



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Supplemental Input to the UN Secretary General's Report on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: Actionable Commitments

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is pleased to provide this supplemental response to the request of the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on International Migration for input to the UN Secretary General's report on the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration (GCM). IOM's submission of 20 September 2017 included recommendations on the structure and elements of the GCM and the means of implementation and framework for follow up and review of implementation, plus general considerations on actionable commitments. This submission includes additional recommendations on actionable commitments, in line with the mandate in the modalities resolution for IOM to provide technical and policy support to Member States in developing the GCM. This submission draws on IOM's work with governments and other actors on migration governance and management through policy, research and operations, at global, regional, national and local levels. It draws, in particular, on the outcomes of policy discussions held since 2001 with governments in collaboration with other stakeholders through the IOM International Dialogue on Migration. It also makes regular reference to and draws on the Sutherland Report, in line with IOM's strategic vision for well-managed migration.

[Brief Summary: IOM's Recommendations on Structure/Elements and Implementation/Follow-up/Review](#)

Structure and elements: In its 20 September submission, IOM proposed that the compact emphasize that human rights and people are at its centre; that migration is both inevitable and largely positive for migrants and societies; and that discrimination and intolerance toward migrants must be countered. IOM suggested that key principles underpinning the GCM include that states have the sovereign right to determine which non-nationals may enter and remain in their countries, consistent with international law; that people have the right to return to their own countries; that states must accept the return of their nationals; and that governments must work together, and with non-state actors, to share the responsibility to realize the positive benefits of migration and address its challenges in a spirit of genuine solidarity.

Implementation, follow-up, and review: IOM's 20 September input proposed a framework for GCM follow-up and review in which an inclusive, transparent, inter-governmental forum based in Geneva (where the bulk of migration expertise lies) would undertake regular progress reviews of GCM commitments. This follow-up mechanism would:

- Build on existing systems and mechanisms. Options identified include IOM's Governing Body, namely the IOM Council; IOM's International Dialogue on Migration (IDM); and the Global Forum on Migration and Development.

- Include significant participation by UN and regional partners, civil society, the private sector, academia, migrants and diaspora and other stakeholders, ensuring balanced geographic, thematic and gender representation.
- Build in ways to reach “down” to regional and national actors and for those actors to reach “up” to the global level, as much of GCM implementation will necessarily take place at national and regional levels.
- Link to implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs), at global, regional and national levels, as implementation of the GCM and the migration-related SDGs will be mutually reinforcing.
- Prioritize identifying and delivering capacity development for states and other stakeholders on migration policy, legislation and institutions, and in a host of technical areas.
- Incorporate robust interagency coordination at global, regional, and national levels, including partnerships with local stakeholders, following review of existing coordination structures like the Global Migration Group and the results of UN reform efforts, leveraging the entry of IOM into the UN system, including by leading interagency coordination, as well as working groups on migration at national and regional levels.
- Include a financing mechanism for funding, inter alia, data collection/analysis, processes and multi-stakeholder dialogues launched by the GCM, review of GCM commitments with a view to identifying barriers and gaps and providing dedicated capacity building where needed.
- Be supported by a dedicated secretariat, which IOM is well-positioned and prepared to lead.

Recommendations for Actionable Commitments

IOM suggests that actionable commitments fall under the following thematic clusters, which together form the necessary foundation for safe, orderly, and regular -- that is, well-governed -- migration:

1. Adherence to international standards and protection of migrants’ human rights;
2. Inclusive, balanced and well-functioning national systems of migration management;
3. Socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society;
4. Mobility dimensions of crises; and
5. International cooperation on and governance of migration.

1. Observe international standards and protect migrants’ rights

Compliance with applicable norms and standards of international human rights, refugee, humanitarian, labour, transnational organized crime and diplomatic and consular law, for migrants and in the context of migration, is essential to well-governed national migration management systems. The implementation and enforcement of laws, policies and procedures must be in conformity with and ensure full respect and protection of migrants’ human rights and fundamental freedoms.

International Standards:

- Align national legislation with obligations and standards on the protection of the rights of migrants in relevant international law, including norms aimed at combatting discrimination, xenophobia and racism, and ensuring migrants' access to justice.
- Build capacity to implement such legislation.
- Train officials who come in contact with migrants (customs/border officials, health and social service providers, teachers, police officers, judges, and others) on international human rights, transnational organized crime, labour and other relevant law and on how to identify, screen, refer, and assist migrants with particular protection needs.
 - Target high-risk areas like border crossing points and other strategic locations along migration routes, crisis-affected areas, and industries where the risk of abuse is high, such as domestic work, the sex industry, construction, manufacturing, agriculture and fishing.

Identity:

- Establish national civil registration systems.
- Provide all persons with proof of their legal identity.
- Develop common understandings on and standardize the essential parameters for robust identification documents and identity management systems (such as the scope of information to be included, security features for documents, biometric information, other technology to confirm identity more quickly and accurately, etc.), with appropriate attention to privacy concerns.
- Improve identity management capacity, through enhanced national identity and readmission systems, including through peer to peer learning and dedicated capacity development.
- Provide for the prompt and comprehensive registration of new arrivals to ensure appropriate referrals, to inform integration and sustainable solutions, and to support data collection and analysis.

Special Protection Considerations:

- Inform migrants of their rights and responsibilities, and of legal migration pathways, through materials provided in countries of origin and upon arrival by consular offices, immigration agencies, migrant assistance centres and entities, health and education providers, law enforcement, and others.
- Provide emergency and lifesaving services in transit and on arrival.
- Establish reception systems that provide essential needs on a non-discriminatory basis for migrants arriving irregularly or in large flows, including food, potable water, decent shelter and health care.
- Establish and reinforce referral mechanisms to relevant authorities and service providers, for example for persons claiming asylum, children, potential victims of trafficking, persons with disabilities, and others with special rights and needs.

- Screen for increased risks and vulnerabilities, such as gender, age, health and other factors, and continued attention to gender-based violence and related exploitation and abuse, particularly in crisis contexts and situations of heightened vulnerability, while also taking account of individual migrant resilience and agency.
- Reduce the risk of exploitation and abuse by regulating work that can be “hidden,” such as domestic work, and limiting the use of and providing alternatives to single-employer sponsorship systems, such as sector-based sponsorship, employee mobility, and flexible visa schemes.
- Develop, through a state-led process, non-binding guiding principles for the protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, building on, amongst others, the Migrants in Countries in Crisis and Nansen Initiatives, GMG principles, “Safe and Sound,” Inter-Agency Working Group to end child detention, and the IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants in Vulnerable Situations.
 - The guiding principles would include common understandings and effective practices on the types of vulnerabilities and vulnerable situations requiring protection, beyond the scope of refugee protection.
 - States would commit to national interagency reviews of their protection policies and encourage multi-stakeholder participation in the development and subsequent implementation of the guiding principles.

Immigration Detention:

- Identify and strengthen alternatives to immigration detention for administrative offenses, particularly upon arrival and expulsion, such as (semi-)open reception centers or community-based accommodation, with reporting obligations and case-management to limit enforcement risks. Ensure periodic judicial review of immigration detention, including time limits.
- End the immigration detention of children; ensure adequate reception systems and care options for migrant children, including in national child protection systems.

Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants

- Establish mechanisms to identify, protect and assist victims of trafficking and other exploited migrants, and ensure their access to assistance and remedies, including through the establishment of hotlines for victims and supporting IOM’s Global Assistance Fund for victims of trafficking and other migrants in vulnerable situations, which facilitates emergency assistance to trafficked persons or those in other vulnerable situations, including safe accommodation, medical care, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and assisted voluntary return and reintegration.
- Engage and support efforts by the private sector to ensure decent wages and work conditions for all workers in their supply chains, at national, regional and global levels, including fair and ethical recruitment.
- Eliminate child labour and take concrete measures to reduce the demand for goods and services produced by trafficked persons and exploited migrants, such as educating the public on the exploitative conditions in which some goods and services may be produced to enable consumers to make informed decisions about the consumption of such items.

- Reduce the incidence of and risks associated with trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants through targeted information campaigns in countries of origin and transit to prevent such crimes and in countries of destination to protect victims and prosecute offenders.
- Build capacity of states to more effectively combat and prosecute the crimes of migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons through provision of technical assistance in areas such as international law and practice, intelligence gathering, risk analysis, investigative skills and interviewing.
- Develop and implement legislation consistent with international standards and strengthen enforcement to target organized criminal groups, including through peer to peer learning, sharing of effective practices, and dedicated capacity development such as that provided through the Regional Consultative Processes on migration and other regional and inter-regional cooperation mechanisms.
- Set up bilateral and multilateral mechanisms among judicial authorities, law enforcement, border control agencies and other relevant actors to share information, coordinate operational activities, ensure protection of individuals and support prosecution efforts.
- Expand and build on the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) global data repository of human trafficking data by contributing relevant datasets (such as victim case data) to this multi-stakeholder, open source, online platform which currently contains information about more than 60,000 survivors of human trafficking, and promoting the analytic use of the data for targeted evidence-based policy-making and programming.

2. Employ whole of government and whole of society approaches to create inclusive, balanced and well-functioning migration management systems

As migration is relevant to a wide range of policy areas including human rights, development, labour, environment, health, education, crime and many others, dialogue between and cooperation amongst the various parts of government --whole of government -- is essential. Further, because human beings are at the core of migration policy, government engagement with other actors (international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, employer and worker organizations, the media and migrants themselves) – whole of society -- is critical for effective, comprehensive, and well-balanced migration policies.

- Ensure that national and local policies on sustainable development and climate change adaptation, as well as sectoral policies (e.g. education, employment, health, social protection), include a review of their sensitivity to migration dynamics (“migration marker”) and ensure proper incorporation of migrants and migration, including the drivers of migration – “migration mainstreaming”; support the expansion of pilot projects on mainstreaming migration into national and local development planning, and in climate change adaptation strategies, by IOM and other relevant entities, drawing on existing methodologies and lessons learned.
- Ensure that migration policies are developed and implemented following analysis of their potential impact on sustainable development and sectoral policies and ensure policy coherence, synergies and complementarity.
- Using guidance and benchmarks on well-managed migration such as the Migration Governance Framework and Migration Governance Indicators, assess the adequacy of national migration policies and structures.

- Institute and maintain regular inter-ministerial or interdepartmental coordination systems to ensure whole of government approaches:
 - Coordination should include those involved in policy on immigration, development, human rights, education, health, policing, labour, environment, disaster response, and other relevant sectors to ensure that migrants and migration are appropriately factored into policies across all sectors.
- Institute and maintain regular consultations with local authorities on migration issues and policies, including at the national and transnational levels, consistent with the recommendations in the New Urban Agenda.
- Institute and maintain regular consultations and partnerships between government actors, civil society and the private sector on migration policy development and implementation to ensure whole of society approaches that bring balance, predictability, and social cohesion.
- Strengthen regional, national and local capacities on migration management, through dedicated capacity development, including peer to peer learning and the sharing of best practices, such as through the Regional Consultative Processes and inter-state cooperation mechanisms on migration.

3. Enhance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society

Welcoming newcomers and helping them adapt to their new homes results in enormous benefits to both migrants and the communities they join. Measures that allow migrants to work, go to school, obtain health and social services, and have their family members join them maximize the contributions that migrants make and reduce instances of discrimination and xenophobia, which in turn fosters mutual understanding and respect, social cohesion and political stability.

Legal pathways:

- Utilizing a whole of society approach, regularly assess the effectiveness of migration policies to further national development agendas, addressing not only short term objectives (e.g. reducing unemployment among nationals; filling labour gaps) but also addressing longer-term priorities.
- Reconcile priorities and policies in labour, education, demographic trends, changes in the world of work, innovation, development of strategic economic sectors and support to global competitiveness, including legal migration channels at all skills levels, as part of national policy toolkits.
- Establish appropriate and accessible legal migration pathways to:
 - ensure balanced labour pools across all skill levels so countries and companies get the workers they need and address demographic trends, and people move to locations where there are jobs that fit their skills, whether high, medium or lower skilled;
 - facilitate student mobility, including opportunities for vocational training, ICT technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, consistent with SDG target 4.b;
 - enhance social cohesion through family reunion policies, including through facilitated measures such as the Family Assistance Programme to expeditiously reunite refugee families, and reduce the pressure for onward irregular movements;

- provide humanitarian and/or temporary protection through visas, private sponsorship or other measures for migrants who are not protected by refugee law to enter or remain and work (as appropriate) in host communities, such as victims of trafficking, children who are unaccompanied or otherwise in need of protection, and migrants whose country of origin is in crisis, including due to natural disaster, based on clear, consistent and predictable criteria; and
- explore avenues for migration as an adaptation strategy to the effects of climate change.
- Establish and ensure adequate resources for dedicated national institutions, laws, policies and practices to prepare migrants for overseas life and work, including providing pre-departure information and orientation, skills training and certification, and information about legal rights and responsibilities, including consular assistance and protection.
- Establish bilateral and regional cooperation mechanisms between countries of origin and destination countries, and with recruiters and employers to facilitate fair, ethical, efficient and rights-based migration.
- Enhance operational efficiencies and transparency in visa processing, including wait times, and assistance in native languages.

Private Sector:

- Support and expand measures such as the CREST Initiative – Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking -- recently launched by IOM, which provides a comprehensive operational framework to engage with the private sector to:
 - a) Forge strategic and action-oriented partnerships with businesses to maximize impact in the fight against forced labour and trafficking;
 - b) Provide a range of practical solutions – including training and research – to help businesses better understand the risks that they face, and to enhance transparency and compliance within their supply chains; and
 - c) Facilitate collaboration and coordination between different stakeholders, including governments, civil society, industries and business; including measures to:
 - Train on ways to reduce the risk of slavery and trafficking in their daily operations and supply chains, including guidance on how to comply with new anti-slavery legislation and trade requirements, as well as practical tips on how to implement ethical recruitment practices and better monitor lower tier suppliers;
 - Provide pre-departure and post-arrival orientation training for migrant workers, to help employers develop mechanisms to provide prospective workers with accurate information about living and working conditions, contract terms and human and labour rights awareness, to better adapt to new work environments away from home; and
 - Conduct supply chain mapping and ethical recruitment support, following the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS), a voluntary, multi-stakeholder certification system for labour recruiters to help companies identify potential risks within their labour supply chains and develop risk mitigation strategies in compliance

with the ILO Fair Recruitment Guidelines, and support companies in reviewing their policies and codes of conduct to clearly articulate company standards and expectations for all suppliers.

Social inclusion:

- Provide migrants access to education, health (consistent with the ‘Framework of priorities and guiding principles’ adopted by the World Health Assembly 70/15), and other social services on a non-discriminatory basis, without regard to immigration status, to foster successful integration and social inclusion, consistent with the SDG imperative to leave no one behind.
- Provide tailored, gender-sensitive integration services, including targeted language and vocational skills trainings and other labour market and social support services, based on specific characteristics and needs of different migrant groups.
- Establish mechanisms for certification and mutual recognition of skills.
- Extend the basic labour rights enshrined in the ILO Conventions to all persons regardless of immigration status and ensure ethical recruitment practices and decent working conditions for all migrants.
- Adopt international benchmarks on ethical recruitment, such as the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) developed by IOM with a multistakeholder coalition and the ILO General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair recruitment.
- Support the conclusion and implementation of bilateral and regional agreements that set minimum standards for migrant workers in terms of regulations and employment conditions.
- Enter into recruitment agreements between countries of origin and destination, at bilateral and multilateral levels, as well as the development of codes of ethical recruitment building upon, for example, principles for the international recruitment of health personnel developed by the WHO, to ensure ethical recruitment that takes account of the human capital needs of countries of origin and facilitates migrants’ contributions back home.
- Work with local media to develop means for regular transmission of positive narratives about migrants and migration to counteract discrimination, racism and xenophobia.

Empowering migrants as development actors:

- Explore the expansion of opportunities for dual and multiple nationality as well as multiple entry visas as links to countries of origin enhance the contributions of migrants to both home and host countries, for example out-of-country voting and other forms of diaspora engagement.
- Establish mechanisms for the recognition of skills and qualifications, including possible “skills passports”, to reduce de-skilling and brain waste, including through bilateral, regional and global qualifications/recognition standards and agreements.
- Consider establishing mechanisms for migrants to upgrade their skills and qualifications while abroad, and have those skills recognized and utilized upon their return home, including through skills partnerships and cooperation agreements between home and host countries and industries.
- Develop mechanisms for effective communications and partnerships with migrants and diaspora groups, including through the establishment of dedicated diaspora ministries and regular

outreach, skills mapping, facilitation of temporary, virtual and permanent return of diaspora members and investment in home country job creation and development.

- Encourage the portability of social security, pension, and other earned benefits, including through bilateral and regional portability agreements.
- Review and revise regulatory restrictions on financial transfers that negatively affect migrant investment and remittance transfers, while ensuring the security of transfers and preventing abuse.
- Facilitate access of migrants and their families to banking services and financial instruments, with particular attention to the needs of lower-income and vulnerable households.
- Accompany returns with robust reintegration measures, addressing the individual needs of returning migrants (especially those in vulnerable situations), their families and communities of origin, thus contributing both to the sustainability of reintegration and to local development.
- Invest in host community capacity, particularly in situations of protracted crisis, through targeted development and stability initiatives and support for the delivery of services.

4. Address the mobility dimensions of crises

States should adopt, implement and incorporate into national practice the relevant commitments, initiatives and measures that support populations and communities at-risk of, and those affected by or recovering from, crisis, and respond to them if they occur, in a way that supports sustainable and development-oriented recovery. In addition to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which has a key role in addressing drivers of forced and irregular migration, these include the recommendations of the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disasters (MICIC); the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, and the priorities established by the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD); the Paris Climate Change Agreement; the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage; the Program of Work of the Task Force on Displacement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and other international and regional instruments on conflict prevention, peacebuilding, eradicating extreme poverty, among others.

- Include migrants in national and local disaster risk reduction measures and emergency response systems, as well as in climate change adaptation plans.
- Eliminate the barriers migrants face in situations of crisis that nationals do not, such as ensuring that emergency information is published and widely available in foreign languages.
- Incorporate rights-based border management guidelines in national policies to build government capacity to process migrants more quickly and effectively in emergencies, including using targeted technology.
- Take steps to reduce morbidity, mortality and health risks associated with crises and human mobility for migrants and communities; and enhance resilience through the utilization of migration and mobility information for public health preparedness and response.
- Ensure access to consular assistance in transit and at destination, including through bilateral or regional consular cooperation agreements and capacity development for countries that do not

have consulates everywhere their nationals are located or where situations of crisis might arise; adopt the recommendation in the Sutherland Report for coordination with the state-led Global Consular Forum.

- To mitigate the requirement to flee across borders, undertake planned, fair and voluntary (internal) relocations in areas prone to environmental disasters and climate change, including droughts, floods, regular crop failure, desertification, degradation and impacts related thereto.
- Provide equitable access to livelihood opportunities and services for populations vulnerable to the drivers that result in irregular migration, displacement and environmental degradation and climate-related movement.
- Provide early protection to nationals who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, before they cross an international border as a means to reduce irregular migration.

5. Enhance international cooperation on and governance of migration

International migration by its very nature involves more than one state - and often more than two, as migrants may transit through many states en route to their destination. All states share a common interest in ensuring that migrants are protected from harm; that their rights are respected; and that both migrants and societies benefit from migration. Strengthened bilateral, regional, inter-regional, and global cooperation is necessary to achieve this. All persons have the right to return to their country of origin and states have an obligation to accept the returns of their nationals and to protect, respect and fulfil the rights and dignity of returnees.

General principles:

- Reaffirm/formally adopt the Berne Initiative International Agenda for Migration Management, containing common understandings and effective practices for comprehensive and balanced migration management.
- Establish and strengthen inter- and intra-regional exchange, through the Regional Consultative Processes on migration, inter-regional and other fora, as well as exchange at the global level, to share effective practices, identify issues of common concern, and work through diverging views to continue to build regional and international cooperation and capacity on safe, orderly and dignified migration.

Cooperation on mobility:

- Establish and strengthen mechanisms for inter-state cooperation to facilitate planned and well-managed migration and human mobility, at the bilateral and regional levels, including through implementing regional free movement and integration regimes;
 - identify and address barriers to their effective implementation, including through peer to peer learning and dedicated capacity building.
- Establish and maintain links amongst global and regional free trade, economic integration and migration mechanisms to facilitate cooperation on mobility, consistent with international labour and human rights standards.

- Facilitate bilateral and regional arrangements under which migrants with the experience needed in both origin and the destination countries can move more easily, thereby contributing to both.

Return and readmission:

- Develop common understandings and balanced and predictable agreements on humane and dignified return, readmission, and sustainable reintegration for persons who do not meet criteria for entry, stay or international protection.
- Ensure that in deciding whether to return a child, a best interest determination is done and family unity is duly considered.
- Embed Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration into migration management systems as the preferred option to facilitate migrant return in a humane and dignified manner, and establish a global funding mechanism to respond to sudden and/or unexpected needs for AVRR.
- Ensure that returns are implemented in a manner that takes due account of the absorption capacity of the country of origin.

Regional efforts:

- Facilitate regular information, best practice and other exchanges between the state-led Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) and inter-regional fora on migration, to facilitate peer to peer learning, capacity development and harmonization of practices within and across regions.
- Establish and maintain networks of focal points within and across regions that can be activated, as needed, to address emergent issues, including in the context of large and/or irregular migratory movements.
- Establish and reinforce ties between UN Regional Economic Commissions (RECs), RCPs and inter-regional forums on migration, and regional integration and free movement mechanisms to build synergies and enhance rights-based, development-friendly outcomes.
- Establish regular exchanges between regional cooperation mechanisms and global dialogue and cooperation fora on migration, including on thematic issues of common concern.
- Encourage RCPs to establish mechanisms for regular engagement with the private sector and civil society.
- Establish mechanisms for RCPs and other existing state-led consultation mechanisms to be engaged in and utilized in plans to implement the GCM.

Data (cutting across all themes)

Adequate follow-up and review of GCM commitments is likely to require further investment in data collection and analysis. There is a need to support efforts to collect, share, and apply reliable data on migration, including broad trends; regular and irregular movements; socio-economic and skill profile data, including sex, age, languages, work and education experience, as well as sex, age, and status-disaggregated data; determinants of migrants' wellbeing; the vulnerability of migrants; and the social, health, economic, and cultural impacts of migration and its relationship to development, in order to facilitate the design of evidence-based policy making, including on drivers, in line with national development goals, and to promote the protection and inclusion of migrants. The UN General Assembly has for some time called for reliable, disaggregated data and indicators that are nationally relevant and

internationally comparable, including data on the contributions of migrants to sustainable development, to support evidence-based policy-making. The GCM provides a new opportunity for the international community to agree on a set of priorities to improve data related to migration.

- Establish a dedicated global programme to build national capacities to collect, disseminate and analyse migration-related data in a standardized or harmonized manner.
- Enhance data dialogue and cooperation to support the sharing of innovative initiatives through the creation of a dedicated international forum on migration statistics building, for example, on the 2018 International Forum on Migration Statistics which UNDESA, IOM and OECD will organize.
- Promote the sharing of migration data, which continues to be scattered and difficult to access or interpret, by supporting and developing existing initiatives, such as the Global Migration Data Portal being developed by IOM, in partnership with other agencies.
- Leverage the potential of “big data” for measuring migration through partnerships with the private sector and other stakeholders.
- Support voluntary reporting by governments on the progress that they are making in enhancing migration governance, including by making use of the Migration Governance Indicators developed by IOM.
- Include migration-related questions in various data sources, including household surveys, national censuses and similar plans, and ensure timely analysis and dissemination of disaggregated results in accordance with the draft UN Principles and Recommendations for the 2020 Population and Housing Census.
- Implement the Center for Global Development recommendations on migration data.
- Establish links to and build on SDG follow-up and review frameworks, plans of action and joint efforts for capacity development on migration-related data and policies at national, regional and global levels.
- Use and further develop innovative methods of gathering data with a focus on areas with the greatest data gaps, including by:
 - expanding and building on the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative by contributing relevant datasets (such as victim case data) to this multi-stakeholder, open source, online platform;
 - expanding and building on the Displacement Tracking Matrix to track and predict displacement trends and identify needs;
 - strengthening evidence on the impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters on migration trends at the global, regional and national levels through a dedicated programme of evidence for policy work, along the lines of available methodologies and through national assessments such as that developed by IOM;
 - establishing core indicators to assess risk and protective factors for migrant vulnerability; develop a global database on migrant vulnerability and produce regular analytic reports;
 - where possible, disaggregate data on investment and entrepreneurship by migratory status, to better record diaspora contributions to development and facilitate policy development.