



International Partnerships Division (IPD)

References to Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration in the Zero draft Rev 1 of the Global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration

The Zero Rev 1 draft contains references to inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration (ISCMs); these references vary from “State-led processes and platforms at global and regional levels”, “other global, regional and subregional fora”, “State-led initiatives on international migration”, to “existing global and regional for a on migration” and “existing regional platforms”.

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and the UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (UN HLD IM) are mentioned specifically. The International Dialogue for Migration (IDM) is also mentioned once.

UN HLD IM (under its new title “International Migration Review Forum”) is expected to be the primary global platform for global compact follow-up and review.

The GFMD, regional consultative processes on migration (RCP) and “other global, regional and subregional fora” are invited to contribute to both implementation and follow-up and review stages through exchange of implementation experiences, further fostering of multi-stakeholder partnerships around specific policy issues, provision of data, best practices, recommendations related to global compact implementation to feed into the International Migration Review Forum and the Regional Migration Review Fora. ISCMs and effective practices and models established by them are indirectly referred to under Objectives 6 (Recruitment and work), Objective 14 (Consular protection), Objective 18 (skills, qualifications), and Objective 19 (Migrants’ contribution to sustainable development).

UN Regional Commissions (UN RC) are invited to support Member States’ implementation efforts at regional and national levels. They are mandated to organize the Regional Migration Review Fora in each region, in close consultation with relevant regional organizations.

Regional economic organizations are referred to mostly in relation to the Regional Migration Review Fora.

Partnership is mainstreamed into the Zero draft Rev 1 and international cooperation is one of the global compact’s guiding principles. Most of the actionable commitments foresee cooperation / partnerships at the regional and / or global levels.

In the spirit of whole-of-society approach, various stakeholders will be engaged, including migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, National Human Rights Institutions, the media and other relevant actors in migration. Non-state stakeholders are expected to contribute to the implementation of actionable commitments, e.g. CSOs (Objectives 2, 3, 12), trade unions (Objectives 5, 6), diasporas (Objectives 3, 16, 17, 19), local governments / communities (Objectives 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 16, 19), and the private sector (Objectives 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 20).

ISCMs

The global compact for migration requires concerted efforts at global, regional, national and subnational levels. While ISCMs feature in general as actors in the implementation and follow-up and review stages, their role can be further specified and strengthened, especially at the regional level. ISCMs can be involved in the following commitments already contained in the Zero draft.

| Objective | Action | Possible engagement of ISCMs |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Regional level | | |
| Objective 1. Data | regional migration observatories | ISCMs engaged in migration data can either act as regional migration observatories (additional funding can be required) or regularly feed data to the observatories |
| Objective 2. Drivers of migration | harmonization of approaches to enhanced humanitarian protection measures at subregional and regional levels | ISCMs can contribute to convergent approaches and even harmonization of policies |
| Objective 3. Information and cooperation on migration | regional and international cooperation between States to exchange information and intelligence on migration-related trends | ISCMs are best placed to act as platforms for exchanging information and cooperation on migration |
| Objective 5. Regular migration pathways | facilitate regional and cross-regional labour mobility through free movement regimes, visa liberalization or multiple-country visas, and labour mobility cooperation frameworks | ISCMs with labour migration thematic focus can share their partnerships models and further foster inter-state dialogue on facilitated labour mobility |
| Objective 6. Recruitment and labour | Build upon the work of existing regional platforms that have overcome obstacles and identified best practices in labour mobility, by facilitating cross-regional dialogue to share this knowledge, and to promote the full respect for the human and labour rights of migrant workers at all skills levels, including migrant domestic workers | ISCMs are referred to indirectly here as existing platforms. ISCMs with labour migration thematic focus can share their experiences and further foster inter-state dialogue on ethical recruitment and labour migration |
| Objective 10. Counter-trafficking | harmonize protocols at the regional and cross-regional levels on prosecution of perpetrators, as well | ISCMs addressing counter-trafficking are best placed to share their best practices and further foster multi-stakeholder |

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|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | as on identification of, and protection and assistance to victims | dialogue on combating human trafficking and protecting and assisting the victims of trafficking |
| Objective 11. Border management | Enhance regional and cross-regional border management cooperation on proper identification, timely and efficient referral, protection and assistance for migrants in situations of vulnerability at or near international borders, in compliance with international human rights law, by adopting whole-of-government approaches and implementing joint cross-border training | ISCMs engaged in border management can contribute with their effective practices and continue acting as platforms for inter-state dialogue on border management, as well as build the capacities of their member states. |
| Objective 12. Status determination and protection | Develop and conduct intra- and cross-regional specialized human rights-based trainings for first responders and government officials, including law enforcement, to facilitate and standardize identification and referral of, as well as appropriate assistance and counselling to victims of trafficking in persons, migrants at risk, including children and unaccompanied minors, and persons affected by any form of exploitation and abuse related to aggravated smuggling | ISCMs can contribute to capacity building of their member states. |
| Objective 14. Consular protection and assistance | Include consular personnel in existing global and regional fora on migration in order to exchange information about issues of mutual concern that pertain to citizens abroad and contribute to comprehensive migration policy development | ISCMs are referred to indirectly here. ISCMs can contribute to information exchange and shaping of convergent policies |
| Objective 18. Skills and qualifications | Develop global standards for the recognition of foreign qualifications and non-formally acquired skills in different sectors in collaboration with the respective industries with a view to ensuring worldwide harmonization based on existing models and best practices | ISCMs engaged in labour migration can contribute with their effective practices and further the dialogue on recognition of skills and qualifications |
| Objective 19. Migrants' contribution to | Promote the operationalization of existing policy guidelines and handbooks on effectively integrating | ISCMs addressing migration and development can contribute with their effective practices and continue acting as |

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| sustainable development | migration into development planning and sectoral policies at regional, national and local levels | platforms to discuss convergent approaches to sectoral policies |
| Global level | | |
| Objective 1. Data | to achieve international compatibility between national data systems | Global processes on migration collecting data can contribute to this process. |
| Objective 6. Recruitment and labour | international labour mobility + international guidelines and best practices | ISCMs are referred to indirectly here as existing platforms. ISCMs with labour migration thematic focus can share their experiences and further foster inter-state dialogue on ethical recruitment and labour migration |
| Objective 8. Saving lives | coordinated international efforts | ISCMs addressing irregular migration can contribute to achieving convergence and coordination among the States and other stakeholders |
| Objective 10. Counter-trafficking | strengthening international cooperation on counter-trafficking | ISCMs addressing counter-trafficking are best placed to share their best practices and further foster multi-stakeholder dialogue and cooperation on combating human trafficking and protecting and assisting the victims of trafficking |
| Objective 14. Consular protection | technical assistance programme in coordination with the State-led Global Consular Forum | ISCMs could share their effective practices and support or cooperate with the programme to be established |
| Objective 18. Skills and qualifications | global skills partnerships | ISCMs engaged in labour migration can contribute with their effective practices and further the dialogue on recognition of skills and qualifications |
| Objective 19. Migrants' contribution to sustainable development | strengthening global policy discussions | ISCMs addressing migration and development can contribute with their effective practices and continue acting as platforms to discuss convergent approaches to sectoral policies |
| Objective 21. Return | Develop international model agreements and cooperation frameworks ensuring that return and readmission of migrants to their own country is fair, dignified and in full compliance with international human rights law, and that they also include provisions that facilitate sustainable | ISCMs engaged in return can share their existing practices and act as platforms for discussing agreements and cooperation frameworks on return |

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| | reintegration | |
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Other Regional Actors

The role of regional economic organizations (e.g. the African Union and its regional economic communities, Eurasian Economic Community, ASESAN, MERCOSUR, etc.) could be strengthened. They could be involved in the implementation and follow-up and review of the actionable commitments at the regional level. ISCMs and regional economic organizations have established successful partnership models in some parts of the world, which have been critical in implementation of ISCM decisions in the given regions or in cooperation on 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In some regions ISCMs, regional economic organizations and UN RCs have established tripartite partnerships on regional aspects of migration, including regional consultations on the global compact for migration. These tripartite partnership models can be instrumental for RMRFs and in the spirit of global compact guiding principles.

Annex. References to ISCMs and other regional actors in the Zero Draft of the Global compact for migration

International Partnerships Division (IPD)

Annex. References to ISCMs and other regional actors in the Zero Draft of the Global compact for migration

| Reference / wording | Paragraph |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Regional consultative process on migration | §44; §47; §48 |
| GFMD | § 3; §44; §48 |
| UN HLD IM | §3; §5; §46a; |
| International Migration Review Forum | §46a; §46b; §46c; §46e; §47; §48 |
| Regional Migration Review Forum | No more mentioned |
| the international dialogue on migration | §44 |
| IDM | §48 |
| existing regional platforms | §21c |
| existing global and regional fora on migration | §29b |
| State-led processes and platforms at global and regional levels | §44 |
| global, regional and subregional fora | §44 |
| systematic bilateral, regional and international cooperation between States | §18b |
| cross-regional dialogue | §21c |
| UN Regional Economic Commissions | §47 |
| relevant regional\international organizations | §23b |
| GMG | §22a |
| IOM | §16c; §17c; §21b; §43b |

I. References to ISCMs:

RCPs

- "...we invite the Global Forum on Migration and Development, **Regional Consultative Processes** and other global, regional and subregional fora to provide platforms to exchange experiences on the implementation of the Global Compact..." (§44)
- "Considering that most international migration takes place within regions, we also decide that we will select relevant subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms and organizations, including the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions or **Regional Consultative Processes**" (§47)
- "Recognizing the important contributions of State-led initiatives on international migration, we invite fora, such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the IOM International Dialogue, **Regional Consultative Processes**, and others to contribute to the International Migration Review Forum ..." (§48)

International dialogue on migration

- "Further recognizing the important role of State-led processes and platforms at global and regional levels in advancing **the international dialogue on migration...**" (§44)

IDM

- Recognizing the important contributions of State-led initiatives on international migration, we invite fora, such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the IOM International Dialogue on Migration (§48)

Existing regional platforms

- "Build upon the work of **existing bilateral, sub-regional and regional platforms** that have overcome obstacles and identified best practices in labour mobility..." (§21c)

Existing global and regional fora on migration

- "Involve consular personnel in **existing global and regional fora on migration** in order to exchange information about issues of mutual concern that pertain to citizens abroad and contribute to comprehensive migration policy development." (§29b)

State-led processes and platforms at global and regional levels

- “Further recognizing the important role of **State-led processes and platforms at global and regional levels...**” (§44)

Global, regional and subregional fora

- “...we invite the Global Forum on Migration and Development, Regional Consultative Processes and other **global, regional and subregional fora** to provide platforms to exchange experiences on the implementation of the Global Compact...” (§44)

GFMD:

- “We also recognize the **Global Forum on Migration and Development** launched in 2007. These platforms paved the way for the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants...” (§ 3)
- “...we invite the **Global Forum on Migration and Development**, Regional Consultative Processes and other global, regional and subregional fora to provide platforms to exchange experiences on the implementation of the Global Compact...” (§44)
- “Recognizing the important contributions of State-led initiatives on international migration, we invite fora, such as the **Global Forum on Migration and Development**, the IOM International Dialogue on Migration, Regional Consultative Processes, and others to contribute to the International Migration Review Forum ...” (§48)

UN HLD:

- “Discussions about international migration at global level are not new. We recall the advances made through the **United Nations High-level Dialogues on International Migration and Development** in 2006 and 2013.” (§ 3)
- “This Global Compact is a milestone in the history of the global dialogue and international cooperation on migration. It is rooted...and informed by the Declaration of the **High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development** adopted in October 2013.” (§5)
- “**The High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development**, currently scheduled to take place every fourth session of the General Assembly, shall be repurposed and renamed “International Migration Review Forum.” (§46a)
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International Migration Review Forum

- “The High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development...shall be repurposed and renamed “**International Migration Review Forum**”. (§46a)

- “**The International Migration Review Forum** shall serve as the primary global platform for Member States to discuss and share progress on the implementation of all aspects of the Global Compact...” (§46b)
- “**The International Migration Review Forum** shall take place every four years beginning in 2022,.” (§46c)
- “Each edition of the **International Migration Review Forum** will result in a Progress Declaration” (§46e)
- “...alternating with discussions at global level, in order to inform each edition of the **International Migration Review Forum**” (§47)
- “Recognizing the important contributions of State-led initiatives on international migration, we invite fora, such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the IOM International Dialogue on Migration, Regional Consultative Processes, and others to contribute to the **International Migration Review Forum** as well as the Regional Migration Review Fora...” (§48)

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Regional Migration Review Forum:

- No more mentioned in the GCM Draft Rev

II. References to International cooperation and dialogue on migration

Systematic bilateral, regional and international cooperation between States

- “Promote **systematic bilateral, regional and international cooperation between States** to exchange information and intelligence on migration-related trends...” (§18b)

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Cross-regional dialogue

- “Build upon the work of existing bilateral, sub-regional and regional platforms that have overcome obstacles and identified best practices in labour mobility, by facilitating **cross-regional dialogue** to share this knowledge...” (§21c)

III. References to Other Regional Actors

UN Regional Economic Commissions

- “Considering that most international migration takes place within regions, we also decide that we will select relevant subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms and organizations, including the **United Nations Regional Economic Commissions** or Regional Consultative Processes” (§47)

Relevant regional / international organizations

- "...by working with other States and **relevant international organizations** to identify contextual risks, and ..." (§23b)

IV. Direct and indirect references to IOM

- "Provide support, evidence and updated inputs to the IOM **Global Migration Data Portal**..." (§16c)
- "Take into consideration the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (**MICIC** Guidelines)." (§17c)
- "Promote the implementation of the ILO General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the **IOM** International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS)." (§21b)
- Provide a leading, coordinating and servicing role to the International Organization for Migration within the United Nations system." (§43b)

GMG

- "Take into consideration the **Global Migration Group** Principles and Guidelines..." (§22a)

V. References to various categories of Stakeholders, including non-state actors

Direct and indirect references to Civil Society organizations

- "The Global Compact promotes broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants, diasporas, local communities, **civil society organizations**, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, National Human Rights Institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders in migration governance". (§14)
- "...launch emergency operations, and support post-crisis recovery, in close cooperation with other States, relevant national and local authorities, National Human Rights Institutions where they exist and civil society" (§17e)
- 'Promote multi-lingual, gender-responsive and evidence-based information campaigns and organize awareness-raising events and pre-departure orientation trainings in countries of origin, in cooperation with local authorities, consular and diplomatic missions, the private sector, academia, migrant and **diaspora** organizations and **civil society**, to inform potential migrants about the challenges and opportunities of migration..." (§18f)
- "...by applying standardized operating procedures developed in coordination with local authorities, National Human Rights Institutions, international organizations and **civil society**." (§27c)

- “We also commit to implement the Global Compact in cooperation and partnership with migrants, **civil society**...” (§42)
- “Establish community centres or programmes at the local level to facilitate migrant participation in the receiving society by involving migrants, community members, **diaspora** organizations and local authorities in intercultural dialogue...” (§31h)

Trade Unions

- “Whole-of-society approach: The Global Compact promotes broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, **trade unions**, National Human Rights Institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders in migration governance.” (§ 14)
- “Involve local authorities and other relevant stakeholders, particularly the private sector and **trade unions**, in effective skills-matching in the national economy, monitoring the local labour market, identifying skills gaps, and defining required skills profiles” (§ 20h)
- “Establish partnerships with all relevant stakeholders, including employers and **trade unions**, to ensure that migrant workers are provided written contracts in a language they understand and are aware of the regulations relating to international labour recruitment, their rights and obligations in this regard, as well as the access to effective complaint and redress mechanisms” (§ 21e)
- “Provide all migrant workers engaged in remunerated labour with the same rights and protections extended to all workers, particularly by ensuring that migrants can exercise their rights to just and favourable conditions of work, to be free from slavery, servitude, or forced or compulsory labour, to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and to have the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including by allowing membership in **trade unions**, wage protection mechanisms, and establishing firewalls with labour inspections in cases of exploitation” (§ 21j)
- “We also commit to implement the Global Compact in cooperation and partnership with migrants, civil society, migrant and diaspora organizations, cities and local communities, the private sector, **trade unions**, parliamentarians, National Human Rights Institutions, academia, and the media.” (§ 42)

Local communities

- “Whole-of-society approach: The Global Compact promotes broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants, diasporas, **local communities**, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, National Human Rights Institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders in migration governance.” (§ 14)
- “Establish or strengthen centres to monitor and anticipate the development of risks and threats that might trigger or affect internal and onward cross-border movements, strengthen early warning systems, develop emergency procedures and toolkits, launch emergency operations, and support post-crisis recovery, in close cooperation with other

States, relevant national and **local authorities**, National Human Rights Institutions where they exist and civil society” (§ 17e)

- “Consolidate a digital database, in compliance with the right to privacy and the protection of personal data, to register migrants abroad, in close cooperation with consular national and **local authorities** as well as relevant migrant organizations, to facilitate information, services and assistance to migrants in emergency situations and ensure migrants’ accessibility to relevant and timely information, including by establishing helplines” (§ 18e)
- “Promote multi-lingual, gender-responsive and evidence-based information campaigns and organize awareness-raising events and pre-departure orientation trainings in countries of origin, in cooperation with **local authorities**, consular diplomatic missions, the private sector, academia, migrant and diaspora organizations and civil society, to inform potential migrants about the challenges and opportunities of migration, including on the risks and dangers involved in irregular migration carried out through traffickers and smugglers” (§ 18f)
- “Involve **local authorities** and other relevant stakeholders, particularly the private sector and trade unions, in effective skills-matching in the national economy, monitoring the local labour market, identifying skills gaps, and defining required skills profiles” (§ 20h)
- “Involve **local authorities** and stakeholders in the identification, referral and assistance of migrants in a situation of vulnerability, including through agreements with national protection bodies, legal aid and service providers, as well as the engagement of mobile response teams, where they exist” (§ 22 i)
- “Enable migrants to inform their families without delay that they are alive by facilitating access to means of communication along routes and at their destination, including in places of detention, as well as access to consular missions, **local authorities** and organizations that can provide assistance with family contacts, especially in cases of unaccompanied migrant children” (§ 23c)
- “Establish gender-responsive referral mechanisms, including improved screening measures at borders and places of first arrival, by applying standardized operating procedures developed in coordination with local authorities, National Human Rights Institutions, international organizations and civil society” (§ 27c)
- “Establish community centres or programmes at the **local level** to facilitate migrant participation in the receiving society by involving migrants, **community members**, diaspora organizations and **local authorities** in intercultural dialogue, sharing of stories, mentorship and sponsorship programmes, and development of business ties that improve integration Outcomes” (§ 31h)
- “Engage migrants, political, religious and **community leaders**, as well as educators and service providers to detect and prevent incidences of intolerance, racism, xenophobia, and other forms of discrimination against migrants and diasporas and support activities in local communities to promote mutual respect” (§ 32g)
- “Promote knowledge and skills transfer of migrants and diasporas in their countries of origin by facilitating flexible entry and exit modalities, including through dual or multiple citizenship where it exists or multi-entry visas, and building partnerships between **local authorities**, **local communities** and their diasporas, and hometown associations” (§ 34h)
- “We also commit to implement the Global Compact in cooperation and partnership with migrants, civil society, migrant and diaspora organizations, **cities and local communities**, the private sector, trade unions, parliamentarians, National Human Rights Institutions, academia, and the media” (§ 42)

Private Sector

- “This means that the State, public and **private institutions and entities**, as well as persons themselves are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international law and standards”. (§14, Rule of Law and Due Process)
- “Whole-of-society approach: The Global Compact promotes broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society organizations, academia, the **private sector**, parliamentarians, trade unions, National Human Rights Institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders in migration governance.” (§ 14)
- “Invest in human capital development by promoting entrepreneurship, vocational training and skills development programmes, in line with labour market needs and in cooperation with the **private sector**, with a view to reducing youth unemployment, compensating brain drain in countries of origin” (§ 17h)
- “Promote multi-lingual gender-responsive and evidence-based information campaigns and organize awareness-raising events and pre-departure orientation trainings in countries of origin, in cooperation with local authorities, consular diplomatic mission, the **private sector**, academia, migrant and diaspora organizations and civil society, to inform potential migrants about the challenges and opportunities of migration, including on the risks and dangers involved in irregular migration carried out through traffickers and smugglers” (§ 18f)
- “Involve local authorities and other relevant stakeholders, particularly the **private sector** and trade unions, in effective skills-matching in the national economy, monitoring the local labour market, identifying skills gaps, and defining required skills profiles” (§ 20h)
- “Establish partnerships with all relevant stakeholders, including **employers** and trade unions, to ensure that prospective migrants are provided written contracts in a language they understand and are aware of the regulations relating to international labour recruitment, their rights and obligations in this regard, as well as the access to effective complaint and redress mechanisms” (§ 21e)
- “Hold **employers, recruiters**, their subcontractors and suppliers accountable when they are involved in human and labour rights violations, including forced and child labour by ensuring that the roles and responsibilities of all, both within the recruitment and employment processes, are clearly outlined, thereby enhancing supply chain transparency with regard to decent work conditions for migrants” (§ 21f)
- “Review and revise regulations on public and private recruitment agencies, in order to align them with international guidelines and best practices, and prohibit recruiters from charging fees or related costs to the migrant worker in order to avoid debt bondage, exploitation and forced labour, including by establishing mandatory, enforceable mechanisms for effective regulation and monitoring of the recruitment industry” (§ 21d)
- “Ensure that all governmental authorities and private actors duly charged with administering immigration detention in a humane way and are trained in non-discrimination, the prevention of arbitrary arrest and detention in the context of international migration, and are held accountable for violations or abuses of human rights” (§ 28f)
- “Strengthen the enforcement of ethical recruitment and decent work norms and policies by enhancing the abilities of labour inspectors and other authorities to better monitor **recruiters, employers** and service providers in order to ensure that fair and ethical

recruitment, as well as decent work conditions apply in all sectors, in conformity with international human rights law and labour standards” (§ 21g)

- “Establish conducive policy and regulatory frameworks that promote a competitive and innovative remittance market, remove obstacles to non-bank remittance service providers in accessing payment system infrastructure, provide tax exemptions or incentives for remittance transfers, eliminate exclusivity contracts, incentivize the private sector to expand remittance services, and enhance the security and predictability of low-value transactions by revising de-risking policies and developing a methodology to distinguish remittances from illicit flows, in consultation with remittance service providers and financial regulators” (§ 35d)
- “We decide to establish a capacity-building mechanism that allows Member States, the United Nations and other stakeholders, including the **private sector** and philanthropic foundations, to contribute technical, financial and human resources in order to strengthen capacities of national and subnational authorities on migration. “ (§ 41)
- “We also commit to implement the Global Compact in cooperation and partnership with migrants, civil society, migrant and diaspora organizations, cities and local communities, the **private sector**, trade unions, parliamentarians, National Human Rights Institutions, academia, and the media.” (§ 42)

Diasporas

- “The Global Compact promotes broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants, **diasporas**...” (§14)
- “Create conditions for migrants and **diasporas** to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries...” (§15)
- “Promote multi-lingual, gender-responsive and evidence based information campaigns and organize awareness-raising events and pre-departure orientation trainings in countries of origin, in cooperation with local authorities, consular and diplomatic missions, the private sector, academia, migrant and **diaspora organizations** and civil society, to inform potential migrants about the challenges and opportunities of migration...” (§18f)
- “Establish community centres or programmes at the local level to facilitate migrant participation in the receiving society by involving migrants, community members, **diaspora**...” (§31h)
- “Engage migrants, political, religious and community leaders, as well as educators and service providers to detect and prevent incidences of intolerance, racism, xenophobia, and other forms of discrimination against migrants and **diasporas** and support activities in local communities to promote mutual respect” (§32g)
- “We commit to empower all migrants and **diasporas** to catalyse their development contributions...” (§34)
- “Invest in research on the impact of non-financial contributions of migrants and **diasporas** to sustainable development...” (§34c)

- “Facilitate the contributions of migrants and diasporas to their countries of origin, including by establishing government structures or mechanisms at all levels such as dedicated **diaspora** offices or focal points, **diaspora** policy advisory boards for governments to account for the potential of migrants and **diasporas** in migration and development policy-making, and dedicated **diaspora** focal points in diplomatic or consular missions...” (§34d)
- “Develop targeted support programmes and financial products that facilitate migrant and **diaspora** investments and entrepreneurship, including by providing administrative and legal support in business creation, granting seed capital-matching, establish **diaspora** bonds and **diaspora** development funds, and organize dedicated trade fairs” (§34e)
- “Provide easily accessible information and guidance as well as tailored mechanisms for the coordinated and effective financial, voluntary or philanthropic engagement of migrants and **diasporas** in humanitarian emergencies in their countries of origin...” (§34f)
- “...and building partnerships between local authorities, local communities and their **diasporas**” (§34h)
- “We also commit to implement the Global Compact in cooperation and partnership with migrants, civil society, migrant and **diaspora** organizations...” (§42)

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

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

“GRCP 7 Highlights Document”

1. The Seventh Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional, Interregional and Global Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP 7) was hosted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on the theme “Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration” on 10 and 11 October 2017 in Geneva, Switzerland.
2. The objective was to gather perspectives of the many State-led consultation mechanisms on migration and other key relevant regional mechanisms and bodies on the global compact for migration and develop their joint recommendations for the global compact.
3. These inter-State dialogue mechanisms on migration are pioneers at the forefront of migration governance. They are the principal mechanisms for regional dialogue and cooperation on migration and have deep expertise to share. Their work at the regional and cross-regional levels has laid the ground for the development of the global compact for migration. The compact is expected to build on existing systems of migration management and effective practices and partnership models developed through these mechanisms for addressing migration issues. The good practices developed by these forums and their main regional partners – Regional Economic Organizations (REOs) and UN Regional Commissions (UN RCs) – should be considered during the stocktaking phase of the global compact.
4. To this end, in preparation for the GRCP 7, a survey of these State-led mechanisms and their partner organizations was conducted to collect their key inputs to the global compact for migration. Survey results showed a richness of experience and insight on all aspects of migration. The completed questionnaires will be submitted to the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for International Migration and the co-facilitators for their consideration. The survey results also served as the basis for regional breakout group discussions and the overall recommendations.
5. GRCP 7 discussions revealed a number of shared principles, priority areas and actionable recommendations, as well as expectations for the focus of the global compact.
6. On matters of substance, the inter-State consultation mechanisms highlighted that the global compact should:
 - Ensure the protection of the human rights of all migrants regardless of their migratory status, with particular attention to migrants in vulnerable situations;
 - facilitate regular and combat irregular migration, including through promotion of circular labour migration schemes, recognition of qualifications and skills, and family reunification;
 - promote social integration, including access to social services (such as health, education and social security);

- combat xenophobia, racism, discrimination and intolerance towards migrants and promote a positive image of migrants and highlight their contributions to development; and
 - enhance collection and analysis of migration data and promote data exchange between countries.
7. In support of the implementation of the global compact, the inter-State cooperation mechanisms on migration highlighted that they:
- constitute critical contributors to and mechanisms for migration governance at the regional and interregional level;
 - will continue acting as the main platforms for policy dialogue on migration, peer learning, exchanges of good practices, innovation and capacity-building;
 - promote whole-of-government approaches to migration governance among their members;
 - encourage complementarities and synergies between and among the national, regional, interregional and global levels; and promote partnerships with all stakeholders, including non-governmental and civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, migrants and diasporas;
 - consider how to ensure the sustainability of inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration, including in bringing forward their outcomes and views in their national positions during the global compact negotiations; and
 - ensure that their work contributes to the implementation of the global compact and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by, among others:
 - o building the capacities of their Members;
 - o supporting exchange of data, statistics and analysis on migration among their Members and with regional partners.

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

These include:

- a) continued cooperation and synergies among the inter-State cooperation mechanisms themselves, particularly between the global processes on migration and the regional and interregional forums;
- b) partnerships with intergovernmental organizations such as IOM, the REOs and UN RCs; and
- c) cooperation with non-governmental partners, including civil society, the private sector, media, diaspora, migrants and academia.

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

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

questionnaires as critical input for the stocktaking and subsequent negotiations of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration.

Geneva, 11 October 2017

Regional Consultative Processes on Migration²

Europe (Eurasia)

Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration

Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration, Mobility and Integrated Border Management
Budapest Process

Prague Process

Middle East

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

Africa

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Regional Consultative Process on Migration (IGAD-RCP)

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

Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS)

Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)

Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)

Asia and Pacific

Regional Consultative Process on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process)

Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference (PIDC)

Americas

Regional Conference on Migration (RCM or Puebla Process)

South American Conference on Migration (SACM)

Caribbean Migration Consultations (CMC)

Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM)

¹ The general term Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on migration (ISCM) refers to all state-led, regular information-sharing and policy dialogues at the regional, inter-regional or global level among States interested in promoting cooperation in the field of migration. ISCMs comprise of global processes on migration, inter-regional forums on migration (bridging two or more regions) and regional consultative processes on migration (covering one region). This list includes only active ISCMs.

² Regional Consultative Processes on migration (RCP) are state-led, ongoing, regional information-sharing and policy dialogues dedicated to discussing specific migration issue(s) in a cooperative manner among States from an agreed (usually geographical) region, and may either be officially associated with formal regional institutions, or be informal and non-binding. Currently there are 16 active RCPs.

Inter-regional Forums on Migration³

Africa – Europe

5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean

EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (Khartoum Process)

Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process)

Africa – Asia -- Americas – Europe

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) – European Union (EU) Dialogue on Migration

Americas – Europe

Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development (FIBEMYD)

European Union – Latin America and the Caribbean Structured and Comprehensive Bi-regional Dialogue on Migration (EU-CELAC)

Ibero-American Network of Migration Authorities (RIAM)

Asia – Europe

The Asia – European Union Meeting's (ASEM) Conference of the Directors General of Immigration and Management of Migratory Flows

Asia – Middle East

Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue)

Europe – Asia – Americas

Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)

Europe – Asia – Americas – the Middle East

Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime

Intra-African

Pan-African Forum on migration (formerly Intra-Regional Forum on Migration in Africa)

³ Inter-Regional Forums on Migration (IRFs) are state-led, ongoing, information-sharing and policy dialogues on migration, usually connecting two or more regions, and may either be officially associated with formal inter-regional institutions, or be informal and non-binding. Only active IRFs (12) are listed here.

Global Processes on Migration⁴

Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

International Dialogue on Migration (IDM)

United Nations High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (UN HLD
IM)

⁴ Global Processes on Migration are government-led international policy dialogues on migration at the global level, usually facilitated by an intergovernmental organization, and focusing either on overall migration governance at the global level (e.g. International Dialogue on Migration), or specific themes (targeted migration consultations and discussions in global bodies that have specific responsibilities over certain elements of migration through international conventions and protocols), or interlinkages between migration and other areas, such as development (e.g. UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, the Global Forum on Migration and Development). Only major global processes are listed here. Other global processes that address specific areas of migration management include the UNHCR High Commissioner's Dialogues on Protection Challenges; the UNODC Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; the International Labour Conference; and the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.