



# **Submission on behalf of Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms for the consideration of the 2023 SDG Summit**

- Part 1. Summary of Survey of Contributions of Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCM) to Global Policy Initiatives
- Part 2. Outcome document of the 10<sup>th</sup> Global Meeting of ISCMs



## **PART 1**

# **Summary of Survey on Contributions of Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCM) to Global Policy Initiatives**

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has conducted a survey on the inputs by [Inter-State Consultation mechanisms on migration](#) (ISCMs) to major policy dialogue fora relevant for migration management, in particular the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (UNHLPF) in July 2023; the 2<sup>nd</sup> SDG Summit in September 2023; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP28) in November-December 2023; and the next cycle of the regional review of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) in 2024.

This exercise was done by the IOM in its capacity as the Coordinator of the [Global Meeting of ISCMs](#) (GRCP) in order to convey the feedback received from the ISCMs to the United Nations and UN Member States as well as to inform the discussions of the [10<sup>th</sup> Global ISCM Meeting](#) in June 2023 on “Addressing Current Issues of Regional and Global Policy Dialogue on Migration.” During April and May 2023, twenty-four ISCMs from around the world were requested to complete the [questionnaires](#) on Contributions of ISCMs to Global Policy Initiatives. 60% of these 24 mechanisms have sent their inputs and shared their practices and knowledge.

This exercise was another opportunity for the ISCMs to contribute with their regional and cross-regional views and voices to the global policy dialogue and global governance of migration and its interlinkages with other policy areas.

This document summarizes the feedback received from the following ISCMs:

- Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration and Refugee Affairs (ARCP),
- Budapest Process, Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD),
- Ibero-American Network of Migration Authorities (RIAM),
- International Technical Meeting on Human Mobility of Venezuelan Citizens in the Region (Quito Process),
- Migration Dialogue for the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Member States (MIDCOM),
- Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA),
- Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA),
- Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue),
- Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States – European Union Dialogue on Migration and Development (OACPS-EU MD),
- Prague Process, Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration for East and Horn of Africa (RMFM),
- Regional Conference on Migration (RCM), and South American Conference on Migration (SACM).

The survey revealed that while ISCMs contribute to all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the goals prioritized by them are:

- SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth),



- SDG 10 (reduced inequality),
- SDG 17 (partnerships for Goals),
- SDG 5 (gender equality).

Since the GCM is anchored on the 2030 Agenda, the ISCMs often link their work toward attainment of SDGs to their efforts towards the GCM Objectives and they consider the following GCM Objectives as the most important to make progress on over the next decade:

- Objective 23 (international cooperation and partnerships for migration),
- Objective 2 (minimize the adverse drivers),
- Objective 1 (accurate and disaggregated data),
- Objective 3 (accurate and timely information at all stages of migration),
- Objective 5 (pathways for regular migration).

ISCMs proposed the following messages to the attention of the SDG Summit and the HLPF.

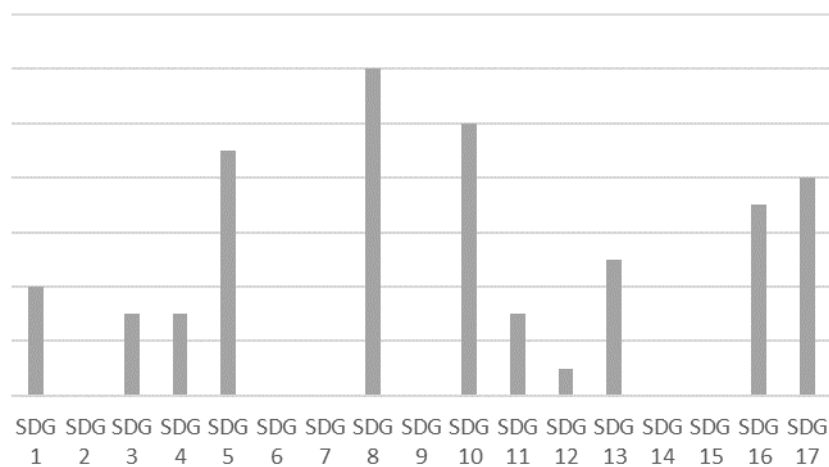
1. Building on existing knowledge and practices by ISCMs during the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
2. Benefiting from ISCMs as platforms to discuss migration-related SDG targets.
3. ISCMs promote Inter-State cooperation and partnerships for the concrete goals and should be seen as relevant partners for SDGs at the regional and global levels.
4. Achievement of the SDGs is the path to the recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic.
5. Improved data on migration can inform SDG implementation.
6. Gender equality must be incorporated into development and migration policies and practices.
7. SDG 8 on Decent work and economic growth can be promoted through provision of regular migration pathways and protection of migrant workers' rights.
8. Interlinkages of climate change, water availability, migration and sustainable development are important.
9. Interlinkages between access to clean energy and human mobility are essential.
10. Acknowledge and promote the contributions of migrants and diasporas to sustainable cities and communities.

ISCMs shared their effective practices relevant for sustainable development, climate change and GCM objectives.

## Contribution to Sustainable Development

The work of ISCMs contributes directly or indirectly to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sixth Global Meeting of ISCMs in 2016 addressed the role of ISCMs in the attainment of migration-related SDG targets and ISCMs have been involved in promoting the implementation of relevant SDGs within their respective regions.

Through this section the most recent effective practices by ISCMs relevant for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda were compiled. An update of the main SDGs addressed by the ISCMs was compiled. ISCMs were also asked to provide their inputs to the attention of the United Nations and Co-Facilitators leading the consultations on the Political declaration for the SDG Summit.



*Graph 1.*

The SDGs seen as most relevant by the ISCMs within their regions included: SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) – prioritized by 12 ISCMs (92% of respondents); SDG 10 (Reduced inequality) and SDG 17 (Partnerships to achieve the Goals) – each prioritized by 10 ISCMs (83% of respondents); and SDG 5 (Gender equality) – cited by nine ISCMs (69% of respondents).

SDG 16 (Peace and justice and strong institutions) and SDG 13 (Climate action) also represent important aspects prioritized respectively by 62% and 46% of respondents, followed by SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) – each relevant for 31% of respondents as well as SDG 3 (Good health and well-being) selected by 23% of the respondents.

This shows the diverse thematic focus of ISCMs in promoting the attainment of the SDGs.

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## Summary Points

The survey compiled **ISCMS' messages about migration and SDGs and about ISCMs' role in 2030 Agenda** listed below **for submission to the attention of the 2<sup>nd</sup> SDG Summit and the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (UNHLPF)** under the theme of "Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels" as collective ISCM inputs. The summary points below are suggested based on quotes from ISCM inputs provided below them.

### ***1. Building on existing knowledge and practices by ISCMs.***

States and other stakeholders can use and build on effective practices by Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCMS) which can help promote the implementation of various SDGs and provide data and analysis towards finding implementation solutions for others.

"Considering the link between the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, we underline the need to energize inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration as spaces for dialogue and consensus on the most relevant migration issues."

#### **Regional Conference for Migration (RCM)**

"In terms of migration, States need to implement the good practices and lessons shared through the numerous activities of ISCMs. There remains an 'implementation gap' in many areas. In others, more evidence and research are needed."

#### **Prague Process**

### ***2. ISCMs as platforms to discuss migration-related SDG targets.***

ISCMS can provide fora for States, intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders to address the implementation and review of the SDGs relevant for migration at the regional or interregional levels.

"The intergovernmental fora contribute to a regional vision of the problems inherent in mixed movements of refugees and migrants and their recommendations are based on international standards of protection, assistance and development. The contribution of UN agencies and the vision of the international community ensure that suggestions to be applied in public policies are generally aligned with the 2030 SDGs. Although each country has the power to develop its own public policies, in a multilateral environment it tends to take into account principles of coordination and cooperation and shared responsibility that contributes to better integrated management and a more uniform treatment of collective problems."

#### **Quito Process**

### ***3. ISCMs promote Inter-State cooperation and partnerships for concrete goals and should be seen as relevant partners for SDGs at the regional and global levels.***

As important players in migration governance at the regional, interregional and global levels, the ISCMs are open for partnerships for the SDGs with relevant stakeholders within their respective regions and continents. ISCMs call all stakeholders' action to promote the implementation SDG target 10.7.



“While it is ultimately up to the collective responsibility of all countries to guarantee the sustainability of the initiatives to ensure safe, ordered and regular migration, the role of supra-national institutions and partners in harnessing capacities of all kinds (mobilizing resources, skills, knowledge) would be very instrumental as (labour) migration governance demands due collaboration and partnership.”

#### **Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration for East and Horn of Africa (RMFM)**

“Recognize the importance of shared responsibility for the fulfilment of SDG 10.7 "Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the application of planned and well-managed migration policies", as well as national efforts and regional organizations to promote migration management in accordance with the principles established in the 2030 Agenda.”

#### **Regional Conference for Migration (RCM)**

“In the decade of SDGs acceleration migrants should have equal access to rights and services regardless of their migration status.”

#### **Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)**

“Free Movement and regular pathways can protect migrants and contribute to development while protecting human rights, and therefore are key to achieve the 2030 agenda. SDGs present a global framework to strengthen the human rights of migrants and recognizes their positive contribution to sustainable development.”

#### **Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)**

### ***4. Achievement of the SDGs is the path to the recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic.***

ISCMS recognize that 2030 Agenda and the SDGs provide a framework for the recovery from the negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on sustainable development, economies and communities, including the systemic inequalities for migrants. ISCMS call for action, including Continued action on SDG 3 (Good health and well-being) across the regions, to reverse the adverse impact of Covid-19 pandemic on sustainable development and offer their practices and experience relevant for the context of migrant health.

“COVID-19 is still a matter of grave importance globally and to the Members of the OACPS. Of even greater concern is the very low rate of immunisation within many of our Member States, - of the 6.4 billion vaccine doses administered globally, only 2.5% have been administered in Africa. It is imperative to address this situation and see how best, through multilateral and bilateral action, the vaccination divide can be bridged to ensure the health and welfare of OACPS citizens. It is imperative that the OACPS continue to call for the equitable distribution of vaccines: engaging with diaspora to support home countries and migrants in countries of transit and destination.”

#### **OACPS-EU Migration Dialogue**

“Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Abu Dhabi Dialogue has provided space for Member States and other stakeholders to discuss the challenges created by the pandemic for migrants and migration governance. The pandemic highlighted the challenges faced by migrants in accessing information with regards to health requirements for entry into and availability of treatment in



destination countries. This resulted in the selection of the current thematic track focused on ‘Improving migrant workers’ accessibility to health information in ADD Member States’. This programme has emerged from a process of close collaboration between the Abu Dhabi Dialogue and the Gulf Health Council, which began under the 2019 – 2021 Chairmanship and was focused on improving medical screening processes for migrant workers in the ADD corridors. That led to Ministers acknowledging ‘the successful efforts of Member States to mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on temporary contractual workers, including through the provision of economic and social support, the rollout of free health and vaccination programmes, and assistance with return and reintegration.’ As the world continues to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, and prepare for the next pandemic, a focus on health, both in terms of provision to migrants and as a key sector drawing on the skills of migrant workers, will continue to be central to the ADD’s discussions.”

### **Abu Dhabi Dialogue (ADD)**

“The SACM conforms during the Pandemic a space for deepening between authorities on the different effects and possible solutions, within the framework of thematic work networks. Referring to the motto on recovery from the coronavirus pandemic and implementation of the 2030 agenda, the South American Conference on Migration, through its work networks, proposes a comprehensive approach to migration management. This entails the progress of recovery of the member countries, both in migration policies and in the socio-economic integration of migrants.

During the chairmanship of Peru, SACM continues working with the Open South America Platform continues ([https:// suramericaabierta.info](https://suramericaabierta.info)), which contains migration regulations in their different aspects of the SACM Member States and the relaxation of the measures imposed as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic. In relation to SDGs 10 and 16, the Platform is going through a process similar to that proposed by the UNHLPF, changing its focus towards a post-pandemic stage.”

### **South American Conference on Migration (SACM)**

“The RIAM represents a technical space for the exchange of experiences and good practices among the Member States. During the COVID-19 Pandemic, the countries delved into the effects of border closures, such as the documentary possibilities of vaccination that were emerging; in coordination with agencies specialized in the subject. In line with the motto proposed to accelerate the recovery from the Pandemic, the RIAM Argentina Presidency Pro Tempore proposes to delve into issues such as intracontinental travel requirements, thus guaranteeing the exchange between immigration authorities such as knowledge and clarity on the measures implemented in Europe and America. Thus, promoting Objective 10.7, in the search for an orderly and coordinated migration between States.”

### **Ibero-American Network of Migration Authorities (RIAM)**

“We highlight the importance of:

- Promoting a rights-based approach in crisis situation for migrants in vulnerable situations.
- Broaden access to health care for migrants beyond ensuring access to Covid-19 vaccines.
- Highlighting the contributions of diasporas during pandemic and in recovery.
- Highlighting contributions of labour migration and migrant workers during pandemic and in recovery.
- Addressing the amplified role of migration narratives in crisis, with specific focus on best practices during the pandemic.”

### **Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)**





## **5. *Improved data on migration can inform SDG implementation.***

Strong partnerships are needed to raise awareness and build the capacities of the statistical institutions towards reducing the significant gap in timely, comparable, reliable, and disaggregated migration data. Evidence and research are needed on many SDGs to facilitate their implementation.

“Huge data gaps remain across all SDG areas in terms of geographic coverage, level of disaggregation and timely data. While progress has been made on migration data, there are significant gaps in the evidence, and a lack of timely, comparable, reliable, and disaggregated migration data, which means that we are unable to understand where migrants are left behind in the SDGs or make full use of the benefits of migration for sustainable development. This requires strong partnerships to raise the awareness and build the capacities of the statistical institutions to reduce this gap.”

**Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration and Refugee Affairs (ARCP)**

## **6. *Promoting gender equality in development and migration policies and practices.***

ISCMS call all stakeholders’ action to promote the implementation SDGs relevant for achieving gender equality including at all stages of the migratory process.

“On the topic of "Migrant Women", we highlight SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls", as well as target 8.8 "Protect labor rights and promote a safe and risks for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular migrant women and people in precarious jobs”.”

**Regional Conference for Migration (RCM)**

## **7. *Promoting SDG 8 on Decent work and economic growth through provision of regular migration pathways and protection of migrant workers’ rights.***

For well-managed migration it is essential to ensure smooth implementation of the Goals relevant for economic growth and decent work taking into consideration right of migrants regardless of their status.

“More broadly, ISCMs like the Abu Dhabi Dialogue can play a role in making information and data available for both current and potential migrant and mobile workers, including information relating to recruitment and employment, health, entry and residency. The pandemic underlined the success of the temporary migration model in providing safe access to regular migration pathways, with workers successfully provided with free testing, treatment and vaccination, as well as access to work opportunities that sustained communities in countries of origin. ISCMs have a key role to play in identifying the challenges related to labour migration governance, with coordination at a regional level especially valuable in terms of enabling governments to improve schemes for labour matching, skills recognition and reintegration.”

**Abu Dhabi Dialogue (ADD)**





## **8. *Interlinkages of climate change, water availability, migration and sustainable development***

It is important to appropriately address the impact of climate change and water availability on migration and subsequently sustainable development.

“For SDG 6, it is crucial to recognize the impact of climate change on human mobility, particularly on water availability, which directly affects forced displacement and climate-induced migration. Connecting SDG 6 with the impact of climate change will promote better water resource management and address root causes of migration.”

**Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)**

## **9. *Interlinkages between access to clean energy and human mobility***

It is essential to consider the energy-migration nexus in development policies noting that access to sustainable energy can reduce economic drivers of migration and at the same time migration can contribute to access to affordable energy for migrants and their families.

“For SDG 7, the GFMD notes the importance of connecting SDG 7 with human mobility. By addressing clean energy and closing development gaps, we can significantly reduce climate-induced displacement. Migrants also contribute to ensuring access to affordable energy and can drive the development of clean energy.”

**Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)**

## **10. *Acknowledge and build on the contributions of migrants and diasporas to the development of industry, innovation, and infrastructure.***

It is important to acknowledge and promote the migrants’ and diasporas’ contributions to the development of industry, innovation and infrastructure.

“Regarding SDG 9, it is essential to enable and support the contributions of migrants and diasporas to the development of industry, innovation, and infrastructure in both destination and origin countries.”

**Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)**

## **11. *Acknowledge and promote the contributions by migrants and diasporas to sustainable cities and communities.***

It is important to advocate that local policies incorporate migrants and their critical needs such as housing, education, healthcare, and employment, which are all elements of SDG 11.

“For SDG 11, it is crucial to recognize that migrant and diaspora communities make essential contributions to sustainable cities and communities, including culturally.”

**Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)**

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## Examples of Effective Action

The following practices are some examples of **effective actions carried out by the ISCMs in relation to the achievements of the SDGs during the last 3 years**. These can be sources of inspiration for other stakeholders in different parts of the world.

### Abu Dhabi Dialogue

Thematic programme, under the Chairmanship of the Government of Pakistan (2021 – 2023), includes:

- Towards effective electronic dispute resolution in the ADD corridors (SDG 16)
- Extending Member States' Wage Protection Systems to cover domestic services workers: assessing available options and potential impacts (SDG 10)
- Promoting safe, affordable and migrant-oriented remittance and banking services to temporary contractual workers, including domestic service workers, in ADD corridors (SDG 10)
- Improving migrant workers' accessibility to health information in ADD Member States (SDG 3)
- Guidelines for designing successful skills partnerships (SDG 4)
- Matching labour mobility with labour market needs in ADD corridors (SDG 8)
- Current and potential demand for female workers in technology-related, technology-facilitated and other relevant sectors of the ADD's labour markets (SDG 5)
- Assessments of best practices relating to enhancing recruitment, mobility and the participation of women in the labour markets, with a focus on the health sector (SDG 5)
- Fostering international and regional cooperation between the ADD and other labour and migration-related fora (SDG 17)

### Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration and Refugee Affairs (ARCP)

The Arab League, as the secretariat of the ARCP and through its different mechanisms of cooperation, implements capacity building and developing programs through organizing training workshops on Migration related SDGs.

### Budapest Process

Projects in the Silk Routes Region, under the umbrella of the Budapest Process:

- The EU-funded projects "Improving Migration Management in the Silk Routes" and "Integrated Border Management in the Silk Routes Countries" have been key in supporting the development or revision of national policies and improving partnership between the EU and the Silk Routes Region.

### Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

- The 2023 [GFMD report to the HLPF](#) contains an appendix listing the GFMD Platform for Partnerships (PfP) practices and submissions to the HLPF.



- [GFMD Submission to the 2021 HLPF](#) recognized the effects of the COVID-19 pandemics in curbing countries' efforts towards the timely achievement of the SDGs but also recognized initiatives to mitigate some of the adverse effects of the pandemics.
- [GFMD Focused Input to the 2020 HLPF](#) recognized the role GFMD in advancing progress toward achieving the SDGs in part by linking all the SDG goals unambiguously to migration, not only the SDGs in which migrants or migration processes are explicitly mentioned.
- The GFMD has played a key role in cultivating pioneering partnerships, such as facilitating the inception of dialogues that paved the way for the 2016 UN High-Level Summit on Refugees and Migrants. These discussions ultimately led to the negotiations and adoption of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). An example of the multi-level inclusive partnership can be reflected through the work of the GFMD Working on Narratives and its "It Takes a Community Campaign".

### **Migration Dialogue for the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Member States (MIDCOM)**

- Developed and launched the Zambia Migration Policy in December 2022.

### **Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)**

- Development of national and regional migration policy frameworks.

### **Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)**

MIDWA has supported coordination and capacity development on topics such as climate change, with the creation of the MIDWA working group of Environment and climate change, and the migration data, with a training aiming to produce and use administrative data on trafficking in persons for evidence and policymaking in the region. The Environment and climate change MIDWA working group is meant to meet in the coming months and to work on how to implement the new ECOWAS strategy on climate change adopted in June 2022.

ECOWAS has implemented a project (FMM) with IOM, ILO and ICMPD, with the support of the EU, aiming to reinforce MIDWA as a ISCM to encourage ECOWAS Member States to discuss common migration issues and concerns in a regional context. A second phase should be starting in the coming months, when more policy support is envisaged.

### **OACPS-EU Dialogue on Migration and Development**

- OACPS-EU-UN Habitat Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme in ACP Countries
- Intra-ACP envelope of the European Development Fund
- Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Programme GCCA+
- ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Program
- ACP Multi Environmental Agreements 3 (ACP MEAs)
- TradeCom II Programme, building ACP Trade Capacity

### **Prague Process**

- Webinar (January 2022) introducing the recently established European Labour Authority to participating states, which assessed some broader trends in European labour markets, their imbalances, sector-



specific challenges and recurring problems. The focus was on the implications of all this for labour mobility within the EU and beyond.

- Panel discussion: 'The War in Ukraine and its Implications for Migration in the Prague Process Region' (April 2022) gathering over 150 participants (including state representatives from 30 states). The panel assessed the first two months of the war from a migration perspective, discussing the EU's immediate response and ongoing situation on the ground. Special attention was paid to the reception conditions under the Temporary Protection Directive and the prospects of successfully integrating the incoming refugees into societies and labour markets.
- 3 Senior Official Meetings, serving the preparation of the 4th Prague Process Ministerial Conference (Oct 2022) and the joint elaboration of the Ministerial Declaration and Action Plan 2023-2027, adopted at this occasion.
- National Simulation Exercise on Combatting Human Trafficking in the Kyrgyz Republic (Aug 2022), co-organised with OSCE. The exercise improved inter-agency cooperation under the referral mechanism, focusing on the needs of trafficked persons. The exercise also significantly increased the number of anti-trafficking experts in the Kyrgyz Republic.
- Summer School in Azerbaijan (Sep 2022) fostering critical academic exchange and reflection on migration issues among master students and young professionals of different disciplines.
- Online Conference 'Ensuring the wellbeing of children displaced from Ukraine residing in the EU' (Sep 2022) enhanced synergies in addressing the imminent problems and threats that children displaced from Ukraine are facing. It resulted in the identification of joint steps forward and practical cooperation between the SMS UA and the competent authorities of EU MS.
- Support provided to the 5th International Border Management Conference (Nov 2022) featuring open and solution-oriented discussions on how the changes experienced in mobility, trade and technology affect integrated border management.
- Webinar 'Implications of the Covid-19 Crisis for Mobile Care Workers in Europe' (Mar 2021) provided an overview of the different types of long-term care regimes in Europe and discussed the relevance of migration and mobility for long-term care provision.
- Webinar 'Which Perspectives for Labour Migration Partnerships in the Prague Process region? Lessons from EU funded Pilot Projects on Legal Migration' (Apr 2021) presented key lessons from EU funded labour mobility initiatives, provided a general overview of the European Commission's new Talent Partnerships concept announced in the New EU Pact on Migration and Asylum, and outlined the next steps envisaged for their operationalization.
- Webinar 'Social Capital and Transnational Human Smuggling: What is the impact of Counter-Smuggling Policies?' (May 2021) applied a critical perspective to the market for human smuggling, elucidating the role that personal relationships and community knowledge plays in shaping both migrants' decisions and smuggling service providers' operating practices.

## Quito Process

- Development of the Regional Strategy for Socioeconomic Insertion
- Regional Coordination Mechanism for the Prevention, Protection and Assistance and
- Prosecution of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons
- Principles and Standards for Reception and Guidance Centres
- Changes in the legislation and procedures for regularization of migration of several member countries of the Quito Process.

### Regional Conference on Migration (RCM)

- Guidelines and Congresses on women in contexts of migration: spaces for dialogue on the needs of migrant women and the implementation of the guidelines on care for migrant women.
- Operational Guide for the application of the best interests of children and adolescents in the context of human mobility.
- Diploma on Labor Migration

### Ibero-American Network of Migration Authorities (RIAM)

Under the chairmanship of the **Dominican Republic** in 2021:

- Virtual Meeting between Member Countries with representatives of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to exchange on considerations for vaccine certification. Relation with SDG 10, in the search for an orderly migration policy.
- Face-to-face meeting in Ecuador, on the impacts and challenges of migration management. Exchange related to SDG 8 for addressing Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants and SDG 10 referring to the exchange of good practices in cross-border management.

Under the co-chairmanship of **Ecuador** and **Peru** in 2022:

- Exchange of experiences and regional workshop on cross-border displacement and attention to migrants in disaster contexts.
- Face-to-face workshop between Member States, by IOM and the Platform on Displacement by Disasters (PDD). Aligned with SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 13 and SDG 16. Face-to-face meeting establishing the importance of statistical data surveys. SDG 10 and SDG 11.

### Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration for East and Horn of Africa (RMFM)

- Setting up institutional framework for RMFM member states to be actively involved in migration issues (ministries of labour, skills, social affairs, etc. of member states who are involved in and steer labour migration issues nationally and regionally).
- Dedicating Technical Working Groups on five thematic areas that are relevant for the attainment of SDGs.
- Subsequent consultative fora for member states to exchange experiences and best practices toward forging strong inter-regional partnership on migration.
- Forming multi-layered advisory committees and secretariats on migration (national advisory committee, regional advisory committee, regional secretariat by bringing together various institutions nationally and regional blocs such as IGAD and EAC regionally).

### South American Conference on Migration (SACM)

Under the Chairmanship of **Argentina** in 2021:

- [Publication on Gender and Migration](#) - The Member States agreed on the Recommendations for the development of guidelines for the care and protection of migrant women, girls, and diverse sex/generic persons in South America. Said document is related to SDG 5, and during the current SACM under the



PPT Peru, the work on gender and migration will continue through a study that will collect the bases of the 2021 publication.

- Publication on Migrant Children and Adolescents: countries agreed on a document with complementary recommendations for the protection of migrant children and adolescents in the context of COVID-19. It is aligned with SDG 16, promoting justice and strengthened institutions for an approach to the human rights of migrant children and adolescents.

Under the Chairmanship of **Chile** in 2022

- Workshop on Gender and Migration: IOM and UN Women gave a workshop to the Member States with the objective of advancing towards the identification of advances and challenges in terms of migration policy for the Latin American region South, through the generation of a reflective process on the gender and migration approach. Relationship with SDG 5.
- Working Network on Migration, Environment, Disasters and Climate Change. In alignment with SDG 13, the Network deepens its work on migration in the context of disasters.



## **PART 2.**

# ***Tenth Global and (Inter)Regional Consultative Processes on migration (GRCP 10): Addressing Current Issues of Regional and Global Policy Dialogue on Migration***

## **Outcome Document**

1. The Tenth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (GRCP 10) was hosted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on the theme *Addressing Current Issues of Regional and Global Policy Dialogue on Migration* on 9 June 2023 in Geneva, Switzerland.
2. The objective was to address the engagement of Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCM) in important domains of migration and climate change, migration and sustainable development, migration and health, migration and South-South and Triangular Cooperation; and to deliberate on possible contributions of ISCMs to UN-led global policy dialogue fora, including the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (UNHLPF), the 2<sup>nd</sup> SDG Summit, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP), the second cycle of regional reviews of the Global Compact for Migration, and others.
3. Prior to the GRCP Meeting a survey was conducted among ISCMs on their inputs (comprising of messages and effective practices) to the Second SDG Summit, HLPF and COP28 as well as their plans to contribute to the second round of the reviews of the Global Compact for Migration. 14 ISCMs contributed to the survey.
4. Attended by 20 ISCMs, GRCP 10 discussions revealed a number of shared findings:
  - ↳ As **important players of migration governance**, ISCMs are best placed to share their effective practices and recommendations on important areas interlinked with migration and contribute to the UN fora addressing these issues. With their contributions the ISCMs **can bring the regional and interregional aspect** to these global-level discussions.
  - ↳ The work of ISCMs contributes – directly or indirectly – to the attainment of sustainable development goals (SDG), therefore the ISCMs are best suited, should they be interested, to contribute to the mid-term review of the 2030 Agenda at the HLPF and SDG Summit with their individual submissions including their effective practices and recommendations. The ISCMs are **important platforms to discuss migration-related SDG targets and promote Inter-State cooperation and partnerships for the goals. ISCMs prioritized the importance of data on migration for informed SDG implementation; mainstreaming gender equality into development and migration policies and practices; promoting economic growth through provision of regular migration pathways and protection of migrant workers' rights; acknowledging the positive impact of migration on development; and proper consideration of interlinkages of migration with various aspects of sustainable development including climate, energy, health, education, community development and others.**
  - ↳ ISCMs are the **mechanisms to address sustainable development through cooperation and can be formats for South-South and Triangular Cooperation**, both important means for SDG 17 on partnership for sustainable development. ISCMs promote South-South regional integration and interregional linkages by providing an environment for States to find common ground, to exchange information and experience, and develop a collaborative approach to migration management and governance, including through South-South ideas and solutions. By addressing solutions to benefit from South-South migration, ISCMs contribute to solutions promoting sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda.





- ✍ **Migrant health is not always properly addressed in national policies.** As fora for cross-border dialogue on migration, ISCMs are best placed to address the issue of access to health for migrants at all stages of the migration process. This was especially evident during the Covid-19 pandemic. **ISCMs emphasise the need for considering migrants in national and local health policies and schemes, national response to health crisis and on reversing the pandemic's negative impact on sustainable development also through the potential of migration.** ISCMs can guide their member States on formulating recommendations on the development potential of migration in a crisis response and post-crisis transition and the importance of international cooperation on reversing the coronavirus pandemic's negative impact on sustainable development. **ISCMs view the achievement of the SDGs as a path to the recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic.**
  - ✍ More and more ISCMs address climate change, which is one of the most imperative topics of our times, and the effective practices by ISCMs and their recommendations will be important to addressing the attention of States and COP 28 to underscore the interlinkage between migration and climate change and action to address climate change as a driver of migration. **ISCMs prioritized the importance of incorporation of migration into climate action, policies and interventions; considering migration in discussions on loss and damage; including migrants and human mobility into just transition; addressing regular pathways for migrants affected by climate change.** This summary document will be included in the fuller report summarizing the discussions at the GRCP 10 proceedings.
  - ✍ Given that the **Global Compact for Migration is anchored in the 2030 Agenda**, the ISCMs often link their work toward attainment of SDGs to their efforts towards the GCM Objectives. ISCMs' involvement in the reviews of the Global Compact for Migration is one way for their contribution to global policy dialogue on different aspects of migration given that the work of ISCMs contributes – whether directly or indirectly to the GCM objectives. ISCMs' contribution to the GCM reviews is a regional effort and is distinct from the States' national efforts.
  - ✍ **ISCMs underlined that migration has to be viewed not as a problem but as an opportunity and a solution for many challenges. SDGs and the GCM and the policy matters high on the global agenda such as climate change, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, migrant health and post-Covid recovery – all need to be addressed comprehensively, with all interlinkages considered and be translated into managed comprehensive policies with elements of migration and migrants incorporated.**
  - ✍ The pressing issues important for global policy dialogue discussions include also:
    - the **importance of legal pathways** as means of combatting irregular pathways, human trafficking and migrant smuggling,
    - the **role of diaspora and migrants as contributions for development of societies; importance of inclusion and integration; and the need for influencing positive image of migrants and diaspora as contributor of development;**
    - the **importance of collection of reliable data and exchange of data to inform policies;** and
    - **migration and trade and its relationship to regional integration** and possible ISCM contributions to dialogue at the World Trade Organization.
  - ✍ ISCMs proposed greater inter-ISCM dialogue and exchanges and, where possible, observing each other's events of common interest. IOM stands ready to facilitate such dialogue and exchanges.
5. The summary of the survey on ISCM contributions to global policy initiatives will be submitted to the United Nations as ISCMs' joint contribution to the 2023 UNHLPF, 2<sup>nd</sup> SDG Summit and COP 28.