative and Counsellor (Human Rights), Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations for the Co-Chair of the Bali Process*

	THE GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION
	
	    Mr Sönke Lorenz, Head, GFMD Task Force, Federal Foreign Office of Germany
	
	    Mr Nadir El Habib, Secretary General, Ministry of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs of Morocco
	
	THE INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION AND THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION
	    Ms Jill Helke, Director for International Cooperation and Partnerships, IOM
	
	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. DISCUSSION

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43 *All plenary sessions will be held in room 5–6. Interpretation will be arranged into English, French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic during all plenary sessions. For locations and interpretation of the breakout sessions, please consult the respective agenda item.*

11:30 – 13:00	**SESSION 2.**	**INPUTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION BY REGION: BREAKOUT GROUPS**
	Group 1.	**AFRICA (Room 18; Interpretation: English–French)**
		Facilitators: Ms Ruzvidzo Thokozile, Director, Social Development Policy Division, UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and Mr Moola Milomo, Director General of Immigration of Zambia, Chair of the Migration Dialogue from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Member States (MIDCOM)
	Group 2.	**AMERICAS (Room 15; Interpretation: English–Spanish)**
		Facilitators: Dr Enrique Peláez, Coordinator, Population and Development Area, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre, UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC), and H.E. Ambassador Jorge Enrique Muiño de Corso, Director General for Consular Affairs and Outreach, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, Chair of the South American Conference on Migration (SACM)
	Group 3.	**EUROPE (Room 19; Interpretation: English–Russian)**
		Facilitators: Ms Monika Linn, Director of Sustainable Development and Gender Unit, UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and Dr Radim Žák, Regional Coordinator for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Migration Dialogues and Cooperation Directorate, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), Prague Process Coordinator
	Group 4.	**ASIA, PACIFIC AND THE MIDDLE EAST (Room 5–6; Interpretation: English–Arabic)**
		Facilitators: Ms Karima El Korri, Chief, Population and Social Development Section, UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), and Mr Nagesh Kumar, Director, Social Development Division, UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), and H.E. Mr Manusha Nanayakkara, Deputy Minister of Foreign Employment of Sri Lanka, Chair of the Abu Dhabi Dialogue
13:00 – 14:30	*Lunch Break*	
14:30 – 17:30	**SESSION 2.**	**INPUTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION: PLENARY PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION**
	Moderator:	H.E. Ambassador Laura Thompson Chacón, Deputy Director General, IOM
	Rapporteur for **AFRICA** Mr Moola Milomo, MIDCOM	
	Rapporteur for the **AMERICAS** Ms Kelly Ryan, Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)	
	Rapporteur for **EUROPE** Dr Radim Žák, Prague Process	
	Rapporteur for **ASIA, PACIFIC AND THE MIDDLE EAST** Ms Karima El Korri, UNESCWA	
	CROSS-REGIONAL EXCHANGES AND OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION. DISCUSSION.	

17:30 – 18:00	*Group photo*[44]
18:00 – 20:00	*Reception hosted by IOM Director General*

Day 2, 11 October 2017

10:00 – 11:45	SESSION 3. DISCUSSION ON ROLE OF RCPS AND OTHERS IN FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION *Moderator*: *Dr Javier Palummo, Director, Department of Research and Information Management, Institute of Public Policies on Human Rights, Southern Common Market (Mercosur)*
	ROLE OF RCPS AND OTHERS IN FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION. *Ms Michele Klein Solomon, Director, Global compact for migration Unit, IOM* DISCUSSION. PARTNERSHIPS TOWARDS THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION AND ENGAGEMENT WITH UN REGIONAL COMMISSIONS, REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIL SOCIETY, PRIVATE SECTOR AND ACADEMIA. TOUR DE TABLE AND DISCUSSION.
11:45 – 13:00	CLOSING SESSION: REFLECTIONS ON THE GLOBAL COMPACT PROCESS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND WAY FORWARD *Moderator*: *H.E. Ambassador William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM*
	GRCP 7 Highlights *H.E. Ambassador William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM* CLOSING REMARKS • *Ms Louise Arbour, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General for International Migration and Secretary-General of the 2018 Intergovernmental Conference on International Migration* • *H.E. Mr Juan José Gómez Camacho, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations in New York, Co-facilitator leading the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on the global compact* • *H.E. Mr Jürg Lauber, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations in New York, Co-facilitator leading the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on the global compact* • *Discussion and Closing*

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44 *The group photo will be taken in the foyer of the International Conference Centre of Geneva.*

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4.6 Annex 6: GRCP 7 Session Objectives and Guiding Questions for Discussions

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

**Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration
and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

*Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional,
Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7)*

Session Objectives and Guiding Questions for Discussion

Meeting Objective

The Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration "Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration" (GRCP 7) aims to:

i.   provide a forum for Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCMs, including Regional Consultative Processes on migration, Inter-Regional Forums on migration and global processes on migration) and their major regional partners to jointly reflect on their **roles** in the preparatory process leading to the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration;

ii. collect and review existing good practices (within policy, legislation, projects, institutions, funds, etc.) and other substantive **input** (such as recommendations, innovative solutions, common principles and approaches in addressing international migration in all its dimensions) relevant in the formulation of the global compact for migration; and

iii. identify priority issues and gaps and consider **partnerships** towards the development of the global compact for migration and its implementation, follow-up and review.

Issues to be addressed during GRCP 7

- What role can ISCMs play in the global compact for migration process?

- What concrete recommendations, good practices, innovative solutions and common approaches in addressing international migration can ISCMs formulate regarding:

    iv. principles, commitments and understandings regarding international migration in all its dimensions, which may underlie a comprehensive international cooperation framework on migrants and human mobility, and strengthen the global governance and coordination of international migration?[45]

    v.   actionable commitments, means of implementation and a framework for follow-up and review of implementation?[46]

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45   New York Declaration, Annex II, Article 2.
46   Global compact Modalities Resolution, Article 2.

vi. each of the global compact themes and elements (as identified in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants[47] and the Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for migration)?[48]

- What role can/should ISCMs play in supporting their Member States in the global compact intergovernmental negotiations?

- What partnerships can ISCMs suggest vis-à-vis the global compact preparation, implementation and follow-up?

47 New York Declaration, Annex II, Article 8.
48 Global compact Modalities Resolution, Article 15.

Session Objectives and Guiding Questions for Discussions

Session 1. Global processes on migration inputs to the global compact for migration

Objectives:

- to inform participants on global dialogues on migration inputs to the global compact for migration, which can also be relevant at the regional level.

- to consider possible partnerships between global dialogues and regional-level actors in the context of the global compact preparation.

Guiding questions for Discussions:

- What role can the global processes on migration play in the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration?

- Which good practices among those proposed by the global processes on migration can be relevant at the regional level and can be replicated by RCPs / IRFs and their regional partners?

- What partnerships can the global processes suggest vis-à-vis the global compact preparation, implementation and follow-up?

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Session 2. Inputs and Recommendations on the global compact for migration by Region

Objectives (breakout groups and plenary discussion):

- to consider the respective positions of RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration and their main partners (such as UN Regional Commissions and Regional Economic Organizations) on their roles in global compact preparation, implementation, follow-up and review.

- to compile good practices (within policies, legislation, projects, institutions, funds, etc.), innovative solutions, common principles and approaches in addressing international migration in all its dimensions; and any other input of relevance in the global compact preparation process that can be replicated in other regions or expanded to the global level.

- to identify potential issues and gaps that the global compact for migration should also address.

- to identify suitable partnerships in the global compact preparation, implementation, follow-up and review, as well as related challenges.

- to formulate recommendations on potential ISCM / RCP roles in, and contributions to, the global compact preparation, implementation, follow-up and review, including partnerships required.

- to select, from among the good practices and other inputs to the global compact for migration identified during the breakout groups, those concrete effective practices that can work across all regions.

Guiding questions for Discussions:

Breakout Groups

- What are five recommendations or actionable commitments that your region think must be reflected in the global compact for migration?

- What mechanisms at the regional level would ensure coherent and effective follow-up and implementation of the global compact for migration; and what role do RCPs have in these mechanisms?

Plenary Discussion

- What five recommendations or actionable commitments were identified by each breakout group?

- What mechanisms at the regional level were identified by each Region to ensure coherent and effective follow-up and implementation of the global compact for migration; and what role do RCPs have in these mechanisms?

- What were the points of general agreement and disagreement in each of the breakout groups?

- Which conclusions are concurrent / repeated across the breakout groups?

- Which of the regional good practices and substantive inputs can work across the Regions and at the global level?

- What are the five overall recommendations arising out of GRCP 7 to be transmitted to the co-facilitators for their consideration in the global compact preparation process?

Session 3. Discussion on the role of RCPs and others in the follow-up and review of the global compact for migration

Objectives:

Follow-up discussion of the global compact for migration

- to suggest possible means of implementation and a framework for follow-up and review of implementation for the global compact for migration.

- to discuss ISCMs' and partners' possible roles in global compact follow-up and review.

Partner engagement discussion

- to identify ISCM partners' recommendations to the global compact for migration.

- to suggest actionable commitments by ISCM partners vis-à-vis the global compact for migration.

- to formulate overall ISCM and partner recommendations to the global compact for migration.

- to discuss mechanisms of collaboration between ISCMs and partners on global compact preparation, negotiation and implementation.

Guiding questions for Discussion:

Follow-up discussion of the global compact for migration

- What possible means of implementation and what framework for global compact implementation, follow-up and review do ISCMs and their partners suggest?

- What role can ISCMs play in global compact follow-up and review; and what partnerships are required in this respect?

Partner engagement discussion

- What are the core recommendations to the global compact for migration by ISCM partners (UN RCs, regional intergovernmental organization (IGO)s, NGOs, academia, private sector institutions)?

- What effective practices do ISCM partners (UN RCs, regional IGOs, NGOs, academia, private sector institutions) put forward for broader consideration?

- What are the overall recommendations on partner engagement towards the global compact for migration?

- How have partners engaged/how will partners continue to engage with ISCMs on global compact preparation, negotiation and implementation?

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4.7 Annex 7: GRCP 7 Participant List

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

**Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration
and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

*Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional,
Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7)*

Participant List

10–11 October 2017, International Conference Centre of Geneva, Room 5–6, Geneva, Switzerland

1. Participants from ISCMs

#	ISCM	Name	Position
1.	5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean	Mr Tarik Sissou	Head of Multilateral Cooperation Division, Ministry in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
2.	Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration	Mr Nurlan Sheripov	State Secretary, State Migration Service of Kyrgyzstan
3.	Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration Secretariat	Ms Tatiana Hadjiemmanuel	Deputy Coordinator for Central Asia, Senior Programme Coordinator, IOM Kazakhstan
4.	Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration Secretariat	Ms Madeline Garlick	Head of UNHCR's Protection Policy and Legal Advice Section, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
5.	Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration Secretariat	Mr Michele Cavinato	Head of the Asylum and Migration Unit, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
6.	Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration Secretariat	Ms Sarah Elliott	Associate Legal Specialist, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

#	ISCM	Name	Position
7.	Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration (ARCP)	Ms Marwa Sayed Ali	First Secretary, Migration, Refugees and Combating Human Trafficking Division, Multilateral Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt
8.	Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration (ARCP) Secretariat	Mrs Enas El Fergany	Director, Refugees, Expatriates and Migration Affairs Department, Social Affairs Sector, League of Arab States
9.	Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime	Mr Kevin Playford	Deputy Permanent Representative of Australia in Geneva, Counsellor (Human Rights)
10.	Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime	H.E. Mr Hasan Kleib	Permanent Representative of Indonesia in Geneva
11.	Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime	Mr Shaun Choon	Executive Officer (Immigration), Permanent Mission of Australia
12.	Budapest Process	Mr Firat Bayar	Counsellor (Economic issues, migration, health)
13.	Budapest Process Secretariat	Ms Cecilia Lundstroem Carniel	Head of Budapest Process Secretariat, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
14.	Caribbean Migration Consultations (CMC)	Ms Mariella Fonrose	Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Trinidad and Tobago
15.	Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration and Asylum (EaPPMA) Secretariat	Ms Laura Scorretti	Programme Coordinator; Capacity-Building in Migration Management; IOM Mission in Ukraine
16.	EU–Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (Khartoum Process) Secretariat	Ms Monika Zanette	Khartoum Process Project Manager, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
17.	Euro–African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process)	H.E. Mr Michel Lastschenko	Ambassador, Special Envoy Migration and Asylum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium
18.	Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process) Secretariat	Ms Audrey Jolivel	Project Manager of the Rabat Process; Focal Point for West Africa, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)

#	ISCM	Name	Position
19.	GFMD Chairmanship 2017	Mr Sönke Lorenz	Head, GFMD Task Force, Federal Foreign Office of Germany
20.	GFMD Chairmanship 2017	Ms Katharina Bosch	GFMD Delegate
21.	GFMD Chairmanship 2017	Mr Stephan Schmidt	Policy Officer, Voluntary Return, Reintegration and Communication Division, Federal Ministry of Interior of Germany
22.	GFMD Chairmanship 2018	Mr Nadir El Habib	Secretary General, Ministry of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs of Morocco
23.	GFMD Chairmanship 2017	Ms Carmen Esser	Policy Officer – Humanitarian Affairs/Migration, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations
24.	GFMD Support Office	Ms Estrella Lajom	Head, GFMD Support Unit
25.	Intergovernmental Authority on Development Regional Consultative Process on migration (IGAD-RCP)	Mr Charles Obila	Migration Officer, IGAD Secretariat
26.	Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)	Mr Magne Holter	Assistant Director General, Department of Migration, Ministry of Justice and Public Security of Norway
27.	Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC) Secretariat	Ms Kelly Ryan	Coordinator, IGC Secretariat
28.	Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC) Secretariat	Mr Laurent Dalmasso	Senior Programme Officer, IGC Secretariat
29.	Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS)	Mr Padoue Fiacre Eboula Eyebe	Head of studies, Directorate General for Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Francophonie and Regional Integration of Gabon, in charge of the Gabonese Abroad
30.	Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)	Mr Ngako Elphus Sekonyana	Assistant Director, Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa

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#	ISCM	Name	Position
31.	Migration Dialogue from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Member States (MIDCOM)	Mr Moola Milomo	Director General of Immigration of Zambia
32.	Migration Dialogue from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Member States (MIDCOM) Secretariat	Mr Absieh Houssein Guedi	Immigration, Free Movement and Labour Expert, Legal and Corporate Affairs Department, COMESA Secretariat
33.	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue)	H.E. Mr Maligaspe Koralage Nalin Manusha Nanayakkara	Deputy Minister of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare of Sri Lanka
34.	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue)	W.M. Vimalartne Wansekara	Additional General Manager (International Affairs), Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment
35.	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue)	H.E. Mr Ravinatha P. Aryasinha	Ambassador, Permanent representative to the UN, Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka
36.	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue)	Mrs Samantha Jayasuriya	Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka
37.	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue)	Ms Hettiwattage Shashika Thavishani Somaratne	Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka
38.	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue) Secretariat	Ms Fatma AlHosani	International Relations Executive, International Organisations Department, Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization of the United Arab Emirates

#	ISCM	Name	Position
39.	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue) Secretariat	Mr Alex Zalami	Adviser to the Minister on International Affairs, Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization of the United Arab Emirates
40.	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue) Secretariat	Ms Mohammed Alia	Senior Executive of International Organisations, International Organisations Department, Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization of the United Arab Emirates
41.	Pan-African Forum on Migration (Intra-Regional Forum on Migration in Africa)	Mr Charles Kwenin	Head of the Technical Secretariat and Senior Regional Adviser for Africa (SSA), IOM Headquarters
42.	Prague Process Secretariat	Dr Radim Žák	Regional Coordinator for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Migration Dialogues and Cooperation Directorate, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
43.	Regional Conference on Migration (RCM, Puebla Process)	H.E. Ms Liduvina del Carmen Magarin de Esperanza	Vice Minister for Salvadorans Abroad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador
44.	Regional Conference on Migration (RCM, Puebla Process)	Ms Katherine Melissa Rubio-Gallegos	Counsellor, Permanent Mission of El Salvador in Geneva
45.	Regional Conference on Migration (RCM, Puebla Process)	Mr Alex Saldías	Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Chile
46.	Regional Conference on Migration (RCM, Puebla Process) Secretariat	Mr Luis Alonso Serrano Echeverría	Coordinator, RCM Technical Secretariat
47.	Regional Consultative Process on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process)	Mr Shivaram Pokharel	Under Secretary, Foreign Employment Division, Ministry of Labour and Employment of Nepal

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#	ISCM	Name	Position
48.	Regional Consultative Process on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process) Secretariat	H.E. Deepak Dhital	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva
49.	Regional Consultative Process on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process) Secretariat	Ms Ranjita Dahal	First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Nepal in Geneva
50.	South American Conference on Migration (SACM)	H.E. Ambassador Jorge Enrique Muiño de Corso	Director General for Consular Affairs and Outreach, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay
51.	South American Conference on Migration (SACM)	Ms Dianela Pi Cedrés	Minister, Permanent Mission of Uruguay in Geneva
52.	South American Conference on Migration (SACM) Secretariat	Mr Diego Beltrand	Regional Director for South America, IOM

II. Non-ISCM Participants

II.A. Regional Economic Organizations

#	Organization	Name	Position
53.	Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)	H.E. Mr Abdel Almahri	Permanent Observer and Head of GCC to UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva
54.	Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)	Mr Abdullah Almahri	Head of International Organizations Department, GCC Permanent Delegation in Geneva
55.	Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)	Mr Ahmad Sheriman	GCC Permanent Delegation in Geneva
56.	East African Community (EAC)	Hon Mr Christophe Bazivamo	Deputy Secretary General of the East African Community in charge of Productive and Social Sectors
57.	European Union	Mr Daniel Beck	First Councillor (Migration and Asylum), EU Delegation to Geneva

#	Organization	Name	Position
58.	European Union	Mr Benjamin Lemerle	Attaché, Humanitarian Affairs Section, EU Delegation to Geneva
59.	Eurasian Economic Commission	Mr Askar Kishkembayev	Head of the Secretariat of the Minister for Economy and Financial Policy
60.	Eurasian Economic Commission	Ms Paiza Suiumbaeva	Head of the Labour Migration and Social Protection Department
61.	Southern Common Market / Mercado Común del Sur (Mercosur)	Dr Javier Palummo	Director, Department of Research and Information Management, Institute of Public Policies on Human Rights (IPPDH), Southern Common Market (Mercosur)

II.B. United Nations (including UN Regional Commissions)

#	Organization	Name	Position
62.	Co-facilitator leading the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on issues related to the global compact, the intergovernmental conference	H.E. Mr Juan José Gómez Camacho	Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations in New York
63.	Co-facilitator leading the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on issues related to the global compact, the intergovernmental conference	H.E. Mr Jürg Lauber	Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations in New York
64.	Office of the Co-facilitator leading the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on issues related to the global compact, the intergovernmental conference	Ms Andrina Frey	First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations
65.	Office of the Co-facilitator leading the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on issues related to the global compact, the intergovernmental conference	Ms Bettina Etter	First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations

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#	Organization	Name	Position
66.	Office of the Special Representative of the UN SG for International Migration	Ms Louise Arbour	Special Representative of the UN SG for International Migration
67.	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)	Mr Nagesh Kumar	Director, Social Development Division
68.	UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Ms Ruzvidzo Thokozile	Director, Social Development Policy Division
69.	UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	Ms Monika Linn	Director of Sustainable Development and Gender Unit
70.	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)	Dr Enrique Peláez	Coordinator, Population and Development Area, Population Division, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre, UNECLAC
71.	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)	Ms Karima El Korri	Chief, Population and Social Development Section, Head, ESCWA Unit on 2030 Agenda

II.C. Donors

#	Organization	Name	Position
72.	US Government PRM	Ms Michelle Prodromou	Programme Specialist, US Permanent Mission in Geneva

II.D. Organizers (IOM)

#	Organization	Name	Position
73.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	H.E. Ambassador William Lacy Swing	Director General
74.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	H.E. Ambassador Laura Thompson Chacón	Deputy Director General
75.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Clarissa Azkoul	Chief of Staff
76.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Wen Li	Senior Regional Adviser for Asia
77.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Mr Manfred Profazzi	Senior Regional Adviser for Europe

#	Organization	Name	Position
78.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Jill Helke	Director, Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships
79.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Nicoletta Giordano	Head, International Partnerships Division (IPD), Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships
80.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Kristina Galstyan	GRCP Meeting Coordinator, Migration Policy Officer, International Partnerships Division, Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships
81.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Michele Klein Solomon	Senior Policy Adviser to the Director General, Global compact for migration Core Team, ODG
82.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Erica Usher	Senior Policy Adviser, Global compact for migration Core Team, ODG
83.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Suzanne Sheldon	Team Leader, New York Global Compact for Migration in the Info Section, IOM Office to the United Nations, New York
84.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Mr Colin Rajah	Civil Society Consultant
85.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Rachel Velasco	Associate Migration Policy Officer, International Partnerships Division, Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships
86.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Mr Timothée Binoth	International Partnerships Division, Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships
87.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Azrah Karim Rajput	Global compact for migration Core Team, ODG
88.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Alina Narusova	Global compact for migration Core Team, ODG
89.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Mr Abdel Rahmane Diop	Associate Migration Policy Officer, Global compact for migration Core Team, ODG

#	Organization	Name	Position
90.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Mailan Thai	Associate Migration Policy Officer, Global compact for migration Core Team, ODG
91.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Mr Marek Sliwinski	Junior Professional Officer, Global compact for migration Core Team, ODG
92.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Katie Colven	Global compact for migration Team, ODG

4.8 Annex 8: Questionnaire of the GRCP 7 Survey

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

**Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration
and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

*Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional,
Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7)*

The theme of the Seventh Global RCP Meeting (GRCP 7) on 10–11 October 2017 in Geneva, Switzerland is "The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCM)." The two-day GRCP aims to bring together representatives of RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration, as well as the representatives of regional economic organizations (REOs) and the UN Regional Commissions (UN RCs) – important actors with which the ISCMs collaborate – to consider their respective experiences, good practices and recommendations arising from individual ISCM or UN RC or REO deliberations since the 19 September 2016 UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants. The ISCMs, UN RCs and REOs will be asked to present their input to the global compact for migration at the Breakout Group Sessions (grouped per Region). These inputs will then be transmitted to co-facilitators leading the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on the global compact for migration for consideration to be included in the global compact zero draft.

In order to prepare for GRCP 7, IOM would like to collect such inputs through this questionnaire. Please provide your feedback to the questions below and submit the completed questionnaire to IOM at grcp@iom.int by 26 June 2017.

Thank you.

1. General information	
Please indicate the name of the Inter-State Consultation Mechanism (ISCM):	
2. Concrete recommendations	
Has your ISCM formulated any concrete recommendations for the global compact for migration?	❑ Yes ❑ No
If yes, please list. *(Please add more rows for each new recommendation.)*	
For each recommendation, please indicate the respective global compact element (*please see Annex 1 for a list*); where necessary, please include more than one element.	
Please indicate a web link (if available):	

3.	Best practices and innovative solutions	
Has your ISCM identified any best practices and / or innovative solutions to guide the global compact preparation?	❑ Yes ❑ No	
If yes, please describe. (*Please add more rows for each new best practice or innovative solution*)		
Type of practice (*e.g. policy, legislation, project, institution, fund, etc.*)		
Please indicate the respective global compact element (*please see Annex 1 for a list*); where necessary, please include more than one element.		
Country(ies), Region(s) / Subregions, where the practice was tested / piloted.		
Please indicate a web link (if available).		
4.	Common principles and approaches in addressing international migration in all its dimensions	
Has your ISCM identified common principles and approaches in addressing international migration in all its dimensions?	❑ Yes ❑ No	
If yes, please describe them. (*Please add more rows for each new common principle and / or approach.*)		
For each common principle and / or approach, please indicate the respective global compact element (*please see Annex 1 for a list*); where necessary, please include more than one element.		
Please indicate a web link (if available).		

Submitted by: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 1. Elements and themes of the global compact for migration[49]

- **Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance.**

  – Element (i): Effective protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, including women and children, regardless of their migratory status, and the specific needs of migrants in vulnerable situations.

  – Element (o): Promotion, as appropriate, of the inclusion of migrants in host societies, access to basic services for migrants and gender-responsive services.

  – Element (u): Combating racism, xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance towards all migrants.

- **Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures.**

  – Element (m): Reduction of the incidence and impact of irregular migration.

  – Element (p): Consideration of policies to regularize the status of migrants.

  – Element (q): Protection of labour rights and a safe environment for migrant workers and those in precarious employment, protection of women migrant workers in all sectors and promotion of labour mobility, including circular migration.

  – Element (w): Recognition of foreign qualifications, education and skills; and cooperation in access to and portability of earned benefits.

- **International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration.**

  – Element (e): The facilitation of safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies; this may include the creation and expansion of safe, regular pathways for migration.

  – Element (f): The scope for greater international cooperation, with a view to improving migration governance.

  – Element (j): International cooperation for border control, with full respect for the human rights of migrants.

  – Element (r): The responsibilities and obligations of migrants towards host countries.

  – Element (s): Return and readmission, and improving cooperation in this regard between countries of origin and destination.

  – Element (v): Disaggregated data on international migration.

  – Element (x): Cooperation at the national, regional and international levels on all aspects of migration.

- **Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits.**

  – Element (a): International migration as a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, as recognized in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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49 The elements are listed in the New York Declaration for Refugees, Annex II, para. 8. The themes are taken from the Migrants and the Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for migration, para. 16. In this Annex, the elements are grouped under the themes by IOM.

- – Element (d): The contribution made by migrants to sustainable development and the complex interrelationship between migration and development.

- – Element (h): Remittances as an important source of private capital and their contribution to development and promotion of faster, cheaper and safer transfers of remittances through legal channels, in both source and recipient countries, including through a reduction in transaction costs.

- – Element (t): Harnessing the contribution of diasporas and strengthening links with countries of origin.

- **Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution.**

  - – Element (b): International migration as a potential opportunity for migrants and their families.

  - – Element (c): The need to address the drivers of migration, including through strengthened efforts in development, poverty eradication and conflict prevention and resolution.

  - – Element (g): The impact of migration on human capital in countries of origin.

  - – Element (n): Addressing the situations of migrants in countries in crisis.

- **Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficked victims.**

  - – Element (k): Combating trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and contemporary forms of slavery.

  - – Element (l): Identifying those who have been trafficked and considering providing assistance, including temporary or permanent residency and work permits, as appropriate.

Appendix 2. Definitions

Global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration – is a Member-State-led effort to elaborate a comprehensive international cooperation framework on migrants and human mobility by setting out a range of principles, commitments and understandings among UN Member States regarding international migration in all its dimensions.

Input to the global compact for migration – Member States and all relevant stakeholders are invited to actively participate at all stages of the global compact preparatory process and at the conference itself and to provide concrete recommendations and other substantive inputs. Effective contributions, which should take into account different realities, can be in the form of sharing of best practices and concrete policies.

Concrete recommendation – policy advice to inform senior decision makers about a policy issue and/ or suggest policy reforms.

Good practice – a practice, method or technique that has been proven to work well in one or more scenarios in accomplishing a desired outcome and producing good results, and therefore recommended as a model. Criteria for a good practice are: (i) effective and successful; (ii) environmentally, economically and socially sustainable; (iii) gender sensitive; (iv) technically feasible; (v) inherently participatory; (vi) replicable and adaptable; (vii) reducing disaster/crisis risks, if applicable. The terms "good practice", "best practice" and "effective practice" are used interchangeably.

Innovative solution – new idea or method, the application of better solutions that meet new requirements or existing needs.

Common principles and approaches in addressing international migration – fundamental truths or propositions and ways of dealing with a situation or problem that form the necessary foundation for migration to be well governed.

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4.9 Annex 9: GRCP 7 Survey Results Summary. Cross-Regional Recommendations and Regional Overviews for Americas, Africa, Europe, and Asia, Pacific and the Middle East.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

**Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration
and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

Summary of the Results of the Survey conducted by IOM in preparation for the

*Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional,
Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7)*

Background

GRCP 7 Survey Results Summary. Cross-Regional Recommendations

    Appendix 1. Good Practices and Innovative Solutions by Global Processes on migration: GFMD

Overview of Survey Results per Region

    Appendix 2. GRCP 7 Survey results overview (Africa)

    Appendix 3. GRCP 7 Survey results overview (the Americas)

    Appendix 4. GRCP 7 Survey results overview (Asia, Pacific and the Middle East)

    Appendix 5. GRCP 7 Survey results overview (Europe)

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Background

The general term **Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on migration** (ISCMs) refers to all state-led, regular information-sharing and policy dialogues at the regional, interregional or global level among States interested in promoting cooperation in the field of migration. ISCMs comprise of global processes on migration, interregional forums on migration (IRFs, bridging two or more regions) and regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs, covering one region).[50]

The **Global Consultations of Chairs and Secretariats of Principal Regional Consultative Processes on Migration**, also known as Global RCP Meetings (or GRCPs),[51] bring together representatives of Chairs and Secretariats of the main ISCMs – RCPs, IRFs and global processes on migration – to foster exchanges and synergies among ISCMs on various migration topics, thereby contributing to improved policy coherence at the regional, intraregional and global levels.

The **Seventh Global Meeting** of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional, Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7) was hosted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on 10–11 October 2017 in Geneva under the overall theme "Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration." It brought together the principal ISCMs and their main regional partners, namely regional economic organizations and UN Regional Commissions.

In preparation to GRCP 7, a **survey** was conducted among ISCMs and their major regional partners to facilitate the exchange of ideas and practice at the GRCP 7 event and during the regional breakout groups. Respondents were asked to submit information under three sections: concrete recommendations; best practices and innovative solutions; and common principles and approaches in addressing international migration in all its dimensions. Each entity was requested to complete one consolidated questionnaire only on behalf of all its constituents.

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50 The terms IRF and RCP are often used interchangeably to denote policy dialogue processes with regional focus.

51 GRCP Meetings in fact are meetings of principal ISCMs, not only the RCPs. The name dates back to 2005 when the general term for any migration dialogue process was RCP and the term IRF was not yet in use. GRCP Meetings were initiated before the launch of major global processes on migration (such as GFMD and UN HLD on international migration and development); however, after their establishment, these processes were also addressed at GRCP Meetings.

**Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration
and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

*Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional,
Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7)*

GRCP 7 Survey Results Summary. Cross-Regional Recommendations[52]

The survey was conducted among inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration (ISCMs), UN Regional Commissions (UN RCs) and regional economic organizations (REOs) invited to GRCP 7 to compile their respective good practices and other inputs to the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration.

Responses were received from 20 ISCMs, 4 UN RCs and 3 regional economic organizations (27 in total). One consolidated questionnaire has been completed for each entity. The feedback from ISCMs has been coordinated with the ISCM Chair and Head of Secretariat, and represents the given ISCMs' formal feedback.

According survey results, out of 27 contributing entities, only 14 have formulated recommendations on the global compact for migration. These entities include: 1 global process (GFMD), 8 RCPs (ARCP; Budapest Process; Colombo Process; IGAD-RCP; MIDCAS; MIDSA; MIDWA; and RCM); 3 IRFs (ACP–EU Migration Dialogue; ADD; PAFoM); 1 Regional economic organization (Eurasian Economic Commission); and 1 UN Regional Commission (UNECLAC).

Another six entities are in process of discussing their recommendations: 1 RCP (Almaty Process); 2 IRFs (5+5 Dialogue; and IGC) and 3 UN RCs (UNECE; UNESCAP; and UNESCWA).

Among the contributing entities only three (ACP–EU Migration Dialogue; Budapest Process; and GFMD[53]) have formulated recommendations on all six themes.

The response rate was most complete for Europe and Africa, while only part of the contributions were received from Asia and the Middle East. In the Americas, the common recommendations only referred to two themes, while in all other Regions they refer to all six themes. Thus, quantitatively the most common recommendations made across all Regions belong to "Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits" and "Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution."

Recurring recommendations[54] across all regions address the following:

a.   Priorities for all four (breakout group) Regions:

 • Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits.

  – Contribution of remittances to development and promotion of faster, cheaper and safer transfers of remittances (element "h").

- Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution.

  – The need to address the drivers of migration, including through strengthened efforts in development, poverty eradication and conflict prevention and resolution (element "c").

  – Addressing the situations of migrants in countries in crisis (element "n").

b. Priorities for three out of four Regions (except the Americas, where there were no concurrence on the below themes):

- Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance.

  – Effective protection of migrants' human rights regardless of their migratory status, including migrants in vulnerable situations (element "i").

- Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures.

  – Protection of labour rights and safe environments for migrant workers, including women migrant workers; and promotion of labour mobility (element "q").

- International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration.

  – Greater international cooperation, with a view to improving migration governance (element "f").

- Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits.

  – Harnessing the contribution of diasporas and strengthening links with countries of origin (element "t").

  – The contribution made by migrants to sustainable development and the complex interrelationship between migration and development (element "d").

- Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution.

  – Addressing the situations of migrants in countries in crisis (element "n").

  – International migration as a potential opportunity for migrants and their families (element "b").

- Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficked victims.

  – Combating trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and contemporary forms of slavery (element "k").

  – Identifying those who have been trafficked and considering providing assistance, including temporary or permanent residency and work permits, as appropriate (element "l").

The survey results revealed a rich array of good practices that can work across the Regions, including legislation, policies, structures, projects, methodologies, handbooks and manuals.

Regional overviews of survey feedback and actual completed questionnaires are enclosed to this Overview. The tabulation of survey results is available upon request.

Appendix 1 to "GRCP 7 Survey Results Summary. Cross-Regional Recommendations."

Good Practices and Innovative Solutions by Global Processes on Migration (contributor: GFMD)

- Legislation and Policies

    - The UK Code of Practice for the Ethical Recruitment of International Healthcare Professionals

    - ILO guidelines

    - The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development

    - The ECOWAS Passport

    - The Manila Declaration to Enhance International Cooperation in Combating Human Trafficking

- Projects

    - MICIC initiative

    - The programme "Citoyenneté: mitreden, mitgestalten, mitentscheiden", established by the Swiss Federal Commission on Migration

    - The Australia Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons

    - Regional Empowering Women Migrant Workers in Asia programme

    - The campaign "Todos Somos Migrantes" (We are all migrants) of Government of Ecuador

    - The UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative

- Structures

    - The Netherlands established a National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children

    - The Pan-Canadian Framework for the Assessment and Recognition of Foreign Qualifications

    - The African–Europe Diaspora Development Platform

- Research, Data Collection and Analysis

    - 6Degree.org is a crowdfunding portal to support voluntary return and sustainable integration of human trafficking victims launched in 2015 through a partnership between IOM and Microsoft

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Appendix 2 to "GRCP 7 Survey Results Summary. Cross-Regional Recommendations."

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

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GRCP 7 Survey results overview (Africa)[55]

In anticipation of the GRCP 7 event on 10–11 October in Geneva, Switzerland, a survey was conducted among inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration (ISCMs, namely Regional, Inter-Regional, Global Consultative Processes and Dialogues on Migration), UN Regional Commissions (UN RCs) and regional economic organizations (REOs) to reflect their respective considerations and recommendations to the global compact for migration. Respondents were asked to group their feedback along the 6 themes and 24 elements of the global compact for migration; 27 completed questionnaires were received from 20 ISCMs, 4 UN RCs and 3 regional economic organizations, representing the consolidated feedback from each responding entity. In the case of ISCMs, Secretariats were requested to coordinate feedback with respective Chairs. The survey results will be considered during GRCP 7 session 2, arranged in four regional breakout groups, namely: (i) Africa (ii) the Americas (iii) Europe (iv) Asia, Pacific and the Middle East.

Overview of feedback from Africa

Twelve entities covering Africa were requested to complete the questionnaire in June 2017. As of 10 October 2017, 11 responded, including: 5 RCPs, 5 IRFs[56] and 1 Partner organization:

Inter-State consultation mechanisms		ISCM Partner organizations	
RCP	IRF	REO	UN RC
Intergovernmental Authority on Development RCP (IGAD-RCP)	5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean	East African Community	
Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS)	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) – European Union (EU) Dialogue on Migration		

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55 This summary was prepared by the IOM International Partnerships Division based on the questionnaire feedbacks.
56 Survey feedback from Inter-Regional Forums on migration (IRFs) is reflected in the results of each of the Regions they cover.

Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)	Khartoum Process (EU–Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative)		
Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)	Pan-African Forum on migration (PAFoM)		
Migration Dialogue from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Member States (MIDCOM)	Rabat Process (Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development)		

No feedback has been received from: UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

I. Recommendations

Seven respondents (5+5 Dialogue;[57] ACP–EU Migration Dialogue;[58] IGAD-RCP; MIDCAS; MIDSA; MIDWA; and PAFoM) had formulated concrete recommendations for the global compact for migration. Another three (MIDCOM; Rabat Process;[59] EAC) were not able to share their concrete recommendations on the global compact for migration.

Only ACP–EU Migration Dialogue has formulated recommendations on all six themes.

• Recurrent Recommendations

Recommendations in the Region address the following global compact themes:

– **Global compact theme 1:** six respondents.

Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the effective protection of migrant rights.

– **Global compact theme 2:** six respondents.

Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the protection of labour rights and safe environments for migrant workers; and the reduction of the impact of irregular migration.

– **Global compact theme 3:** seven respondents.

International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration.

Recurrent recommendations refer to greater international cooperation for improving migration governance; international cooperation for border control, with full respect for the human rights of migrants; and disaggregated data on international migration.

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57 This IRF indicated that concrete recommendations will only be finalized following its November 2017 meeting.

58 According to the completed questionnaire, ACP–EU Migration Dialogue covers all the global compact sub-headed themes, therefore all elements were considered to be covered by ACP–EU Migration Dialogue.

59 However, feedback from this respondent referred to the Rabat Process Guidance on the global compact for migration and the Rabat Process non-paper on the main points of convergence and divergence on the global compact informal thematic meetings.

– **Global compact theme 4**: three respondents.

Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the contribution of remittances to development; and harnessing the contribution of diasporas and strengthening links with countries of origin.

– **Global compact theme 5**: three respondents.

Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the need to address the drivers of migration; addressing the situations of migrants in countries of crisis; and considering international migration as a potential opportunity for migrants.

– **Global compact theme 6:** five respondents.

Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficked victims.

Recurrent recommendations refer to combating human trafficking and the assistance to victims of trafficking.

II. Good Practices and Innovative Solutions

Feedback reveals a vast array of good practices in the region on legislation, policies, structures and projects. The bulk of the good practices are policies and legislation on migration. There are various platforms for ongoing policy dialogue on migration.

- Innovative Solutions

    – African Common Position on Migration and Development

    – ECOWAS – Spain Fund for Migration and Development

    – PAFOM as a continental platform for wider consultations on migration

- Highlights of good practices from the Region:

    – Legislation and Policies

        ◦ ACP–EU Migration Dialogue national policy of inclusiveness

        ◦ African Common Position on Migration and Development

        ◦ African Union Migration Policy Framework to guide regional and national migration policies

        ◦ AU Migration Policy Framework

        ◦ Bilateral Labour Agreement between Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia

        ◦ Bilateral Labour Agreement between Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia and Uganda

        ◦ COMESA Anti-Human Trafficking Act

        ◦ COMESA Protocol on free movement of persons

- ◦ COMESA Protocol on Visa Exemption

- ◦ EAC Common Market Protocol

- ◦ ECOWAS – Spain Fund for Migration and Development

- ◦ ECOWAS Common Approach on migration and development (Gender and Migration)

- ◦ Rome Declaration

- ◦ SADC Protocol on Facilitation of Movement of Persons

- ◦ SACD Regional Action Plan on Mixed and Irregular Migration

- ◦ SADC Regional Labour Migration Action Plan

- ◦ Treaty for Establishment of EAC (article 104, 76)

– Projects

- ◦ ACP–EU Migration Action

- ◦ Support to Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa

– Capacity-Building Mechanisms

- ◦ ACP–EU Migration Dialogue skills training on reintegration

- ◦ IGAD RCP Migration governance capacity-building

- ◦ MIDCAS Capacity-building activities

– Manuals, Guidance and Publications

- ◦ L'Afrique centrale face aux défis migratoires (MIDCAS)

– Structures

- ◦ Consultation on Draft IGAD Protocol on Free Movement of persons and transhumance to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration.

- ◦ ECOWAS – Spain Fund for Migration and Development

- ◦ One-stop border control in COMESA

– Research, Data Collection and Analysis

- ◦ 5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean

- ◦ EAC data sharing

– Ongoing inter-State dialogue and cooperation on common issues of migration

- ◦ 5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean

- ◦ ACP–EU Migration Dialogue

- ◦ EAC

- ◦ PAFOM

- ◦ IGAD-RCP

- ◦ MIDSA

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Appendix 3 to "GRCP 7 Survey Results Summary. Cross-Regional Recommendations."

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional, Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7)

GRCP 7 Survey results overview (Americas)[60]

In anticipation of the GRCP 7 event on 10–11 October in Geneva, Switzerland, a survey was conducted among inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration (ISCMs, namely Regional, Inter-Regional, Global Consultative Processes and Dialogues on Migration), UN Regional Commissions (UN RCs) and regional economic organizations (REOs) to reflect their respective considerations and recommendations to the global compact for migration. Respondents were asked to group their feedback along the 6 themes and 24 elements of the global compact for migration; 27 completed questionnaires were received from 20 ISCMs, 4 UN RCs and 3 regional economic organizations, representing the consolidated feedback from each responding entity. In the case of ISCMs, Secretariats were requested to coordinate feedback with respective Chairs. The survey results will be considered during the GRCP 7 session 2, arranged in four regional breakout groups, namely: (i) Africa (ii) the Americas (iii) Europe (iv) Asia, Pacific and the Middle East.

Overview of feedback from the Americas

Seven entities covering the Americas were requested to complete the questionnaire in June 2017. As of 10 October 2017, five responded, including: one RCP, two IRFs[61] and two Partner organizations:

Inter-state consultation mechanisms		ISCM Partner organizations	
RCP	**IRF**	**REO**	**UN RC**
Regional Conference on Migration (RCM or Puebla Process)	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) – European Union (EU) Dialogue on Migration Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)	Southern Common Market (Mercosur)	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)

No feedback has been received from: Caribbean Migration Consultations (CMC) and South American Conference on Migration (SACM).

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60   This summary was prepared by the IOM International Partnerships Division based on the questionnaire feedback.
61   Survey feedback from Inter-Regional Forums on migration (IRFs) is reflected in the results of each Region they cover.

I. Recommendations

Three entities (ACP–EU Migration Dialogue;[62] RCM; UNECLAC) had formulated concrete recommendations for the global compact for migration; whereas two respondents (IGC;[63] Mercosur) are unable to share concrete recommendations for the global compact for migration.

Only ACP–EU Migration Dialogue has formulated recommendations on all the six themes.

None of the respondents seem to have formulated recommendations on the global compact theme on irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures.

- Recurrent Recommendations

Recommendations in the Region address the following themes:

  – **Global compact theme 1:** one respondent.

Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance.

  – **Global compact theme 2:** one respondent.

Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures.

  – **Global compact theme 3:** one respondent.

International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration.

  – **Global compact theme 4:** two respondents.

Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the contribution of remittances to development.

  – **Global compact theme 5:** two respondents.

Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the need to address the drivers of migration; addressing the situations of migrants in countries in crisis; and international migration as a potential opportunity for migrants and their families.

  – **Global compact theme 6:** one respondent.

Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficked victims.

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62 According to the completed questionnaire, ACP–EU Migration Dialogue covers all the global compact sub-headed themes, therefore all elements were considered to be covered by ACP–EU Migration Dialogue.

63 The IGC indicated in its feedback that it is unable to release its recommendations, best practices and common approaches yet.

II. Good Practices and Innovative Solutions

Survey results revealed a vast array of good practices in the region on legislation, policies, structures, projects, handbooks and methodologies. The bulk of the good practices are in policies and guidance. Respondents pointed to effective mechanisms and funds that can be of interest for other Regions. Examples are reported of successful cooperation between RCPs and the UN Regional Commission; RCPs and regional intergovernmental organizations; as well as RCPs and non-governmental partners.

- Innovative Solutions

    – RCM–IOM cooperation on low fares for flight tickets for returning migrants

    – RCM – UNECLAC / CELADE study on migration-development nexus+

    – RCM Civil Society Network

    – RCM Implementation Fund for Vulnerable Migrants, including, Women, Children and Adolescents

    – RCM Return Fund

- Selected highlights of good practices from the region

    – Legislation and Policies

        ◦ ACP–EU Migration Dialogue national policy of inclusiveness

        ◦ Mercosur Regional Agreement

        ◦ Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

        ◦ RCM MSs migration legislation

        ◦ RCM Regional document on assistance to extra-regional migrants

        ◦ RCM Regional document on visa for travel

    – Projects

        ◦ ACP–EU Migration Action

    – Capacity-Building Mechanisms

        ◦ ACP–EU Migration Dialogue skills training on reintegration

        ◦ RCM Capacity-Building on Migration and Development

    – Manuals, Guidance and Publications

        ◦ Mercosur Regional Guide for Identification and Attention of special needs of protection of migrant children and adolescent rights

        ◦ RCM Comparative matrix on legislation on Combating Human Trafficking

        ◦ RCM Guidance on unaccompanied migrant children

        ◦ RCM Memorandum of Understanding on Assisted Voluntary Return

        ◦ RCM Regional Guidance on bilateral and multilateral return mechanism among RCP Member States

        ◦ RCM Regional Guidance on identification of profiles and referral mechanisms to assist vulnerable migrants

- ◦ RCM Regional Guidance on Protection of Child Victims of Human Trafficking

- ◦ RCM Regional Guidance on Repatriation of Child, Adolescent and Women Victims of Trafficking

- – Structures

  - ◦ Mercosur Institute of Public Policy in Human Rights (IPPDH)

  - ◦ Mercosur Mechanism for Articulation of attention to women in situations of trafficking in persons

  - ◦ Mercosur Meeting of Refugee Commissions (CONARES).

  - ◦ Mercosur Migration Specialized Forum (FEM).

  - ◦ Mercosur Nin@Sur Permanent Commission.

  - ◦ Mercosur regional mechanism on Identification and Attention of special needs of protection of migrant children and adolescent rights (based on respective Mercosur Guidelines).

  - ◦ RCM Ad Hoc Group on changing migration realities in the RCM Region

  - ◦ RCM Implementation Fund for Vulnerable Migrants, including Women, Children and Adolescents

  - ◦ RCM Network of officials on consular protection

  - ◦ RCM Network of officials on Counter Human Trafficking and Counter Migrant Smuggling

  - ◦ RCM Return Fund

- – Research, Data Collection and Analysis

  - ◦ Exchange of information on Migration and Development

  - ◦ RCM Statistical Information Exchange System on migration in Central and Meso-America

- – Ongoing inter-State dialogue and cooperation on common issues of migration

  - ◦ ACP–EU Migration Dialogue

  - ◦ Mercosur

  - ◦ RCM

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International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

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GRCP 7 Survey results overview (Asia, Pacific and the Middle East)[64]

In anticipation of the GRCP 7 event on 10–11 October in Geneva, Switzerland, a survey was conducted among inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration (ISCMs, namely Regional, Inter-Regional, Global Consultative Processes and Dialogues on Migration), UN Regional Commissions (UN RCs) and regional economic organizations (REOs) to reflect their respective considerations and recommendations to the global compact for migration. Respondents were asked to group their feedback along the 6 themes and 24 elements of the global compact for migration; 27 completed questionnaires were received from 20 ISCMs, 4 UN RCs and 3 regional economic organizations, representing the consolidated feedback from each responding entity. In the case of ISCMs, Secretariats were requested to coordinate feedback with respective Chairs. The survey results will be considered during the GRCP 7 session 2, arranged in four regional breakout groups, namely: (i) Africa (ii) the Americas (iii) Europe (iv) Asia, Pacific and the Middle East.

Overview of feedback from Asia, the Pacific and the Middle East regions

Eleven entities were requested in June 2017 to participate in the survey for the regions of this breakout group. As of 10 October 2017, eight provided feedback – six for the Middle East and North Africa (5+5 Dialogue; Abu Dhabi Dialogue; ACP–EU Migration Dialogue; ARCP; Rabat Process; and UNESCWA) and two for Asia and the Pacific (Colombo Process; and UNESCAP[65]). They represent two RCPs, four IRFs[66] and two Partner organizations:

Inter-State consultation mechanisms		ISCM Partner organizations	
RCP	**IRF**	**REO**	**UN RC**
Arab Regional Consultative Process on migration and refugee affairs (ARCP)	5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean		UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)

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64 This summary was prepared by the IOM International Partnerships Division based on the questionnaire feedback.

65 Recommendations are expected after UNESCAP Regional Consultation on global compact for migration in November 2017.

66 Survey feedback from Inter-Regional Forums on migration (IRFs) is reflected in the survey results for each Region they cover.

Colombo Process (Regional Consultative Process on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia or CP)	Abu Dhabi Dialogue (Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia or ADD)		UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) – European Union (EU) Dialogue on Migration		
	Rabat Process (Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development)		

No feedback has been received from: Bali Process; Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC); and Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference (PIDC).

I. Recommendations

In the Middle East, four entities (5+5 Dialogue;[67] ACP–EU Migration Dialogue;[68] Abu Dhabi Dialogue; ARCP) had formulated concrete recommendations for the global compact for migration, whereas two entities (Rabat Process[69] and UNESCWA[70]) have not formulated concrete recommendations for the global compact for migration to be shared externally.

In Asia, Australia and Pacific, the ADD and the Colombo Process have formulated concrete recommendations for the global compact for migration, whereas UNESCAP is unable to share concrete recommendations for the global compact for migration.

Only ACP–EU Migration Dialogue has formulated recommendations on all six themes.

• Recurrent Recommendations

Recommendations in the Region address the following themes:

– **Global compact theme 1:** three respondents.

Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the effective protection of migrant rights.

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67 Concrete recommendations will be finalized after the November 2017 Meeting.

68 According to the completed questionnaire, ACP–EU Migration Dialogue covers all the global compact sub-headed themes, therefore all elements were considered to be covered by ACP–EU Migration Dialogue.

69 No recommendations or good practices were provided by the Rabat Process, although they have developed the Rabat Process Guidance on the global compact for migration and the Rabat Process non-paper on the main points of convergence and divergence on global compact informal thematic meetings.

70 No recommendations were formulated by UNESCWA at the time of submission of the questionnaire, but recommendations will be developed following UNESCWA Regional global compact consultations.

- **Global compact theme 2:** three respondents.

Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures

Recurrent recommendations refer to protection of labour rights; and recognition of foreign qualifications.

- **Global compact theme 3:** five respondents.

International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the facilitation of safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration; greater international cooperation for improving migration governance; and the responsibilities and obligations of migrants towards host countries.

- **Global compact theme 4**: three respondents.

Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits.

Recurrent recommendations refer to remittances as an important source of private capital and their contribution to development; the contribution made by migrants to sustainable development; harnessing the contribution of diasporas; and international migration as a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination.

- **Global compact theme 5**: two respondents.

Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the need to address the drivers of migration; and addressing the situation of migrants in countries in crisis.

- **Global compact theme 6**: three respondents.

Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficked victims.

Recurrent recommendations refer to combating trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and contemporary forms of slavery; and the assistance to victims of trafficking.

II. Good Practices and Innovative Solutions

Survey results revealed a vast array of good practices in the regions, including within legislation, policies, structures and projects. Most of the good practices relate to policies and legislation on migration. There are various platforms for ongoing policy dialogue on migration.

- Innovative Solutions
  - UNESCWA standards

- Highlights of good practices from the Region:
  - Legislation and Policies
    - ACP–EU Migration Dialogue national policy of inclusiveness

- ◦ ADD agreement for *building on current national government and bilateral initiatives in designing a prototype of a regional digital labour platform that streamlines labour mobility*

- ◦ ADD countries agreement to facilitate the certification of skills, up-skilling and mutual recognition of skills across the migration cycle

- ◦ Bilateral labour agreements between CP, ADD and the Asia–EU dialogue origin and destination countries

- ◦ UNESCWA National strategies on migration

- ◦ UNESCWA Out-of-country voting

- ◦ UNESCWA Ratification of laws that fight irregular migration, migrant smuggling and human trafficking

- ◦ UNESCWA Ratification of laws that provide protections for migrant domestic workers

- ◦ UNESCWA Ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children

- ◦ UNESCWA Standard employment contracts

- ◦ UNESCWA Wage protection systems for migrant workers obliging employers to pay employees' salaries directly into their bank accounts

- – Projects

  - ◦ ACP–EU Migration Action

  - ◦ ADD "Comprehensive Information and Orientation Programme" (CIOP)

  - ◦ ADD Pilot project between the Arab Emirates and the Philippines with the aim to introduce joint government oversight over the recruitment process and reduce the risk of migrant workers bearing the costs of their own recruitment

  - ◦ ADD Pilot Project on Skill Development, Certification, Upgrading and Recognition: United Arab Emirates and Kuwait

  - ◦ ADD UAE–Philippines pilot project on an alternative Model of Labour Recruitment

- – Capacity-Building Mechanisms

  - ◦ ACP–EU Migration Dialogue skills training on reintegration

  - ◦ CP pre-departure orientation for migrant workers

  - ◦ CP regional symposiums on recruitment intermediaries

- – Manuals, Guidance and Publications

  - ◦ CP "*Regional Guide for the Pre-departure Orientation (PDO) Modules and PDO Management System*"

  - ◦ CP *Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disasters* of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative, "Protecting Nationals Abroad in the Context of Crises"

  - ◦ CP Labour Market Research Operational Guide

- ◦ Rabat Process Guidance on the global compact for migration

- ◦ Rabat Process non-paper on the main points of convergence and divergence on the global compact informal thematic meetings

– Structures

- ◦ ADD coordinated management system for pre-employment, (PEO), pre-departure (PDO) and post-arrival (PAO) services for foreign workers in three country pairings: the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Bangladesh; the UEA and Sri Lanka; and the UAE and the Philippines

- ◦ CP Thematic Area Working Group (TAWG) on Remittances

- ◦ CP multi-stakeholder collaboration with Overseas Employment Service Providers Alliance of Asian Associations (OESPAAA)

- ◦ UNESCWA Regional and international cooperation on migration

– Research, Data Collection and Analysis

- ◦ 5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean

- ◦ ADD is in the process of undertaking a study to determine the impact of training and skill certification of migrant workers in the construction industry in the UAE

- ◦ ADD Research study on the Labour Recruitment Industry between United Arab Emirates, Kerala (India) and Nepal

- ◦ CP regional study "*Recruitment Monitoring and Migrant Welfare Assistance: What Works?*"

– Ongoing inter-State dialogue and cooperation on common issues of migration

- ◦ 5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean

- ◦ ACP–EU Migration Dialogue

- ◦ ADD

- ◦ ARCP policy dialogue on migration

- ◦ UNESCWA

Appendix 5 to "GRCP 7 Survey Results Summary. Cross-Regional Recommendations."

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GRCP 7 Survey results overview (Europe)[71]

In anticipation of the GRCP 7 event on 10–11 October in Geneva, Switzerland, a survey was conducted among inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration (ISCMs, namely Regional, Inter-Regional, Global Consultative Processes and Dialogues on Migration), UN Regional Commissions (UN RCs) and regional economic organizations (REOs) to reflect their respective considerations and recommendations to the global compact for migration. Respondents were asked to group their feedback along the 6 themes and 24 elements of the global compact for migration; 27 completed questionnaires were received from 20 ISCMs, 4 UN RCs and 3 regional economic organizations, representing the consolidated feedback from each responding entity. In the case of ISCMs, Secretariats were requested to coordinate feedback with respective Chairs. The survey results will be considered during the GRCP 7 session 2, arranged in four regional breakout groups, namely: (i) Africa (ii) the Americas (iii) Europe (iv) Asia, Pacific and the Middle East.

Overview of feedback from Europe

Eleven entities covering Europe were requested to complete the questionnaire in June 2017. As of 10 October 2017, all of them responded, including: four RCPs, five IRFs[72] and two Partner organizations.

Inter-state consultation mechanisms		ISCM Partner organizations	
RCP	IRF	REO	UN RC
Almaty Process	5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean	Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC)	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
Budapest Process	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) – European Union (EU) Dialogue on Migration		
Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration (EAPPMA)	Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)		

Prague Process	Khartoum Process (EU– Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative)		
	Rabat Process (Euro- African Dialogue on Migration and Development)		

I. Recommendations

Five entities (5+5 Dialogue;[73] ACP–EU Migration Dialogue;[74] Almaty Process; Budapest Process; and Eurasian Economic Commission) had formulated concrete recommendations for the global compact for migration. Another six (EAPPMA;[75] IGC;[76] Khartoum Process; Prague Process; Rabat Process;[77] and UNECE) were not able to finalize concrete recommendations for the global compact for migration to be shared externally. Though the Rabat Process feedback did not include recommendations or good practices, it indicated it has developed the Rabat Process Guidance on the global compact for migration and the Rabat Process non-paper on the main points of convergence and divergence on the global compact informal thematic meetings. Only the ACP–EU Migration Dialogue and the Budapest Process have formulated recommendations on each of the six themes.

• Commonalities

The most recurrent theme indicated in feedback from European RCP and IRF is global compact theme 2: "Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures." Within this, equal rights for migrant workers, information technology for migration management, guidelines on vulnerable migrant women's needs, insurance and medical care were also noted.

• Variations

Variations among European RCP and IRs include UNECE's focus on the theme of "*international cooperation and governance of migration*", specifically on element 'v' on disaggregated data; and Almaty Process's high-level recommendations on the "*human rights of all migrants*" and "*international cooperation and governance*".

• Recurrent Recommendations

Recommendations in the Region address the following themes:

– **Global compact theme 1:** four respondents

Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the effective protection of migrant rights; the inclusion of migrants in the host societies; and combating racism, xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance towards all migrants.

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73 Concrete recommendations will be finalized following the November 2017 Meeting.
74 According to the completed questionnaire, ACP–EU Migration Dialogue covers all the global compact sub-headed themes, therefore all elements were considered to be covered by ACP–EU Migration Dialogue.
75 The current format of the Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration functioning and its mandate do not provide the modality to issue official recommendations or to identify common principles for the global compact for migration or for the policies of participating states. The EaPPMA currently serves as a platform to exchange best practices in migration field between Eastern Partnership countries and EU MS. Each EaPPMA participating state is free to decide what practices should be taken into account for developing and implementing its own policies.
76 IGC feedback noted that the information could not be released yet.
77 The Rabat Process has developed the Rabat Process Guidance on the global compact for migration and the Rabat Process non-paper on the main points of convergence and divergence on the global compact informal thematic meetings.

- **Global compact theme 2:** three respondents

Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the protection of labour rights and safe environments for migrant workers.

- **Global compact theme 3:** three respondents

International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration.

Recurrent recommendations refer to cooperation at all levels on all aspects of migration; facilitation of safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration through planned and well-managed migration policies; greater international cooperation with a view to improving migration governance; cooperation on return and readmission; and responsibilities and obligations of migrants towards host countries.

- **Global compact theme 4:** two respondents

Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the contribution of remittances to development; the contribution made by migrants to sustainable development; harnessing the contribution of diasporas; and international migration as a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination.

- **Global compact theme 5**: two respondents

Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution.

Recurrent recommendations refer to the need to address the drivers of migration; addressing the situations of migrants in countries in crisis; and international migration as a potential opportunity for migrants and their families.

- **Global compact theme 6:** two respondents

Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficked victims.

Recurrent recommendations refer to combating human trafficking and the assistance to victims of trafficking.

II. Good Practices and Innovative Solutions

Survey results revealed a vast array of good practices in the region, including on legislation, policies, structures, projects, handbooks and methodologies. Most of the good practices cited consist of manuals, handbooks and methodologies. There are also certain regional policies and legislation.

- Innovative Solutions

The Almaty Process guidelines mainstreaming gender-sensitive mechanisms into national-level policies, programmes and activities is an innovative step to address migrant women's specific vulnerabilities. Also on the topic of protection, the Pension Agreement for workers of the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Commission is indicated and expected to increase social protection

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for its members. The Eurasian Economic Commission's 2025 Digital Agenda also represents an innovative approach to encourage more effective information interaction among Member States.

- Highlights of good practices from the region:
  - Legislation and Policies
    - ACP–EU Migration Dialogue national policy of inclusiveness
    - Almaty Process amended migration policies in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan
    - Free movement of labour force in the Eurasian Economic Community
    - Rome Declaration
  - Projects
    - ACP–EU Migration Action
    - Almaty Process Migrant Vulnerabilities and Integration Needs in Central Asia Project
    - Budapest Process Silk Routes Partnership Project 2014–2017
    - Prague Process Targeted Initiative Project
  - Capacity-Building Mechanisms
    - ACP–EU Migration Dialogue skills training on reintegration
  - Manuals, Guidance and Publications
    - Almaty Process Mapping on Irregular Migration in Central Asia
    - Almaty Process Regional Field Assessment in Central Asia on Migrant Vulnerabilities and Integration Needs in Central Asia
    - Budapest Process Training Manual on (irregular) migration, border management, anti-smuggling and counter human trafficking
    - Prague Process handbooks on Return and readmission; Identification of Irregular migrants; Labour and Circular Migration; International Student Mobility; Integration; Quality in the Asylum Process
  - Structures
    - Free movement of labour force in the Eurasian Economic Community
    - Network of Regional experts on data in Central Asia
  - Research, Data Collection and Analysis
    - 5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean
    - Eurasian Economic Commission's 2025 Digital Agenda
    - UNECE methodologies on migration data, including data on circular migration
  - Ongoing inter-State dialogue and cooperation on common issues of migration
    - 5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean
    - ACP–EU Migration Dialogue
    - Almaty Process
    - Budapest Process
    - Khartoum Process
    - Prague Process

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency