



**CEB High-Level Committee
on Programmes**

CEB/2014/4

Annex V

**Synthesis report on follow-up action taken by the UN system
to the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development**

Note by ILO, Chair of the GMG

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pursuant to the request of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), this report reviews the follow-up by the UN System on the implementation of the outcomes of the Second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) and proposes suggestions that the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) may wish to recommend for decision by the CEB. The report has benefited from the rich contributions submitted by the agencies of the Global Migration Group (GMG), non-GMG HLCP agencies, the NGO Committee on Migration, and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, François Crépeau. These contributions were consolidated by the International Labour Organization (ILO), in its capacity as Chair of the GMG, in collaboration with GMG partners, for consideration by the HLCP at its 27th session (17-18 March 2014).

The report frames the follow-up activities within the structure of the Secretary-General's eight-point agenda for action on migration and development and proposes key strategic recommendations. In addition, the report contains an annex proposing broader, area-specific recommendations that will continue to guide the work of contributing GMG and non-GMG agencies through their engagement with the wider international community. The following provides a brief summary of the key highlights and recommendations.

A. Key highlights

- i. **To protect the human rights of all migrants**, contributors to this report are working to mainstream migrants in existing human rights mechanisms, institutions, and instruments; providing assistance to Member States to extend protection measures to migrants, migrant workers and their families, with a particular focus on the human rights of children, youth and women; as well as developing programmes to provide direct support to migrants and to enhance the capacity of governments (including through technical assistance to bring national legislation and practice into compliance with international norms), civil society and other stakeholders to promote and protect the human rights of migrants.
- ii. **To reduce the costs of labour migration**, agencies are examining means of improving accessibility and affordability of remittance transfers and other financial services; launching initiatives to limit the human and financial costs of recruitment; and, identifying good practices to advocate to governments, academic institutions, regulatory bodies, and commercial sectors the need for qualifications' and skills' recognition, and access to social protection, including portability of social security benefits.

- iii. **To eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking**, agencies are developing creative IT solutions to track traffickers; raising awareness on the issue of trafficking through dialogue and partnerships with relevant stakeholders at national, regional, and international levels; providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking; providing technical compliance to governments to bring national legislation and practice into compliance with international norms; and, working on the development of new standards to address regulatory and enforcement gaps.
- iv. **To address the plight of stranded migrants**, guidelines and principles are being developed to complement the International Organization for Migration's Migration Crisis Operational Framework, taking into account the experience of the UN Refugee Agency with non-refugee vulnerable migrants seeking protection from asylum systems; multi-stakeholder partnerships are being forged to better prepare for and respond to such situations; principles and guidelines are also being developed to assist states in implementing human rights-based border governance measures; surveys are being launched in partnership with academic institutions; and direct assistance and protection, including gender-specific interventions, are being offered to stranded migrants.
- v. **To improve the public perceptions of migrants**, agencies have launched online consultations, educational programmes, and campaigns to highlight the contributions of migrants and migrant workers to countries of origin, transit, and destination.
- vi. **To mainstream migration into national development plans**, contributors to this report are building the capacity of policymakers to mainstream migration into development strategies; leading research initiatives to further explore the migration-development nexus; integrating migration and development into global policy processes; and, identifying goals, targets, and indicators relevant to migrants and migration in preparation for the development agenda succeeding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- vii. **To strengthen the migration evidence base**, contributors are investing in data collection and research initiatives, knowledge sharing platforms, training activities, the development of indicators on the human rights of migrants, and capacity development programmes with respect to migration and its impacts on individuals, communities and societies.
- viii. **To enhance migration partnerships and cooperation**, links are being forged between several stakeholders under the umbrella of the GMG, in the context of Regional Consultative Processes on migration and other regional initiatives and global initiatives, including the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).

B. Strategic Recommendations

The HLCP may wish to recommend the following for decision by the CEB:

Recommendation 1: Mainstream migration and the human rights of migrants into the activities of the UN System

- i. The CEB, through the HLCP, could periodically take stock of the system-wide progress made in implementing the Declaration of the 2013 High-level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development (A/68/4) and the Secretary General's eight-point agenda for action on migration and development, contained in his report to the 2013 HLD (A/68/190), and, in collaboration with all GMG agencies, promote follow-up in the policymaking and coordination structures of the UN system at all levels, such as the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), the Executive Committee for Humanitarian Affairs, the regional coordination mechanisms and the UN Country Teams.
- ii. In order to ensure the inclusion of migration and the human rights of migrants in UN coordination and assistance at country level, the CEB could:

- a. Request the UNDG to consider working with the GMG to develop a set of guidelines and tools to mainstream migration into UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs).
 - b. Invite the GMG to coordinate joint UN System advocacy and action to advance the outcomes of the 2013 HLD in all countries, including developed countries, and to keep the CEB abreast of these initiatives through the HLCP.
- iii. The CEB could request the GMG to elaborate a proposal on the convening of a regular multi-stakeholder dialogue on migration within the UN to discuss and monitor follow-up to the outcomes of the HLD, with the participation of key stakeholders, such as the SRSG for International Migration and Development, human rights mechanisms, the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the GMG, and civil society organizations, including workers' and employers' organizations, possibly during ECOSOC sessions (A/67/736).

Recommendation 2: Emphasize the importance of the inclusion of migrants and migration into the post-2015 UN development agenda

- i. Explore a joint advocacy strategy on migrants and migration in the post-2015 UN development agenda should revolve around three elements:
 - a. Making the case for international migration to become part of a new global partnership for inclusive development, as well as part of other relevant goals.
 - b. Recognizing the cross-cutting nature of migration, proposing migration-related targets or indicators that are directly relevant to the achievement of other sustainable development goals.
 - c. Addressing the labour and human rights and well-being of migrants by proposing ways to appropriately disaggregate indicators in all countries, bearing in mind the universality of the post-2015 agenda.
- ii. The CEB could ask the GMG to continue to develop and share joint messages and tools for advocacy, including targets and indicators related to relevant focus areas proposed by the Co-Chairs of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, and to keep the CEB abreast of these initiatives through the HLCP. (The GMG has issued a joint position paper on “Integrating migration in the post-2015 UN Development agenda” in 2013).

1. Introduction

In 2013, 232 million people were international migrants, compared with 175 million in 2000 and 154 million in 1990.ⁱ In recent years, migration has become a global phenomenon with more countries serving simultaneously as countries of origin, transit, and destination for migrants. The growing size and complexity of international migration entails both development opportunities and challenges. The United Nations (UN) convened the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) during the sixty-eighth session of the UN General Assembly (GA) on 3-4 October 2013 to reflect on ways migrants and migration can become an integral part of the Post-2015 UN development agenda.

In his report to the 2013 HLD, the UN Secretary General presented an eight-point agenda for action to “make migration work” for the benefit of migrants, countries of origin and destination alike. The Secretary General urged Member States, in collaboration with the UN system, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and regional and international bodies, to reaffirm their commitment to protecting the human rights of all migrants; reducing the costs of labour migration; eliminating migrant exploitation, including human trafficking; addressing the plight of stranded migrants; improving the public perception of migrants; integrating migration into the development agenda; strengthening the migration evidence base; and, enhancing migration partnerships and cooperation.ⁱⁱ

The Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development by the representatives of States and Governments complemented the eight-point agenda for action. The 2013 HLD Declaration recognized the cross-cutting nature of migration and the importance of building synergies between international migration and development at the global, regional and national levels in order to promote the development of origin, transit and destination countries. Furthermore, the Declaration stressed the importance of the collaboration between the Global Migration Group members, the UN System, regional and sub-regional organizations and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on International Migration and Development, in the lead up to the preparatory process that will establish the post-2015 UN development agenda.ⁱⁱⁱ

Pursuant to the request of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), this report reviews the follow-up by the UN system on the implementation of the outcomes of the 2013 HLD and proposes suggestions that the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) may wish to recommend for decision by the CEB. The report has benefited from the rich contributions submitted by GMG agencies, non-GMG HLCP agencies, the NGO Committee on Migration, and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, François Crépeau.^{iv} These contributions were consolidated by the International Labour Organization, in collaboration with the Global Migration Group (GMG), for consideration by the HLCP at its 27th session (17-18 March 2014).

2. Moving forward on the 2013 HLD outcomes

The Report of the Secretary General on International migration and development proposed the agenda’s eight points as “concrete measures for follow-up to the High-level Dialogue”. This report frames the follow-up by GMG and non-GMG HLCP agencies within the structure of the eight-point agenda for action.

2.1. *Protect the human rights of all migrants*

At the 2013 HLD, Member States, the UN System, the GMG, the civil society, including the social partners, reaffirmed their strong commitment to the human rights of all migrants at all stages of the migration process, regardless of their immigration status, with particular emphasis on the rights of children, adolescents, youth and women. This commitment has taken the shape of attempts to mainstream the situation of migrants and migration in existing human rights mechanisms, institutions, or instruments; assistance to Member States to extend protection measures to migrant workers and their families; as well as the development of programmes to provide direct support to migrants.

To work towards eliminating all forms of discrimination against **migrant children**, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is supporting Member States in operationalizing the recommendations of the Committee of the Rights of the Child on “The Rights of All Children in the Context of International Migration”. UNICEF and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are producing guidelines for industrialized countries on ‘Best Interests Determination’ procedures for identifying durable solutions for unaccompanied migrant children. As member of the International Detention Coalition’s campaign to end detention of migrant children, UNICEF will support a State Pledge against the detention of immigrant children to be launched at the 26th Regular Session of the Human Rights Council (HRC) on June 2014. With the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF is coordinating the production of a GMG report entitled “Adolescents, Youth and Migration”. The report analyzes the impact of international migration on adolescents and youth from a rights and gender perspective, examining opportunities and challenges posed by migration for youth in countries of origin, transit and destination. The report will offer key messages and priorities for action for policymakers, civil society, and relevant stakeholders, and will be released in the spring of 2014 under the ILO GMG Chairmanship. Finally, the Office for the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) is preparing the Secretary-General’s report on the protection of migrants which will examine ways and means to promote and protect the rights of migrant children.

The 2013 HLD Declaration recognized the need to address the special situation and vulnerability of **migrant women and girls** by, inter alia, incorporating a gender perspective into policies and strengthening national laws, institutions and programmes to combat gender-based violence. UNICEF is responding to the call to protect migrant women by releasing a paper on violence, gender and migration, including a compilation of good practices identified by UNICEF Country Offices, to provide guidance to policymakers on formulating comprehensive responses to gender-based violence against migrant women. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) is also preparing the 2015 Secretary General’s report to the UN General Assembly follow-up to resolution 56/131 “Violence against women migrant workers”.

To cater to the **health** needs of migrants, the World Health Organization (WHO) will continue promoting the inclusion of migrant health into national health strategies. The WHO will also continue its efforts to promote universal social protection coverage and support the development or strengthen social protection agreements between source and destination countries that include health care benefits in line the World Health Assembly resolution on the Health of migrants (WHA 61.17).

To protect migrants at all **stages of the migration process**, agencies have focused initiatives on cross-border governance, protection at sea, and the improvement of recruitment practices. The OHCHR has developed a draft set of Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders to assist states in translating the international human rights framework into practical border governance measures, and ensuring that responses to cross-border phenomena do not violate human rights. UNHCR has embarked on a two-year initiative on Protection at Sea with the aim of promoting more effective cooperation and operational approaches to meet the protection needs of asylum-seekers and refugees who take maritime routes. While global in scope, the initiative is most exemplified by the plight of refugees fleeing Syria, and Afghanistan among others, in search of protection across the Gulf of Aden, the Mediterranean and the Asia-Pacific.^v The ILO, in collaboration with the GMG and social partners, and other stakeholders plans to launch a global “Fair Recruitment Initiative” with the aim to address regulatory and enforcement gaps and promote standard-based recruitment practices by working closely with the recruitment industry and other stakeholders. In addition to enhancing knowledge about national and international recruitment practices, the initiative, will strengthen laws, policies, and enforcement mechanisms by embarking on promotional campaign for the ratification of Convention No. 181.

To promote and protect the rights of **migrant workers in irregular situations**, the OHCHR will collaborate with the ILO and UN Women to launch a programme of work on the human rights of migrant domestic workers in an irregular situation, which will include the production of a publication and the development of a short, creative film to be launched in a global workshop in 2015. OHCHR will publish a study in 2014 on the challenges and best practices in the implementation of the

international framework for the protection of the economic, social and cultural rights of migrants in an irregular situation.

Last, but not least, UNICEF and OHCHR, in their capacity as co-chairs of the GMG Working Group on Human Rights and Gender, and as members of the KNOMAD Thematic Working Group 7 on Migrant Rights and Social Aspects of Migration, are co-leading with civil society the development of indicators on the human rights of migrants and their families, with a focus on the right to health, education and decent work. An Experts Meeting will be held in Geneva in April 2014 and a limited set of relevant indicators will be presented to Member States at a side event to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) Summit that will take place in Sweden in May 2014. A series of national consultations will subsequently be organized in order to assess the policy relevance of the selected indicators at country level.

2.2. Reduce the costs of labour migration

The report of the UN Secretary General called upon Member States to reduce the costs of labour migration by reducing the cost of remittance transfers and recruitment fees, and by enhancing the portability of social security and promoting the mutual recognition of diplomas, qualifications, and skills.

The United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) will hold an Expert Meeting on the impact of access to financial services on 10-14 November 2014 in Geneva. The meeting will examine means of improving accessibility and affordability of **remittance transfers** and other financial services. The potential of mobile money will be given special consideration. As part of its 50 year anniversary celebration in June 2014, UNCTAD will also hold a high level event on reducing remittance costs, including via mobile money. IOM is also assessing ways to lower the costs of remittance transfers, as well as measures to reduce the social costs of labour migration, such as mitigating possible negative health impacts on migrants and their families and by facilitating safe, regular and orderly migration.

To limit **recruitment costs**, the ILO is proposing to develop a database on the costs incurred by workers contracted to work in low-skilled occupation in major migration corridors and occupations. This research will be carried out in the context of the Technical Working Group on Low Skilled Labour Migration of the World Bank's Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD). In a similar vein, IOM and its partners are launching a Public Private Alliance on Fair and Ethical Recruitment, to scale up efforts to reduce recruitment costs for migrant workers, including through the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS). The NGO Committee on Migration formed an International Labour Recruitment Working Group to speed collaborative action on regulating the recruitment industry. The Working Group is seeking the engagement by the ILO and IOM as well as migrants and other civil society organizations to urge governments to pursue bilateral agreements for labour recruitment which reduce the economic costs of migration.

With a view to generating greater investment and interest in **qualifications recognition**, UNESCO will work to define good practice strategies to advocate to governments, academic institutions, regulatory bodies and commercial sectors the need for improved understanding of migration processes, qualifications recognition, and global professional standards. An Expert Group Meeting on quality assurance and mutual recognition of qualifications will be convened tentatively in mid-2014. At a time of growing worldwide mobility, the credential portability and the educational quality assurance are key drivers for sustainable development, both nationally and internationally, as they help avoid loss of education and professional experience in the course of migration.

The UN Committee on Migrant Workers will hold a Day of General Discussion on Workplace Exploitation and Workplace Protection on 7 April 2014.

2.3. Eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking

To eliminate all forms of exploitation against migrants, especially trafficking in persons and other forms of modern-day slavery, agencies are developing creative IT solutions to track traffickers; raising awareness on the issue of trafficking through dialogue and partnerships with relevant stakeholders at national, regional, and international levels; providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking; and, working on the development of new standards.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is promoting the Voluntary Reporting Mechanism on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC). The mechanism was developed by UNODC for the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. The VRS-MSRC is an internet-based, **secure IT solution** used by the authorities of 19 states and territories to collect, share and analyze information on migrant smuggling, irregular migration and other related conduct. Serving the purpose of creating strategic knowledge to inform evidence-based policy formulation at national and regional levels, the VRS-MSRC collects data on major routes used, fees paid, means of transport and methods used, profiles of irregular and smuggled migrants, and profiles of migrant smugglers.^{vi}

In collaboration with States, IOM, UNODC, UNICEF and local NGOs and civil society, UNHCR is implementing a strategy to address the Trafficking, Smuggling and Abuse from the Horn and East Africa. These include addressing the drivers of migration and ensuring the identification and protection of refugees and asylum-seekers at risk.

IOM continues to provide **direct assistance and protection** to vulnerable migrants as well as capacity building work in prevention, protection, prosecution and **partnerships** with regard to trafficking, smuggling and exploitation of migrants, including through its chairmanship of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) in 2014. The ILO, in its capacity as current GMG chair, has reached out to ICAT to explore ways ICAT's work can be linked to the Secretary's General eight-point agenda. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continues to work with other agencies, such as through the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT), to support countries in the fight against human trafficking, the protection of trafficking victims, and in addressing the causes and consequences of human trafficking by exploring the linkages with HIV and AIDS, and women's empowerment. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is promoting the protection of the human rights of all migrants and an end to exploitation especially of female migrants, who are most vulnerable to exploitation, including human trafficking, through partnerships and by **promoting dialogue to bring greater visibility** to the issue and share information about it. At the national level, over 20 UNICEF Country Offices have reported working with national partners on anti-trafficking initiatives in 2014, through support to policy and legislative frameworks and service provision for victims of trafficking.

The ILO Tripartite Meeting on Experts on Forced Labour and Trafficking for Labour Exploitation met on 11-15 February 2013 in Geneva and concluded that there was "an added value in the adoption of **supplementary measures** to address the significant implementation gaps remaining in order to effectively eradicate forced labour in all its forms". The 317th Session of the Governing Body selected the item on supplementing Convention No. 29 as an item for the 103rd Session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) in 2014.^{vii}

2.4. Address the plight of stranded migrants

A very important outcome of the 2013 HLD was the formalization of the initiative by the SRSG on International Migration and Development to protect migrants caught in crisis situations. The initiative, now managed by the United States and the Philippines, aims to complement IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) by establishing principles and guidelines to define the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin and destination, neighboring states, employers, international organizations, and civil society for the purpose of protecting migrants affected by acute-onset crises like civil conflicts, natural disasters, and man-made disasters.^{viii} The initiative is also intended to build

upon UNHCR's experience in addressing the needs of non-refugee vulnerable migrants in need of protection from asylum mechanisms.

Also, as follow-up to the 2013 HLD, the NGO Committee on Migration is collaborating with Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM) and the Crisis Migration Project to initiate a survey of civil society organizations working with migrants in crisis and transit situations. The research will produce recommendations to overcome normative and implementation gaps for protecting migrants in crisis and transit situations. The SRSG on International Migration and Development is supporting this initiative.

UNFPA is working with partners to ensure that the specific needs of women migrants are factored into the planning of all humanitarian assistance. For example, the Fund is moving quickly to protect the reproductive health of migrant communities in man-made and natural crises. The NGO Committee is assisting migrants in crisis situations, especially victims of violence and trauma in transit.

2.5. Improve public perceptions of migrants

The 2013 HLD Declaration condemned acts, manifestations and expressions of racism and the Secretary General encouraged the forging of partnerships between the private sector, labour unions, the media, educational institutions and migrants themselves with a view to combatting discrimination, xenophobia, and intolerance against migrants and their families.

In the Fall of 2013, UNICEF launched an online consultation on Youth Migration, Equity, Inequalities and the Post-2015 Development Agenda to engage young people, policy-makers, academics and other stakeholders in proposing concrete recommendations for making migration a positive experience. This initiative was supported by KNOMAD and organized in partnership with civil society organizations and key UN partners (OHCHR, UNESCO and UN Women). The discussion was wide-ranging and provided an opportunity for a variety of voices to share their views and insights on issues such as participation, empowerment, and perceptions of migrant youth.

UNHCR is working on campaigns and inter-agency collaborative activities to address xenophobia and racism against refugees within mixed migratory flows in South Africa, Italy, Greece, Malaysia, Algeria, Pakistan, and Malawi.

Albeit not focusing exclusively on migrants, UNESCO is promoting several initiatives to encourage tolerance between cultures based on the principle of equal dignity of all human beings. For example, the programme on a culture of peace and non-violence develops formal and non-formal education initiatives with the aim of achieving intercultural skills such as empathy, spontaneous solidarity and hospitality. UNESCO's International Coalition of Cities against Racism and Discrimination initiative promotes the peaceful integration of migrants in the urban setting by addressing such issues as awareness-raising for inclusion and respect for cultural diversity at the municipal level. The Programme on Management of Social Transformations (MOST) encourages policy-oriented research and promoting dialogue between researchers and policy-makers on the topic of social inclusion, inter alia, of migrants. Finally, the Global Education Initiative (GEFI), a five-year campaign launched in 2012 by the Secretary-General with UNESCO, continues to promote the fostering of global citizenship in the ethos of schools.

Several information campaigns have been launched to improve the public perception of migrants. The OHCHR and the ILO have used audio visual material as part of a campaign to challenge myths and encourage positive public perception of migrants. On International Migrants' Day in 2013, the two agencies launched a short series of cartoons encouraging the public perception of migrants. Within the framework of a larger project on migrant domestic workers in irregular situation in 2014, OHCHR will prepare a publication and additional audio visual material on the human rights of migrant domestic workers in an irregular situation. OHCHR is now preparing a publication which will explore the issue of xenophobia in the context of migration. In addition, the GMG has reached out to the UN DPI for possible media action (e.g., IAmAMigrant#). Building on earlier efforts around the globe, IOM is launching a global information campaign on the contribution of migrants under the heading:

“It’s amazing what migrants bring”, to improve the general perception of migrants and highlight the benefits that migrants bring to countries of origin and destination.^{ix}

2.6. Integrate migration into the development agenda

The UN urged Member States to mainstream migration into their development plans, and called on the international community to define targets and indicators to monitor how the challenges of international migration are being addressed for consideration in the post-2015 discussions. Agencies are working towards this outcome by building the capacity of policymakers to mainstream migration into development strategies; leading initiatives to explore the migration-development nexus-; leading research initiatives; integrating migration and development into global policy processes; and, identifying goals, targets, and indicators in preparation for the development agenda succeeding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Building the capacity of policymakers

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (ESCAP) will support capacity building for policy makers to design migration policies in North and Central Asia, inter alia, through analyzing key issues in the North-Central-Asia migration corridor including highlighting the economic contribution of migrants in countries of origin and destination, matching skills of migrants to needs in destination countries, and promoting legal and policy frameworks for effective protection of migrant workers.

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia’s (ESCWA) follow-up activities to the outcomes of the 2013 HLD are designed to focus on building member countries’ capacities to mainstream migration into their development strategies. In this regard, ESCWA is planning to carry out capacity-building workshops based on the Arabic translation of the GMG *Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners* in the first half of 2014.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is currently undertaking a major activity on mainstreaming migration in national development plans and strategies. This activity is supported by the outcome statement of the Regional Experts’ Meeting on International Migration and Development in Africa that was held on 3 and 4 July, 2013 at ECA, Africa Hall, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, according to which progress on migration and development needs to be supported through a comprehensive and coherent approach that gives priority to mainstreaming migration in development transformations in the continent.

Over the next four years, IOM and UNDP in collaboration with the GMG’s Working Group on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies^x will implement the second phase of the Global Joint Programme on Migration “Mainstreaming migration into national development strategies” in 8 countries (Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia). The programme aims to: (i) enhance national government capacities related to migration and development analysis, consensus-building, policy formulation and implementation, and institutional coherence; (ii) foster inter-agency coherence and the capacity of IOM, UNDP, and UNCTs to support governments on migration and development priorities; and, (iii) facilitate advocacy and knowledge sharing on the topic of migration mainstreaming in global policy debates. The programme will support GMG contributions to the GFMD on this topic, as well as joint effort by the GMG to develop a second edition of its Handbook on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning.

UNDP is working in collaboration with IOM, ITC-ILO, UNHCR, UNFPA and UN Women on the second phase of the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI), a three year global programme funded by the European Union and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation that focuses on mainstreaming migration into local development strategies. The JMIDI has identified, in eight countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, The Philippines, and Nepal), existing initiatives implemented by local authorities in partnership with civil society organizations that will be scaled up. The JMIDI will develop tailor-made training material and

knowledge tools which aim is to support local authorities in policy design and implementation, and securing of funding and technical assistance.

Research initiatives

The Population Division of United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) will issue technical publications on the relationship between migration and development. In the context of the GMG's Task Force on Decent Work and Migration, the IOM will draft a working paper on the implementation of the WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel. The Code discourages the active recruitment of health personnel from developing countries facing critical shortages of health workers and encourages the adoption of policies to encourage circular migration and reintegration in the country of origin.

Contributing to global policy processes

The Population Division of UN-DESA is the focal point for the preparation of the Secretary General's report on international migration for the 69th session of the GA. The report will showcase efforts to follow up the 2013 HLD and, in particular, on the need to integrate migration into the implementation framework of the post-2015 UN development agenda.

Three GMG workshops will be convened through the GMG's Task Force on Capacity Development to actualize the recommendations of the GFMD. The workshops are targeted to GFMD focal points. The outcome of the workshops will be the establishment of a support network of learning on migration and development in the post-2015 context for institutional partners including national and regional training centres.

UNFPA is collaborating with UN agencies in the Conference of the Parties (COP) process to ensure that population dynamics, including migration, are addressed in the climate change discourse. It is now widely accepted that migration policies and measures to address displacement need to be part of adaptation strategies, as stated in the "Cancun Adaptation Framework" (CAF).^{xi}

Identifying goals, targets, and indicators

The GMG Working Group on Data and Research and KNOMAD's Thematic Working Group on Data on Migration and Remittance Flows have convened, in collaboration with the SRSG on International Migration and Development, a one-day retreat on Migration Indicators for the Post-2015 UN development agenda. The main objective of the retreat was to develop a set of indicators on international migration and development, which could be included in the implementation framework of the post-2015 UN development agenda.

The NGO Committee on Migration is collaborating with a "push group" organized by the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) to formulate, from a civil society perspective, goals, targets, and indicators for inclusion in the post 2015 agenda. The Committee participates in the Informal working group on migration convened under the aegis of the SRSG for International Migration and Development which includes representatives from States and GMG agencies.

2.7. Strengthen the migration evidence base

In support of sound and evidence-based policymaking, contributors have invested in data collection, knowledge sharing, training, and capacity development activities with respect to migration and its impacts on individuals, communities and societies. The effort includes censuses and administrative data sources as well as dedicated surveys for assessing the impacts of migration on social and economic development.

Data and research

The GMG Working Group on Data and Research and KNOMAD's Thematic Working Group on Data on Migration and Remittance Flows are developing a handbook on measuring international migration. The handbook will be subjected to an expert peer review meeting in May 2014.

The Population Division of UN-DESA is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date and objective information on population, migration and development. The Division estimates the global number of international migrants at regular intervals, monitors levels, trends and policies of international migration, and analyses the relationship between international migration and development. Recent or forthcoming actions in this area include: (a) updating the United Nations Global Migration Database, a comprehensive collection of empirical data on the international migrant stock by age, sex and country of birth or citizenship, as enumerated by population censuses, population registers, and household surveys; (b) updating estimates of the number of international migrants by age, sex and origin; and, (c) maintaining the common set of indicators for Migration Profiles (together with the Global Migration Group).

With UN-DESA, UNHCR collects and shares data, on forced migration including refugees and asylum-seekers and those internally displaced. Data about stateless populations will soon also be available.

ESCAP will continue collecting and disseminating data on labour migration in cooperation with other members of the Asia-Pacific Thematic Working Group (APTWG) on International Migration comprising 15 UN system and affiliated entities and co-chaired by ESCAP and IOM. A regional report on international migration will be prepared, highlighting the key issues relating to international migration in the Asia-Pacific region. An expert group meeting will also be held focusing on policies for the social protection of migrants in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Statistical Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) will continue to contribute towards the outcomes of the 2013 HLD, in particular towards the need for reliable and valid statistical data on international migration. A number of expert group meetings, task forces, and workshops have contributed towards achieving these goals. In addition to an upcoming seminar by the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) on migration statistics, the 2014 Work Session on Migration Statistics will include several topics relevant to the Declaration of the 2013 HLD, such as measurement of the integration of migrants, gender and youth, return and circular migration, as well as other impacts of migration on countries of origin and destination. Related to the post-2015 development agenda, UNECE co-organized, with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and IOM, a capacity building workshop in Almaty for the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia to increase their capacity to produce statistics related to migration, as well as their awareness of how to develop migration-related indicators for monitoring the post-2015 UN development agenda. In addition, UNECE has a number of on-going methodological task forces which work on topics relevant to the outcomes of the 2013 HLD, including the measurement of the promotion of integration of migrants into societies and the development of a common statistical definition of circular migration. Finally, UNECE continues to support its Clearing House on Migration Statistics.

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), together with its partners the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) and OECD, is gathering data on education and the mobility of international students. Based on these data, the UIS can track trends in magnitude and in directions of tertiary students. Moreover, this dataset provides information about student migrant's destination and origin countries, and the kind of tertiary programmes that the students pursue outside their home country. It also allows to see how likely students are to pursue their tertiary education abroad (outbound mobility ratio) and which destination countries are attractive to mobile students (inbound mobility rate). In another programme (with the same partners), UIS tracks the mobility of doctoral degree holders. This dataset provides information about international doctorates' destination countries and some information about their country of origin, while it covers both mobility for study reasons and for other (professional) reasons. The UIS has also developed the Mobility Dispersion Index, which reflects the extent to which mobile students from a given country are either concentrated in a

few destination countries or scattered among a larger group. In addition, the educational attainment of migrants is among the issues monitored under the umbrella of the Education for All Programme. Based on data collections maintained by the OECD (e.g. see International Migration Outlook) and by the World Bank (e.g., emigration rate of tertiary educated population), the UIS can further examine the emerging patterns in the educational attainment of migrants.

UNODC is collecting data for the UNODC 2014 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons which will provide an overview of patterns and flows of trafficking in persons. It is also producing a Digest of Trafficking in Persons Cases to analyze practical evidential issues and victim protection issues which impact upon evidence in trafficking cases. Finally, UNODC is expanding the UNODC Human Trafficking Case Law Database^{xii} to enable judges, prosecutors, policy-makers, media, researchers, and other interested parties to take court decisions relating to these instruments into account when dealing with human trafficking cases, to promote the uniform interpretation and application of these instruments, to consult on practices in different jurisdictions, and to broaden knowledge on human trafficking crimes.

A number of UNFPA Country Offices have initiated surveys and research studies and supported meetings to better understand the phenomenon of migration. Studies included such topics as cross-border migration, youth migration, remittances, migrant rights, access to sexual and reproductive health services among migrant populations, the needs of women migrants, and communities living abroad. Some Country Offices have worked with the government to sensitize policymakers to key population issues including international migration.

KNOMAD's Thematic Working Group on Demographic Changes and Migration, co-chaired by UNFPA and the Erste Group, is promoting enhanced understanding of the dynamics between demography, migration and socio-economic development. An important component of this work is a review of existing migration assumptions in population projections in order to improve future projections, clarify the implications of possible alternative projection outcomes for policymaking, and formulate policy recommendations.

IOM has launched a multi-year IOM-Gallup World Migration Survey Programme, starting with an inaugural International Migration Barometer in 2014. IOM is also strengthening its focus on South-South migration and increasing efforts to obtain estimates on migrant deaths in transit. IOM and partners are also starting a global research project on the linkages between environmental change and migration.

UNDP continues to support countries in the development of National Human Development Reports (NHDR) on the topic of migration. Currently, an NHDR on migration is being produced in Kosovo. UNDP is co-chairing the working group on Policy and Institutional Coherence under KNOMAD together with OECD Development Centre and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The working group has commissioned research to improve the conceptual framework and measurement indicators on policy coherence for migration and development; and it is in the process of creating an inter-disciplinary expert network on this topic.

The WHO, in collaboration with experts and partners, will continue to identify data gaps and analyse trends in migrant health; take stock of indicators and models that have been used effectively; and formulate key indicators usable across countries. The WHO will also continue to identify best practices on the health of migrants at national, regional, and sub-regional levels to promote South-South and triangular cooperation.

In collaboration with Member States, UNICEF Country Offices are gauging the impact of migration on children left behind using survey tools and national censuses. Field work has been carried out in Tunisia and Moldova in collaboration with statistical offices and other national stakeholders.^{xiii} In December 2013, UNICEF finalized a report on methodological considerations for survey research on children, adolescents and youth in the context of environmental change and migration. The main objective of the report is to serve as a tool for policy-makers and stakeholders to collect and analyze data on vulnerable populations in the context of environmentally-induced migration, placing particular emphasis on the role of migration in promoting and/or hindering social and economic

resilience. The report was prepared at the behest of, and with the support of, the United Kingdom Government's Foresight Programme. This stream of work is expected to continue through a field validation phase. Climate change and resilience are key issues in UNICEF's 2014-2017 Strategic Plan.

Finally, the ILO is reviewing bilateral and multilateral migration agreements to examine how low-skilled migrant workers and concerned States are faring under different labour migration schemes. This research will be carried out in the context of KNOMAD's Technical Working Group on Low skilled labour migration and the GMG's Decent Work and Migration Task Force.

Knowledge Sharing, training, and capacity development

Contributors to this synthesis report are partnering with a variety of stakeholders to promote knowledge sharing among, administer trainings to, and build the capacity of those working in the field of migration.

The GMG's Capacity Development Task Force is responsible for compiling an online inventory of training activities and training tools offered by GMG members. The GMG Inventory on Capacity Development Activities and Tools will help centralize information on existing activities, tools and initiatives; promote synergies and work towards avoiding duplication; exchange information and results; establish a more comprehensive and systematic approach to the training needs of migration stakeholders; and, identify opportunities for imparting new and innovative approaches to capacity development in the field of international migration and development. The inventory will be operational by May 2014. It may conceivably represent a first step towards hosting an integrated and interactive training platform serving to meet training demands (of Member States and other stakeholders), and to offer specialized training services. Such a platform could be modeled on the "UN CC:Learn" platform (<http://www.unccllearn.org>), administered by UNITAR for 33 multilateral agencies in the field of climate change.

In their capacity as co-facilitators of GMG's Task Force on Capacity Development, KNOMAD, IOM, and UNITAR are convening the second World Bank-funded GMG/KNOMAD Workshop on Learning, titled "Educating in the 21st Century: Perfecting learning on capacity development projects", on 14 March 2014. The Task Force on Capacity Development aims to promote good practices in the area of effective learning and knowledge management (including needs assessments and evaluations). Workshop participants will critically assess existing and in development learning tools and capacity development activities, review reporting techniques, and share insights on how to optimize their use of social media outlets and open sources of information to better meet their learning outcomes.^{xiv} This workshop builds on the first workshop held on 15 November 2013 in New York.

The ILO's Good Practices Database on Labour Migration is one of the key deliverables of the GMG's Task Force on Decent Work and Migration. This database offers access to worldwide good practices on labour migration being implemented by governments, social partners and civil society in both countries of origin and destination, as well as regional and international institutions. Good practices are identified on the basis of a specific set of criteria included in an evaluation matrix designed and tested by the International Migration Branch of the ILO.^{xv}

Another initiative is ILO's Labour Migration Academy, an annual event, which will be taking place this year at the International Training Center of the International Labour Organization in Turin from 16-27 June 2014.^{xvi} The Academy targets policy planners and officials from various governmental institutions involved in labour migration, representatives of workers' and employers' organizations, staff of international development agencies and regional economic communities, staff of NGOs and civil society organizations, and researchers and academics working on labour migration issues. The objectives of the Academy are to address key issues and policies regarding global and regional labour migration; promote migration-development linkages and rights-based approaches to labour migration policies and programmes at national, regional and international levels; recognize the special roles of employers' and workers' organizations in the development of labour migration policy and in resolving critical issues on labour migration; analyze and use International Labour Standards and other mechanisms and procedures for protecting migrant workers' rights; and, deepen and master the

“Decent Work” approach in the context of labour migration. The Labour Migration Academy is another deliverable of the GMG’s Task Force on Decent Work and Migration.

On 10 February 2014, the United Nations University (UNU) Migration Network launched its website, <http://migration.unu.edu>, providing a comprehensive, searchable access to the UNU’s extensive existing work on migration according to six focus areas: Forced Migration; Migration and Culture; Migration and Development; Migration and Environment; Migration and Health; and, Migration, Governance and Policy. The website provides access to a bank of over 200 recent articles, books, policy briefs, reports and working papers, and the contact information for over 50 participating specialists. The Migration Network is developing a research initiative to examine the use of new communications tools (such as Skype) in combatting mental distress among migrants and supporting successful integration. A second project will consider the citizenship status of persons whose states, or large areas of whose states, have become uninhabitable. This includes potential loss of small islands as a result of sea-level rise and desertification caused by changing weather conditions. Other projects of the Network include those looking at: female agency; statelessness; labour migration; mental health of migrants; and, the inclusion of migrants into public health systems. The next meeting of the Network will be held in April 2014.

In 2014, OHCHR will finalize a Trainers’ Guide on Migration and Human Rights, in order to build the capacity of government authorities, national human rights institutions, civil society actors and UN agencies to promote and protect the human rights of migrants.

2.8. Enhance migration partnerships and cooperation

Partnerships are being forged to complement governmental mechanisms in addressing the growing challenges of international migration. Examples of partnerships include activities carried out under the umbrella of the Global Migration Group; regional consultative processes and other regional initiatives; and, partnerships involving civil society organizations.

Global Migration Group

The 2013 HLD Declaration and the Secretary General’s eight-point agenda have called for further collaboration at national, regional, and global levels between UN agencies, the GMG, the GFMD, civil society, and other intergovernmental bodies. Under the GMG work plan for 2014, the ILO has set three objectives to increase cooperation between all relevant parties to the migration debate: (i) promoting closer coordination between the GMG and governments as well as greater opportunities for consultation and information sharing; (ii) strengthening collaboration between the GMG and social partners (employers’ and workers’ organizations) and other stakeholders, including civil society, UN entities and international organizations; and, (iii) identifying opportunities for the cross-fertilization of experiences and good practices between the field and global levels of engagement and integrate these more closely with the GMG’s work.

To actualize these objectives, discussions are underway with the Swedish GFMD Chair’s proposal for at least two regularized platforms for engagement. Additional avenues suggested for possible GMG engagement with Member States, CSOs and other partners include the ILO Governing Body; the HRC; the upcoming post-2015 UN development agenda deliberations, including the meetings of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development; UNITAR’s post-2015 development agenda orientation course for diplomats, which will incorporate migration; the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT); the second Workshop on Learning to be convened by the GMG Task Force on Capacity Development; the second phase of the GMG Working Group on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning, which has just been approved and canvasses engagement with the GFMD; and, a possible conference at Columbia University for pilot countries and partners to discuss best cases and good practices. The GMG is also launching an advocacy campaign vis-à-vis the African Union Commission’s Ouagadougou+10 meetings in 2014.

Regional Consultative Processes on migration and other regional initiatives

Regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs) “bring together representatives of states, international organizations and, in some cases, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for informal and non-binding dialogue and information exchange on migration-related issues of common interest and concern”.^{xvii} IOM will continue to foster and strengthen partnerships for regional and global consultative mechanisms on migration with all relevant actors in migration governance.

ESCWA is enhancing migration partnerships and cooperation to improve policy coherence and coordinated responses to international migration, both between countries of the region through supporting the creation of a regional consultative process covering the Arab region (in partnership with the League of Arab States), and between international organizations through the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, which it co-chairs with the League of Arab States and IOM. ESCWA is currently finalizing a mapping report of international migration initiatives of member agencies of the Working Group, and preparing a regional report addressing international migration issues in the Arab region.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) will continue to disseminate the 2013 HLD’s outcomes in the regional and sub-regional fora, such as the regional consultative processes on international migration like the South American Conference on Migration (CSM) and the Regional Conference on Migration (CRM), and regional organizations like the Community of Latin America and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). As it was signed by countries of the region in the Montevideo Consensus in the First Regional Conference on Population and Development (Montevideo, Uruguay, 12-15 August 2013), ECLAC will continue to prioritize the protection and promotion of migrants’ human rights in all initiatives relating to cooperation on migration. In this context, emphasis will be placed to ensure that international migration issues, including migration regularization policies are fully incorporated into global, regional and national post-2015 UN development agendas and strategies. The human rights approach will continue to be transversal in the training activities and technical assistance to the countries of the region in the field of international migration and development.

As part of 2013 HLD follow-up activities, UNICEF Regional Offices have established partnerships with key regional actors such as the African Union and ESCAP to address specific issues related to children in the context of migration. UNICEF will continue to explore new partnerships with civil society at the country, regional, and global levels to promote child rights, and in particular the operationalization of the above-mentioned CRC Committee’s recommendations, an area where numerous civil society organizations have been very vocal and proactive.

Given the challenges of natural disaster-induced displacement, UNHCR and other agencies including OHCHR are supporting The Nansen Initiative on Natural Disasters and Cross-Border Displacement, which is a State-run, bottom-up consultative process with multi-stakeholder involvement, aimed at devising effective approaches to address the challenges of disaster-induced cross-border displacement.

Partnering with civil society

The annual UNHCR-NGO Consultations in June 2014 will be dedicated to Women’s Leadership and Participation and will provide an opportunity to further engage with civil society on the protection of asylum-seeker and refugee women within mixed migratory flows, in particular on the seas. UNHCR is actively collaborating with the United States and the Philippines on the formalization of the Migrants in Crisis Initiative of the SRSG on International Migration and Development.

A core group of civil society leaders from multiple sectors and regions will be explicitly charged with deepening contact and collaboration, in particular with Governments, on both process and substance in migration and development. The Migration and Development network (MADE) will be inaugurated at the GFMD in Sweden. Civil society hopes this initiative will enhance collaboration among all stakeholders in achieving human-rights based, people-centered migration and development outcomes for migrants and their families worldwide.

Through the global Joint Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies and the JMDI, UNDP is working with partner agencies to strengthen government-civil society cooperation at local and national levels, foster inter-ministerial collaboration on migration, and facilitate the exchange of experiences and lessons across countries among both, local and national governments.

3. Relevant meetings organized since the 2013 HLD

In addition to the follow-up activities discussed above, the GMG and non-GMG HLCP contributors have also organized a number of meetings since the 2013 HLD to discuss possible approaches and strategies in moving forward on the 2013 HLD outcomes:

- The ILO hosted a tripartite technical meeting on labour migration on 4-8 November 2013 to assess the outcomes of the 2013 HLD and to consider possible areas for follow-up. The meeting adopted conclusions calling for Office-wide cooperation in the following areas: (i) labour migration in the context of debates on international migration and development of the post-2015 development framework; (ii) the effective protection of migrant workers, with reference to the particular vulnerabilities of low-skilled and middle-skilled workers; (iii) sound labour market assessment needs, and skills recognition and certification; and (iv) international cooperation and social dialogue for well-governed national and international labour migration and regional mobility.^{xviii} The meeting also included a high-level panel on 6 November 2013 which focused on the outcomes of the 2013 HLD.
- The 103rd Session of the IOM Council on 26-29 November 2013 included an overview of the implications of the 2013 HLD outcomes on IOM emphasizing the importance of partnerships in developing joint follow-up action in the absence of a formal follow-up mechanism to the 2013 HLD.^{xix} The Session featured a High-level segment on the GMG, and another High-level segment on migration governance during which the SRSG on International Migration and Development restated his commitment to ensuring that migration is given full consideration by the drafters of the post-2015 UN development agenda, especially through the work of the Informal Working Group.^{xx}
- On 20-21 February 2014, the Population Division of UN-DESA convened the 12th Coordination Meeting on International Migration in New York. The meeting focused on activities to follow-up on and, where relevant, to implement the Declaration as well as the eight-point agenda for action. In addition, the meeting considered how migration can be integrated into the implementation framework of the post-2015 UN development agenda.
- Additional high-level meetings are planned with the intent of anchoring the fundamental principles of human rights, equality, and sustainability in the global migration and development debates. For example, this year's High-level Panel on Human Rights mainstreaming, which will take place on 4 March 2014 in the context of the twenty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council (HRC) pursuant to its resolution 16/21, will discuss the protection and promotion of the human rights of migrants.

4. Strategic Recommendations

The HLCP may wish to recommend the following for decision by the CEB:

Recommendation 1: Mainstream migration and the human rights of migrants into the activities of the UN System

- i. The CEB, through the HLCP, could periodically take stock of the system-wide progress made in implementing the Declaration of the 2013 High-level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development (A/68/4) and the Secretary General's eight-point agenda for action on migration and development, contained in his report to the 2013 HLD (A/68/190), and, in collaboration with all GMG agencies, promote follow-up in the policymaking and

coordination structures of the UN system at all levels, such as the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), the Executive Committee for Humanitarian Affairs, the regional coordination mechanisms and the UN Country Teams.

- ii. In order to ensure the inclusion of migration and the human rights of migrants in UN coordination and assistance at country level, the CEB could:
 - a. Request the UNDG to consider working with the GMG to develop a set of guidelines and tools to mainstream migration into UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs).
 - b. Invite the GMG to coordinate joint UN System advocacy and action to advance the outcomes of the 2013 HLD in all countries, including developed countries, and to keep the CEB abreast of these initiatives through the HLCP.
- iii. The CEB could request the GMG to elaborate a proposal on the convening of a regular multi-stakeholder dialogue on migration within the UN to discuss and monitor follow-up to the outcomes of the HLD, with the participation of key stakeholders, such as the SRSG for International Migration and Development, human rights mechanisms, the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the GMG, and civil society organizations, including workers' and employers' organizations, possibly during ECOSOC sessions (A/67/736).

Recommendation 2: Emphasize the importance of the inclusion of migrants and migration into the post-2015 UN development agenda

- i. Explore a joint advocacy strategy on migrants and migration in the post-2015 UN development agenda should revolve around three elements:
 - a. Making the case for international migration to become part of a new global partnership for inclusive development, as well as part of other relevant goals.
 - b. Recognizing the cross-cutting nature of migration, proposing migration-related targets or indicators that are directly relevant to the achievement of other sustainable development goals.
 - c. Addressing the labour and human rights and well-being of migrants by proposing ways to appropriately disaggregate indicators in all countries, bearing in mind the universality of the post-2015 agenda.
- ii. The CEB could ask the GMG to continue to develop and share joint messages and tools for advocacy, including targets and indicators related to relevant focus areas proposed by the Co-Chairs of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, and to keep the CEB abreast of these initiatives through the HLCP. (The GMG has issued a joint position paper on "Integrating migration in the post-2015 UN Development agenda" in 2013).

Appendix

Compilation of the area-specific recommendations submitted by GMG and non-GMG HLCP agencies

This appendix is a compilation of the area-specific recommendations submitted by GMG, non-GMG HLCP agencies, and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants in follow up to the Second United Nations High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. The recommendations are structured in accordance with the UN Secretary General's eight-point agenda for action.

1. Protect the human rights of all migrants

To cater to the health needs of migrants:

- Encourage inclusive, accountable and transparent cooperation between the governments and health sectors of origin, transit, and destination countries with a view to:
 - Developing and implementing migrant sensitive health policies that incorporate a public health approach and equitable access to health services for migrants, regardless of their status and without discrimination or stigmatization;
 - Ensuring that migrant health services are culturally, linguistically and epidemiologically appropriate. This requires the development of the capacity of the health workforce to better understand and address the health issues associated with migration and the involvement of migrants in policy and program planning and implementation;
 - Promoting coherence among the policies of different sectors that may affect migrants' ability to access health services, as well as among countries involved in the migration process;
 - Mitigating the burden of out-of-pocket health spending and moving towards prepayment systems, both for the formal and informal sector; and,
 - Developing and strengthening bilateral and multilateral social protection agreements between source and destination countries that include healthcare benefits and their portability.
 - Continue working in the implementation of the 2010 WHO Global Code of practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel.
- Encourage States to ensure that all migrants, including migrants in an irregular situation, are able to access adequate healthcare, and where relevant to remove legal and practical barriers to such access, including through the provision of firewalls between the work of health professionals and that of migration authorities.
- Employ the world of work's full potential to respond to promote information and advocacy campaigns among migrant populations on the full range of health issues facing migrants, particularly female migrants, including sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, FGM/C, malaria, and tuberculosis.

To cater to the needs of refugees and asylum seekers:

- Encourage States to ensure the identification and protection of asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons amidst mixed migratory flows, in particular access to protection for those using maritime routes;
- Promote with states the abolishment of immigration detention, in particular in the case of children;
- Facilitate regional and national approaches towards pragmatic solutions in delivering refugee protection in mixed migratory flows and assist States in operationalizing "protection sensitive" migration strategies; and,
- Ensure special attention is paid to Protection at Sea with the aim of promoting more effective cooperation and operational approaches to meet the protection needs of asylum-seekers and

refugees who take maritime routes. Strategies linked to this initiative include dedicating resources to strengthen identification, treatment and access to protection in close collaboration with affected States, UN and other partner agencies, civil society and communities. The *2014 High Commissioner's Dialogue in Protection Challenges*, an annual protection event, will be dedicated to Protection at Sea on 10-11 December 2014.

To promote and protect the human rights of migrants at all stages of the migration process:

- Encourage sending countries to provide pre-departure training based on the needs of receiving countries, including language and cultural immersion, financial literacy and computer and job skills;
- Promote decent and productive employment opportunities in all countries so that migration becomes an option and not a necessity;
- Promote skills development policies to increase the employability of workers, the competitiveness of enterprises and the inclusiveness of growth;
- Guarantee to all migrant workers, regardless of their status, age and sex, the right to exercise their human rights, including the fundamental rights at work;
- Extend the coverage and effectiveness of social security schemes – on the basis of the ILO social security Conventions and the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), and in their efforts to facilitate portability of social security benefits;
- Promote labour protection for both women and men migrant workers, which comprises decent conditions of work, including wages, working time, participation and representation, and occupational safety and health;
- Encourage States to ratify the ILO Convention 189 on decent work for domestic workers;
- Analyse modalities for cooperation among national authorities, including labour inspectorates, to identify practices in line with international labour standards for the protection of the rights of migrant workers, including those in an irregular situation or women migrant workers;
- Work through dedicated programmes and activities to protect vulnerable groups as migrant workers and their families, and workers in the informal economy, including women domestic workers;
- Promote access to justice for all migrants, including access to legal aid, support in participating in the criminal justice process, dissemination of information on the rights of migrants and the right to redress;
- Encourage all States to ratify and implement all core international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families as well as all relevant ILO conventions;
- Guarantee to all migrants, regardless of their status, their human rights, including freedom from discrimination, the right to health, the right to work and fundamental rights at work, the right to education, the right to an adequate standard of living (housing, food, water and sanitation), the right to freedom from arbitrary detention, and protection from torture and cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment;
- Elaborate and implement legal and administrative measures, in conformity with human rights standards, that prevent and address xenophobia, and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice responses to xenophobia;
- Encourage all States to end the immigration detention of children, and to put in place alternatives to immigration detention; and,
- Promote the implementation of human rights-based border governance measures, including through effective human rights training of border personnel.

2. Reduce the costs of labour migration

- Establish effective labour market information systems to prevent brain waste and deskilling;
- Expand access to ensure interoperability of remittance transfer services and promote financial inclusion. Competition at national level for remittance receipts can play an important role in reducing costs;
- Improve existing remittances data, strengthening the links between remittances and financial access of migrants and remittance recipients, and enhancing the integrity of money transfer systems;
- Advocate the need for reducing remittance costs, in collaboration with the G20. Reduce the cost of remittances and avoid exclusivity contracts;
- Promote improved access to financial services by all migrants, including the most excluded groups, such as women;
- Develop guidance to promote recruitment practices that respect the principles enshrined in international labour standards, including the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181), and identify, document, and promote the exchange of good practices on reducing the financial and human costs of migration;
- Strengthen policy coherence and coordination at national level as well as internationally among countries of migrant origin, transit and destination through dialogue and integrated, holistic approaches to prevent employment agencies and brokers from charging workers recruitment fees in both origin and destination countries; and,
- Explore mechanisms for mutual recognition of skills and certification of credentials with the active involvement of the social partners; and,
- Encourage states to pursue access to development and human rights for migrants in the Post-2015 Development Agenda as well as provide opportunities for labour mobility under available quotas and schemes to also benefit asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons.

3. Eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking

- Advocate for the protection of the human rights of all migrants, especially women and girls, older persons, indigenous peoples, LGBTI migrants and persons with disabilities, who are more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse;
- Support awareness-raising and training of relevant local and national authorities, including law enforcement officials, labour inspectors, judiciary personnel and diplomatic staff in countries of origin and destination to strengthen technical capacity of all actors in the fight against trafficking and provide protection and support to the victims;
- In light of the growing feminization of labour migration, enhance Member States' ability to apply a gender lens to advance and implement labour migration policies;
- Promote the implementation of comprehensive responses to combat transnational organized crime groups deriving profit off migration at the expense of the lives and safety of migrants focussing both on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air aiming to prosecute traffickers and smugglers, preventing these crimes, protecting victims of trafficking in persons and the rights of smuggled migrants and to foster cooperation to these ends;
- Promote the implementation of several mobility agreements to protect migrants; and,
- Support states to address through national and regional approaches, the challenges of trafficking and abuse including the prosecution of perpetrators.

4. Address the plight of stranded migrants

- Work with humanitarian partners to increase awareness of the migration dimensions of humanitarian crises in the run-up to the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS);
- Initiate a multi-stakeholder Migrants-in-Crisis Group to provide guidance on best responses by the international community to migrants caught in crisis and transit situations, especially women and children on the move, while emphasizing the importance of human-rights' based

and needs-based interventions and compiling good practices about rights-based border management;

- Consider the role that environmental factors may play in migration, in line with paragraph 25 of the HLD declaration (A/RES/68/4), especially as this is likely to become an increasingly acute issue in many regions in the coming years;
- Promote prevention and response to trafficking and victims of sexual and gender-based violence within the context of emergency and post-crisis settings;
- Work alongside interested States on SRSG Sutherlands' *Migrants in Crisis Initiative*; and,
- Support States in addressing the challenges of natural disaster-induced displacement, through supporting *The Nansen Initiative on Natural Disasters and Cross-Border Displacement*, - a State-run, bottom-up consultative process with multi-stakeholder involvement, aimed at devising effective approaches to address the challenges of disaster-induced cross-border displacement.

5. Improve public perceptions of migrants

- Promote the recognition of labour mobility as a factor of sustainable growth, rather than a negative consequence of the economic crisis, by raising awareness of the positive social and economic contributions of migrants, while combating xenophobic and discriminatory attitudes;
- Conduct analytical work to provide the evidence on the contributions of migrants in sending and receiving communities; and,
- Work with stakeholders to address xenophobia, racism and discrimination of migrants as well as asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons moving in mixed migration flows.

6. Integrate migration into the development agenda

- Urge States to mainstream migration and human rights in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, as migration is a key factor for development which can have an impact on inter alia poverty reduction, health and education. Migrants are human beings with human rights, like anyone else: human rights should also be mainstreamed in the Post-2015 sustainable development agenda;
- Promote the inclusion of reducing recruitment costs in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, through measuring recruitment costs in largest corridors;
- Urge States to disaggregate data by age, sex, nationality, and migration status, and monitor progress for natives and migrants separately. This is especially important in such areas as alleviating poverty, eliminating violence against girls and women, ending preventable infant and child mortality, decreasing maternal mortality, ensuring that every child receives quality education, ensuring universal access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health, reducing the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, ensuring food security, access to water and sanitation, and increasing the number of decent jobs and livelihoods;
- Urge States to incorporate measures of the social dimensions of migration, like poverty, social exclusion, and discrimination and xenophobia, in addition to protection issues. This should be done by identifying a small, strategic set of specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound indicators on international migration and development that are globally applicable, yet possible to generate nationally;
 - Urge States to support the inclusion of an indicator on labour migration for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. A possible target is "Enhancing equal opportunity and treatment for migrants and employment." Possible indicators include social security coverage, skills recognition, wages/working conditions, rights-based indicators, etc.;
 - Urge States to include migrant health indicators into the post-2015 development agenda framework in order to monitor migrant health and ensure that it is in line with the 2008 World Health Assembly Resolution on health of migrants subscribed by the

194 Member States of the World Health Organization. The latter is consistent with the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation No. 202 which states that Members should establish and maintain national social protection floors comprising basic social security guarantees to ensure that all members of a society enjoy at least a basic level of social security throughout their lives. As such, migrants and their families should have access to these basic social security guarantees in the State where they reside, as well as in their home country;

- Recommend that the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda should incorporate equality as a stand-alone goal, that migrant sensitive targets should be developed under relevant goal areas (e.g., health, education, employment, poverty alleviation, social equality and gender equality), and that there should be systematic disaggregation of indicators by migrant status (i.e. nationality and migration status) under relevant goal areas; and,
- Support initiatives to leverage remittances and savings from the diaspora for development such as diaspora bond.

7. Strengthen the migration evidence base

- Promote a rights-based approach to migration while taking into account labour market needs by strengthening data collection, research and capacity development for dealing with the internationalization of labour markets to the benefit of all concerned. This can be achieved by means of building governments' capacity to conduct, in consultation with the social partners, labour market analysis and needs assessment in relation to labour migration policy, and to develop labour market information systems which can subsequently be used to plan, improve education, vocational training and lifelong learning to ensure skills for employability;
- Promote the collection of data on the human rights situation of migrants, disaggregated on the basis of legal status, while ensuring the right to privacy and in compliance with international standards on data protection;
- Support the collection, analysis and dissemination of timely age and sex-disaggregated data and comparative research on the flows and characteristics of migrants as well as the needs of sending and receiving countries;
- Encourage assessments of the impact of migration policies and programmes on development;
- Promote the harmonization of statistical methods and concepts on international migration and the exchange of knowledge on labour migration among countries, including the establishment of networks for information exchange on international migration and employment;
- Invest on issues that are likely to grow in importance in the coming decades, such as child, adolescent and youth migration by promoting research on the needs and challenges of migrating youth;
- Urge States to promote security, justice and the rule of law to ensure safe, secure and humane migration as an enabling condition of the attainment of development;
- Promote the collection of data on the negative impact of transnational organized crime, in particular trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants on migration and development;
- Assist countries in improving the collection of data on migration and remittance flows;
- Develop methodologies and concrete indicators to measure recruitment costs, policy coherence, access to health, education, jobs and social; and,
- Produce an annual or biannual 'state of migration report' that brings together migration-related data from GMG agencies and perhaps the wider UN system as a useful output.

8. Enhance migration partnerships and cooperation

- Mainstream migration and the human rights of migrants into the activities of the UN System;
- Advocate for the inclusion of migrants and migration into the post-2015 UN development agenda.

Endnotes

- ⁱ UN-DESA. 2013. The number of international migrants worldwide reaches 232 million. *Population Facts No. 2013/2*, available at: http://esa.un.org/unmigration/documents/The_number_of_international_migrants.pdf [Accessed on February 14, 2014].
- ⁱⁱ UN General Assembly, Report of the Secretary General on International Migration and Development, 25 July 2013, A/68/190, available at: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/190 [Accessed on February 4, 2014].
- ⁱⁱⁱ UN General Assembly, Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, 1 October 2013, A/68/L.5, available at: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/L.5 [Accessed on February 4, 2014].
- ^{iv} Contributions were submitted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations' Children Fund (UNICEF), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office for the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UN Women, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC), the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, NGO Committee on Migration, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), The World Bank, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the United Nations University.
- ^v The 2014 High Commissioner's Dialogue in Protection Challenges, an annual protection event, will be dedicated to Protection at Sea from 10-11 December 2014.
- ^{vi} Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC), information page available at: <http://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/en/vrs-msrc.html> [accessed on February 4, 2014].
- ^{vii} See tripartite Meeting of Experts on Forced Labour and Trafficking for Labour Exploitation (Geneva, 11-15 February 2013), Report for discussion at the Tripartite Meeting of Experts concerning the possible adoption of an ILO instrument to supplement the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (TMELE/2013); the Final report (TMELE/2013/7); and the Conclusions adopted by the Meeting (TMELE/2013/6).
- ^{viii} Sutherland, Peter. Remarks to the IOM Council, 28 November 2013, available at: <http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/About-IOM/governing-bodies/en/council/103/Peter-Sutherland-UN-SRSG.pdf> [accessed on February 4, 2014].
- ^{ix} For more information about the campaign "It is Amazing what migrants bring," visit: <http://www.migrantscontribute.com>.
- ^x The working group was designed to facilitate enhanced inter-agency coordination at the country level by means of developing tools and resources to enhance the value added of the GMG Handbook on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning. It is chaired by UNDP and IOM. Broadly, it enhances the capacity of UNCTs to advise and support countries that wish to integrate migration into their national development strategies and ensures that UNCTs are aware of available expertise. For example, sector-specific guidance notes have been developed on mainstreaming for UNCTs. Likewise, a peer-learning event was convened for countries undertaking migration mainstreaming.
- ^{xi} UNFCC, Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010, 15 March 2011, FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1, available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf#page=4> [accessed on February 25, 2014].
- ^{xii} UNODC Human Trafficking Case Law Database, available at: www.unodc.org/cld [accessed on February 25, 2014].
- ^{xiii} In the context of the initiative Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies, supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and led by IOM and UNDP, UNICEF Tunisia has collaborated with UNDP, IOM and UNFPA to support national authorities in the development of a national migration policy that enhances the positive impacts of migration on development, while minimizing its negative externalities. In this context, UNICEF is working in collaboration with IOM and UNFPA on a report on the impact of migration on families left behind or who have returned from migrating abroad, using both qualitative and quantitative survey analysis. UNICEF has provided technical assistance to the Tunisia National Statistical Office in order to generate new analysis from the last Census of Population to measure the scale of migration affecting families and children and to describe the main characteristics of migrant and non-migrant households with children between 0 and 17 years of age. This analysis has been used to recommend ways to improve the collection of data on migration in the context of the new Census to be held next April. A joint inter-agency study on this proposal is set to be released by early March 2014.
- ^{xiv} GMG/KNOMAD Workshop on Learning "Educating in the 21st Century: Perfecting learning on capacity development projects, flyer available at: <http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/gmg/sites/default/files/uploads/events/Workshop-on-Learning-Information-Note.pdf> [accessed on February 6, 2014].
- ^{xv} Good Practices Database on Labour Migration, available at: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.home> [accessed on February 4, 2014].
- ^{xvi} Labour Migration Academy: Enhancing Protection, Promoting Development and Facilitating Good Governance, flyer available at: http://www.itcilo.org/calendar/21750?set_language=en [accessed on February 4, 2014].
- ^{xvii} IOM, Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs), available at: <http://www.iom.int/cms/rcp>
- ^{xviii} ILO, Conclusions of the Tripartite Technical Meeting on Labour Migration, 4-8 November 2013, TTMLM/2013/14, available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_232352.pdf [Accessed on February 19, 2014].
- ^{xix} IOM. 2013. Overview of the United Nations Second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development: Outcomes for global migration governance and implications for IOM. IOM: Geneva, available at: https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/About-IOM/governing-bodies/en/council/103/CRP_43.pdf [accessed on February 24, 2014].
- ^{xx} Sutherland, Peter. Remarks to the IOM Council, 28 November 2013, available at: <http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/About-IOM/governing-bodies/en/council/103/Peter-Sutherland-UN-SRSG.pdf> [accessed on February 4, 2014].