



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

International Dialogue on Migration 2018
Towards effective migration governance: partnerships for capacity development

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Summary of Conclusions

Capacity development and sharing requires the participation of a wide range of actors – including governments and local authorities and international and regional organizations – and the formulation of different activities, focused at different levels and different areas of action. As we heard at this International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) session, in the context of migration, capacity development could encompass, among others, collecting and analyzing data; protecting the rights of migrants; enhancing border management systems; complying with international obligations; engaging in cross-border coordination and dialogue; and engaging in whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to policy development. The IDM discussed ways to identify and address the capacity development needs and priorities of States and other stakeholders in the framework of the global compact process.

Over the course of two days, the IDM stimulated rich discussion on ways to enhance capacity at all levels. After opening and keynote addresses by the IOM Director-General, UN Special Representative for International Migration, and the Chair of the IOM Council, and a brief setting the scene presentation, six thematic sessions focused on more specific topics. Session 1 examined global capacity development frameworks and processes that would advance migration governance. Session 2, 3 and 4 discussed and provided examples of capacity development efforts and partnerships at the United Nations level, regional level and among States, respectively. Session 5 focused on measuring the impact of capacity development while Session 6 discussed the important issues surrounding sustainable funding for these initiatives. The IDM also included a session in which migrants made their voice heard and highlighted their contributions to the discussion of capacity development.

The six panels included 36 speakers and moderators, representing a balanced mix of policymakers and experts in the areas of migration partnerships and governance. The composition of the panels allowed for balanced gender and geographical representation; speakers and moderators, 16 of whom were women, represented almost all regions of the world. Interactive sessions for questions and comments followed each panel, with many State and non-State representatives sharing their

experiences in addressing capacity development. More than 40 separate interventions were made from the floor.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. António Vitorino, Director General, IOM, highlighted the importance of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) for improving migration governance:

The Compact provides a new reference point for actors working on migration, including IOM itself. Though legally non-binding, it is a comprehensive framework that offers both state and non-state actors the guiding principles for cooperating on migration and sharing responsibility for those who migrate.

He pointed to several ways in which capacity will be strengthened to ensure effective implementation. First is the establishment of a UN Network on Migration that will have a transformative effect on coordination of efforts within the United Nations to support the efforts of States and other relevant actors. Second, the compact calls for a capacity building mechanism, with a start-up fund, to proactively address the objectives outlined therein. He reinforced that the mechanism will require strong financing from a variety of sources if it is to be effective. While he underlined the preeminence of States in implementing the compact, Mr. Vitorino emphasized that “*governments at all levels rely on the expertise and partnership of civil society, including key NGOs, academics, unions, employer groups and, increasingly, the private sector.*” Working together, all of these stakeholders can contribute to a more proactive effort to identify new and innovative solutions as well as build the capacity to learn from both successes and failures to improve existing policies.

Ms. Louise Arbour, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration, thanked IOM and the IDM organizers for offering this opportunity to meet with Member States and stakeholders. She expanded on the ways in which the UN system as a whole will help States and other stakeholders build capacity and improve migration governance. She noted that IOM will serve as the coordinator and secretariat of the network, drawing from the technical expertise and experience of the rest of the United Nations system. The network will ground its work in the UN Charter, international law and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and it will align itself with the repositioning of the United Nations Development System. The capacity building mechanism, as called for in the Compact, will comprise three parts: a start-up fund; a connection hub; and a knowledge platform. She emphasized that “*the network must at every stage place priority on supporting Member States’ implementation of the Compact.*” To do so, it would need to be agile, task-driven, and non-duplicative of efforts already underway by individual agencies. It must also develop partnerships with groups outside of the United Nations.

Mr. Juan Eduardo Eguiguren, Permanent Representative of Chile and Chair of the IOM Council concluded the introductory presentations by reinforcing the need for partnerships and highlighting the relevance of this IDM session at this point in time of the global compact process. He stated that capacity development is not just needed by governments; other stakeholders need greater capabilities to engage with governments in implementation of the compact. He agreed with the previous speakers that a broad range of stakeholders must be involved. Moreover, he said that not only developing countries need capacity development, but that developed countries also need to

continue to build their capabilities to manage migration and learn from the many successful practices in place in developing countries. He stressed that this has been precisely the scope of the IDM, to allow States and other actors from the developed and developing countries alike to learn from each other and exchange experiences.

The opening session was followed by a brief setting the scene presentation by Mr. Azzouz Samri, Head of the Governing Bodies Division who spoke about the role of the IDM in advancing States' and other actors' capacities on migration. The oldest forum for migration policy dialogue, the IDM is open to Member and Observer States as well as international and non-governmental organizations, migrants, diaspora, academia and the private sector. Describing IDM's capacity development purpose, Mr. Samri noted that since its creation in 2001 the IDM has provided thousands of policymakers and experts at all levels (local, regional and global) and from all relevant sectors the opportunity to exchange practices and formulate recommendations on a multitude of migration aspects and their linkages with other policy domains. He concluded by noting that the GCM provides an opportunity to reflect on how the IDM can best continue to be of value for Member States and other stakeholders.

Drawing from the discussions held over the course of two days, the main conclusions and key areas of convergence are summarized below.

Migration, being a cross-cutting and complex issue, requires collaboration across several policy areas to develop the capacities of a broad range of actors to ensure coherence of actions. Speakers consistently emphasized the multi-dimensional nature of migration and the need for capacity to address the relationship between migration and other transnational issues. Many speakers echoed the view of Liduvina Magarin, Vice Minister for Salvadorians Abroad, that competence and management of migration is one of the most urgent challenges in the world today.

Migration capacity development activities have to be mainstreamed throughout all levels of policy making in a range of fields, including border management, human rights, development, human and national security, and the environment, among others. This requires a whole-of-government approach that invests in capacity development among multiple agencies that intersect with migration or have relevant expertise. Noting that migration is fundamentally about people, Ambet Yuson, General Secretary, Building and Wood Workers' International (BWI), emphasized that human rights and the rule of law must be at the center of capacity development on migration efforts. Human and labor rights are routinely violated, and migrant workers are often unable to benefit from rights to organize because of their status. Mr. Yuson cited good examples that could be models for others such as those implemented in Qatar where the BWI has been able to negotiate new standards for construction workers and agreements with Qatari companies. Among the issues to be addressed in such agreements are health and safety standards; worker committees to raise labor grievances, and fair recruitment practices.

Other speakers such as Martin Chungong, Secretary General, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), also underscored that addressing the needs of particularly vulnerable populations should be at the core of capacity development efforts. He and other speakers described the polarization and politicizing of migration that contributes to a narrative that eschews facts in favor of political ends. The IPU developed a handbook on migration, human rights and governance (in cooperation with

UNHCHR and ILO), which incorporates migrant rights into national legislation. He further argued that Parliamentary ownership of migration policy is necessary to have consistent policies. Towards the end of stimulating cooperation among Parliamentarians, the IPU adopted a resolution on strengthening inter-parliamentary cooperation in context of Global Compact, which enjoys full support of the parliamentary community.

While States have the primary responsibility for managing migration, participants noted, they will not be as effective without partnerships. Many speakers emphasized the importance of cooperation of other States, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, academia, and, most important, migrant and diaspora organizations. Each of these actors needs to develop its own capacity to address the complexity inherent in movements of people. The ownership of the beneficiaries of capacity development programmes should be strengthened and encouraged through their involvement in all stages of program design and elaboration. As one speaker noted, *“Diaspora organizations’ role and contribution to development in general and to capacity development in particular ... need to be recognized and supported to maximize the benefits.”*

Juan Jose Gomez Camacho, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the UN in NY and co-facilitator of the global compact emphasized that the compact provides for just the type of mechanism needed to achieve these aims, stating that the capacity-building mechanism would be inclusive, agile, easy, well-focused and removed from big bureaucracies.

The United Nations system should continue to support States’ and relevant stakeholders’ capacity on migration governance. Implementation of the global compact will require reinforced synergies and tools to assess needs and develop capacities in key areas identified in the agreement. In the first session, Mr. El Habib Nadir, Secretary General of the Ministry Delegate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs and Co-Chair of the GFMD reiterated that capacity development is multi-dimensional so all stakeholders must be mobilized. The United Nations has a particular role in ensuring that such capacity-building occurs. Speakers on the panel and from the floor agreed, endorsing the UN’s decision to form a global migration network to assist States implement the global compact. They also thanked IOM for taking on the role of coordinator and secretariat.

There appeared to be consensus that more inter-agency coordination would promote synergies, increase efficiency and avoid duplication, as one speaker described the need. There was also consensus that the capacity building mechanism foreseen by the GCM is a concrete step in the right direction to increase capacity and policy coherence. Multiple organizations within the UN system have the capabilities to provide assistance. Ms. Soumya Swaminathan, Deputy Director General for Programmes, World Health Organization described the ways in which WHO could assist ministries to respond more effectively to the healthcare needs and impacts of migrants, by providing data and indicators about health needs, disseminating toolkits to assess health impacts and outcomes, offering models for re-training of healthcare professionals, and providing information useful for tuberculosis and HIV screenings as well as testing for non-communicable diseases. Mr. Sikander Khan, Director, Geneva Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS), UNICEF discussed the benefits of collaboration between UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR in developing models to enhance child protection in migration situations. While the UN should be provider of last resort, it can help states and other stakeholders strengthen regional, national, local

and capacities. As examples, he stated, there is need to strengthen policy and procedures for determining best interest of child, train border management personnel on child sensitive protection policies, and increase cooperation on child protection in border management. Mr. Khan also noted that age disaggregated data is needed to ensure adequate child protection because as he stated, “*What we do not count does not count.*”

Speakers highlighted the need to develop capacity on migration consistent with other major UN initiatives, such as Agenda 2030, the Paris agreement on climate change, development system reform and financing, and human security. They also emphasized that capacity development is particularly needed at the field level and appreciated that the global migration network would take shape along with changes in the UN field structures related to development. Ambassador Jürg Lauber, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations in New York and co-facilitator of the Global compact for migration, made the important observation that the UN system needs to respond to demand-driven requests of member states. Speakers also urged the UN to offer its expertise not just to national government agencies but also to Parliamentarians, local governments (referencing the mayoral forum), civil society, and migrant and diaspora agencies while engaging all of these actors in sharing best practices and providing capacity development to others. Many of the speakers from the floor described positively their interactions with IOM’s capacity building initiatives.

Ms. Roula Hamati, Representative of the Working Group on Global Compact for Migration implementation, Coordinator of the Cross-Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants (CCRM), gave special attention to the important role that civil society plays, in collaboration with the UN, in developing capacity. The Working Group includes 20 representatives of diverse civil society organizations and IOM. It is time bound, providing specific proposals for civil society participation in implementation, including in the area of capacity development. She noted that there are many existing good practices that should form the basis for continuing involvement of civil society in implementation of the compact.

Regional mechanisms and partnership frameworks are valuable in facilitating capacity development on migration in general and implementation of the Global Compact in particular. Mr. Joseph Kofi Teye, Director, Centre for Migration Studies, Ghana opened the session by reminding participants of the important role played by regional partnerships and consultative mechanisms in building the capacity of member states. The panel in turn was rich in examples of ways that regional organizations are supporting or facilitating innovative initiatives.

Mr. Tomas Boček, Special Representative on Migration and Refugees of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe stressed that “*a sustainable, credible, feasible migration governance and any management strategy must have human rights protection at its heart*”. The Special Representative described efforts by the Council to develop an Action Plan on protecting refugee and migrant children, which is now being implemented and which serves as the framework for the Council of Europe’s activities in this area. The Action Plan can offer a valuable contribution to the Council’s member states but can also be replicable in other regions and the international community as a whole in seeking to secure the practical implementation of the Compact.

Similarly, Mr. Deogratus J. Dotto, First Secretary, Department of Multilateral Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tanzania reported that the African Union has adopted a migration policy framework to harness the benefits of migration which guides States in terms of what needs to be part of a national framework. He showcased the IOMUN African Capacity Building Centre (IOMUN ACBC) established at the request of IOM African Member States with the mandate to enhance African Member States' migration management capacity, promote comprehensive migration governance and facilitate a diverse range of immigration and border management projects and training courses. The ACBC is hosted by the Tanzania Regional Immigration Training Academy (TRITA). Mr. Driss Oukemeni, member of the Arab Parliament, called for capacity building for regional legislators in such areas as protection of the rights of migrants and displaced persons, protection of children and vulnerable women, and emergency health care and shelter in mass arrival situations.

Several binational and regional consultative mechanisms in North and Central America have contributed to identifying best practices for the members as well as for global compact implementation. Ms. Gudelia Rangel, Executive Secretary, Executive Secretariat to the Mexico Section, Mexico-US Health Border Commission, Mexico also discussed cross border initiatives to enhance capacity. The Single Health Window initiative is a collaboration of the foreign affairs and health ministries to increase access to health care for Latin American migrants in the United States working with 50 state-level offices in the US to address pressing health care issues such as treatment of chronic and degenerative diseases, tuberculosis management, vaccinations, and timely referrals for care. This initiative has increased the evidence base for policymaking and prepared the health systems in countries of origin for return migration.

As in other sessions, this panel also emphasized the important role of civil society and the private sector in capacity development. Ms. Linda Ristagno, Manager of External Affairs for the International Air Transport Association (IATA), spoke about the role of aviation in combating human trafficking, an issue of concern in multiple regions. IATA adopted a resolution, approved by more than 290 airlines, denouncing trafficking and committing to take action to prevent it. IATA has provided guidance to airlines in developing policies and internal procedures for reporting suspected trafficking incidents and cooperating with law enforcement. IATA cooperates with UN agencies, other aviation groups, and the Bali Process, the regional consultative mechanism in east and southeast Asia, in these capacity development initiatives.

Involvement of youth, migrants and members of the diaspora is essential to ensure that the beneficiaries of capacity development include those most directly affected by international migration and best able to address long-term issues. This involvement should begin with identification of capacity building needs and continue through planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of initiatives. The panel entitled Migrant's Voice drove home the point that migrants themselves have ideas, capacities and commitment that are invaluable in ensuring that migration is safe, orderly and regular. They need tools that empower them and ensure that they have a place at the table as implementation of the compact proceeds, because as Zrinka Bralo, CEO of the Migrants Organise, said in the Migrant's Voice session "*the ones that share their stories of migration are the ones that may have the solutions. Those who know best of what is working and what is not are migrants themselves*". Being at the heart of

migration management, the migrants and their representatives must be involved in efforts of capacity development in order to contribute their knowledge and resources.

Mr. Djibril Diallo, President and CEO, African Renaissance and Diaspora Network (ARDN), drew on his experience at the UN Development Program to highlight the important role the diaspora can play in building the capacity of youth in their countries of origin. The UNDP TOKTEN program has served as a model for ARDN, as a network in 80 countries, to provide opportunities for the diaspora to return virtually and physically to their home countries to assist in economic and social development. Mr. Diallo also urged delegates to remember that migration is a route to advancement for millions of youth in poor countries. Exchange programs with universities in wealthier countries could help youth find new opportunities and so could increasing access to secondary education. Although brain drain may result, the solution is to encourage those who leave to maintain their ties to their home countries and contribute their skills and expertise.

A representative of UN Major Group for Children and Youth (UNMGCY), speaking from the floor, reiterated the importance of involving youth in decisions that will affect their lives. She noted that building the capacity of youth had multiple benefits in preparing the next generation to address migration issues. UNMGCY facilitates activities for young people aimed at enhancing understanding, knowledge and skills in relation to sustainable development, meaningful engagement, and the UN system. Summarizing the benefit of youth involvement, the UNMGCY representative stated: *“Partnering with youth means partnering with leaders and changemakers”* It is in governments and societies best interest to focus particularly on the capacity of young migrants themselves to co-create solutions and provide evidence and feedback on the impact of migration practices. As Mr. Khan of UNICEF recalled in quoting Anas Ansar, a young migrant: *“One way of making migration safer and better for young people is to have us be part of the discussion”*. There needs to be space offered which allows young people to meaningfully contribute throughout the process of setting strategies, planning and implementing accordingly.

Ms. Zrinka Bralo, Chief Executive, Migrants Organise in the United Kingdom and Ms. Lúcia Brüllhardt, Founder and President of Madalena’s in Switzerland demonstrated the entrepreneurial spirit of migrants and the innovative approaches they bring to their endeavors. Ms. Bralo, a Bosnia refugee, founded Migrants Organise to provide welcoming spaces for migrants and bring them together with the general public. The organization also helps migrants regain skills needed to succeed by training migrant doctors and nurses to pass certification exams so they can practice again. Ms. Bralo emphasized the importance of changing the narrative of migration from one of vulnerability to one of resilience. Ms. Brüllhardt is a survivor of human trafficking. She created Madalena’s to provide more and better information to those planning to migrate about the pitfalls that they may face. The organization also aims to protect trafficking victims and assist survivors. She too talked of the resilience of migrants, even those who have experienced inhumane treatment.

Capacity development mechanisms at the national level, with an established structure and dedicated resources, are necessary to guarantee policy coherence in priority areas. In introducing the panel, Susan Martin, Donald G. Herzberg Professor Emerita of International Migration at Georgetown University, recalled earlier discussions at the IDM as to the preeminent role played by national governments in managing migration. A common theme of this session was the mainstreaming of migration-related considerations into policies and practices at all levels of

government, from the national to the local, in order to achieve policy coherence. Some speakers referred to vertical and horizontal coherence to accomplish this goal—that is, in the words of Yvonne Diallo¹ from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) to “connect the relevant actors, interconnect sectors and levels from local to global.” She and other speakers expressed their confidence in the proposed capacity building mechanism to accomplish this goal. The purpose of the mechanism is to strengthen State capabilities related to migration to improve migration governance. There was general consensus that national and local governments, regional bodies and civil society organizations would benefit from its support.

Mr. Pablo César García Sáenz, Vice Minister Foreign Affairs, Guatemala highlighted that many countries, including his own, is a country of origin, transit and destination. Capacity development is needed for all of these connections with migration. He also outlined a number of issues on which greater capacity is needed, including the intersection of migration and development; alternatives to detention for migrant children; effective safe, orderly and regular immigration policies; protection and assistance for returnees, particularly children; and family reunification strategies, among others. Citing the success of regional consultative mechanisms in North America, Mr. García Sáenz pointed to the development of joint strategies developed by the members of the Puebla Process that have since been adopted into national law. He noted in particular consular training on addressing the needs of migrants caught in countries experiencing crisis.

Mr. Marden de Melo Barboza, Secretary for Strategic Initiatives of the Presidency of Brazil, put the capacity development issue into the context of large scale, emergency movements of people. Brazil, a country that had previously had very low levels of immigration, experienced the arrival of thousands of Haitians following the 2010 earthquake and now hosted 95,500 Venezuelans in response to the current crisis in that country. It was essential to develop new migration policies as the existing ones were inadequate to address the new realities. He noted that with 74 percent of the Venezuelans settling in a remote area of Northern Brazil with a small population base and few social services or human resources, building capacity in this context was difficult and highlighted the importance of local actors in responding to the needs of migrants. The national government provided assistance to local authorities to help them respond to the needs of the newcomers.

Sima Gatea, Co-founder SINGA Deutschland, suggested that capacity-*sharing*, rather than development, more accurately reflected the need the IDM was addressing. In a statement seconded by other speakers, she noted that there is already a great deal of capacity—it is not always shared equally among all actors. There was general agreement that providing the opportunity for sharing of lessons learned in implementing new approaches or refining existing ones would be an excellent way to improve responses.

Speakers noted that there are a wide range of effective capacity development tools. For example, Cécile Riallant, IOM Senior Migration and Development Specialist, referenced the joint IOM UNDP program on policy coherence in migration and development “*whereby joint training of government officials coming from different line ministries has facilitated joined up policy making on migration.*”

¹ Ms. Diallo was unable to attend the session and shared her written comments.

Ken Okaniwa, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the international organizations and Chief of the Consulate of Japan in Geneva, observed that the UN Trust Fund for Human Security supported a number of capacity development efforts related to migration. In keeping with the concept of human security, they were “*people-centered, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented.*”

Ms. Miriam Boudraa² of the International Training Centre of the ILO described the capacity development activities of her organization: “*Social dialogue and tripartism being at the heart of the ILO’s mandate, our training activities in the area of labour migration aim to equip labour administrations, workers’ organizations and employers’ organizations with the knowledge and skills to participate fully in social dialogue on matters related to labour migration governance.*”

Enhancing capacity at the global, regional and national levels requires clear objectives and mechanisms to measure the impact of initiatives aimed at capacity development. Introducing the session, Ms. Delphine Moralis, Secretary General, Terre des Hommes, recounted her organization’s capacity development activities in various regions worldwide to improve protection for children in migration. Terre des Hommes developed a general framework for capacity development to address the challenges of measuring the results of their activities. The development of clear indicators and checklists are important for ensuring the success of programs. They developed 12 data collection tools, including ‘an actors’ questionnaire’ and a ‘children focus group guide’ to measure the indicators. Ms. Moralis emphasized that the diversity of capacity development approaches means that monitoring is very important and must be tailored to the specific programs.

To ensure that capacity development is built on evidence, speakers suggested engaging countries collectively on the subjects to be covered, the type of capacity building to be adopted, and indicators for measuring effectiveness. Successful capacity development will largely depend on the quality and accuracy of planning as well as the monitoring and evaluation of outcomes and impacts. Planning in turn requires clear objectives that address issues that States view as important to their capacity to develop and implement policies.

Mr. Daguer Hernandez Vasquez, Subdirector General, Directorate General for Migration and Immigration, Costa Rica, for example, used his country’s experience in developing guidelines for institutional operations related to vulnerable people as a good practice in measuring capacity on a life-saving issue of high priority. Other speakers confirmed that programs to enhance capacity are most effective when driven by the demand of beneficiaries in tackling high priority problems. By contrast, supply driven programs that are not tailored to the specific challenges faced by migration actors are often less effective. Hence, programs should be designed to respond to the needs of various stakeholders and adapted to national and local realities.

Panelists spoke to the difficulties in measuring the impact of capacity development activities. Ann Dao Sow, Chief Capacity Development Coordinator, African Development Bank, for example, noted that capacity development is an enabler as well as an outcome and its success of measurement will largely depend on quality and accuracy of planning. She further noted that capacity development activities “*should target specific outcomes that can be achieved, observed*

² Ms. Boudraa was unable to participate and sent a written statement.

and attributed to the effort invested with a minimum of inference.” However, the impacts may be difficult to quantify or monetize. Qualitative measures, such as ones aimed at exploring cultural shifts in attitudes, are as important as those that capture quantitative impacts. Hence, a range of methodologies may be needed to measure fully the impact of capacity development.

The setting up of an accessible data management platform that allows measurement of success against a set of agreed-upon indicators is a good practice that should be promoted. Speakers noted that the Migration Governance Index (MGI) effectively supports the measurement of the impact of capacity-development efforts. According to Ghenadie Slobodeniuc, Deputy Director, Diaspora Relations Bureau, Republic of Moldova, his country uses MGI to monitor and evaluate its progress in mainstreaming diaspora, migration and development (DMD), *“therefore ensuring sustainable, coherent and coordinated evidence-based policymaking.”*

Adequate resourcing of capacity development requires innovative approaches going beyond traditional donors and financing mechanisms. Panelists spoke of both challenges and opportunities for resourcing capacity development. On the one hand, the compact offers a unique opportunity to help mobilize resources from additional stakeholders in a targeted and complementary manner. On the other hand, resources are limited. Prioritization is essential. Financing for the new global migration network and its capacity-building mechanism is a high priority, as seen in the many statements of support.

A good approach identifies areas where there are capacity development gaps and concentrates on situations in which additional expertise and resources could help achieve significant, positive outcomes. Involvement of the private sector in the discussion about migration governance was highly recommended by one speaker who urged using multiple sources of funding, including governments, the private sector, and philanthropists. Partnerships between migration and development actors can be useful in sharing the cost of capacity development among multiple parties. Ms. Marijke Wijnroks, Chief of Staff of the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria noted the need for stronger communication between agencies like IOM and UNCHR and the Fund at headquarter level as well as in country to better address migrant needs.

Speakers also discussed the need to improve the way existing resources are used. Ola Henrikson, Director General, Department of Migration and Asylum, Ministry of Justice, Sweden, pointed out that donors need to recognize IOM’s new responsibilities under the compact in determining how they finance the organization and emphasized the need to strengthen IOM’s capacities. At present, IOM is funded overwhelmingly by project, with little core funding that would allow it to be more strategic and forward thinking.

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

Finally, resourcing should consider the long-term effectiveness of the compact in stimulating best practices in addressing the broad array of issues encompassed therein. Melissa Pitotti, Director of

Policy, International Council of Voluntary Agencies, led the participants of the IDM through an exercise as the proceedings were coming to an end. She asked participants to place themselves in 2030, looking back on implementation of the compact, to think about the elements of success and failure. She and others posed a number of questions that need to be answered now to achieve success: What do they hope would have been accomplished by 2030? What resources would be needed to get there? What role will civil society and the private sector play? How will local actors be integrated into the process? How will youth be involved? What synergies need to be established between the compact and other significant reform initiatives, such as Agenda 2030, to ensure adequate resources? How best can the financial gap be filled? And, how should actors be held accountable for their roles in implementation of the compact?

Conclusion

Laura Thompson, the Deputy Director General of IOM closed the meeting, which raised a plethora of issues and ideas that will help inform implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Ms. Thompson described the challenge: *implementation of the global compact will require reinforced synergies and tools to assess needs and develop capacities in key areas identified in the agreement.* Delegates from government, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, and migrant and diaspora organizations agreed on the importance of partnerships in fostering greater coherence and capacity to manage one of the most important issues of the 21st century. The compact provides an historic opportunity for a comprehensive approach to migration management that respects the rights of migrants and reinforces the sovereign responsibilities of states. If it is to be more than a document on a shelf, as one participant noted, there must be strong and shared capacity to implement the compact. Building new capacities and strengthening existing ones will require human and financial resources, leadership and commitment on the part of States, willingness of partners from all sectors and levels of government to engage in joint action, and adoption of a constructive narrative and civil dialogue that recognizes the benefits and costs of migration to migrants, countries of origin and countries of destination. The IDM provided food for thought on all of these issues.

The present summary does not encompass all of the thoughtful comments made at the IDM. A comprehensive analytical report will discuss in greater detail the outcomes of the two sessions of the International Dialogue on Migration held in 2018. The report will be provided as input to, amongst others, the meeting scheduled in Morocco in early December 2018, which will be an important opportunity to consider what partnerships and capacities are needed to implement the Global Compact for Migration.