References to Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and Other Regional Actors in the “Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration”

The UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/73/195 “Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration” of 19 December 2018 (GCM Resolution) is the first intergovernmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner, designed to provide a comprehensive menu of policy options to address international migration issues.

Partnership is mainstreamed into the GCM Resolution 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, all relevant stakeholders are expected to be engaged, including States, the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, national human rights Institutions, the media, migrants, diasporas, and other relevant stakeholders in migration.

The GCM Resolution contains references to inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration (ISCMs). These references vary from process and platform to forum and mechanism. In the expanded wording of they include: “State-led processes and platforms at the global and regional level”; “global, regional and subregional forums”, “State-led initiatives on international migration”, “relevant subregional, regional and cross-regional processes and platforms”; “existing global and regional forums on migration”; “existing regional platforms”; “existing mechanisms, platforms and frameworks.”

Regional consultative processes on migration (RCP) and the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) are mentioned specifically. RCPs, GFMD and “other global, regional and subregional forums” 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 (IMRF)\(^1\).

ISCMs and effective practices and models established by them are (indirectly) referred to under Objectives 6 (Recruitment and work), Objective 14 (Consular protection), and Objective 18 (skills, qualifications).

Intergovernmental organizations, the main regional partners of ISCMs, are referred, too: mostly directly as “international organizations” but also as “relevant subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms and organizations”.

\(^1\) The United Nations High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (UN HLD) is recast as the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) – primary global platform for global compact follow-up and review.
“Subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms and organizations” seems to be a common phrase to cover main regional inter-State stakeholders, including ISCMs and IGOs.

IGOs are addressed as implementing partners for actionable commitments (e.g. Objective 8; Objective 12; Objective 23). IGOs and the UN Regional Commissions (UN RC) are invited to review together with ISCMs/RCPs and other relevant subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms and organizations the implementation of the Global Compact within the respective regions.

International financial institutions are invited to contribute to implementation of objectives on remittances (§ 36), counter-trafficking (§ 26d) and international cooperation (§ 23d); fund the GCM capacity building mechanism (§ 43biii).

Non-State stakeholders are expected to contribute to the implementation of actionable commitments, e.g. civil society organizations (CSO) (Objectives 2, 3, 12, 16), trade unions (Objectives 2, 3, 6, 18), diasporas (Objectives 3, 16, 19), local governments / communities (Objectives 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 23), and the private sector (Objectives 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 23).

Entry points for ISCMs to engage in the GCM implementation

As important actors of migration governance, ISCMs can be involved in regional, cross-regional and global aspects of GCM commitments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Possible engagement of ISCMs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional level</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective 1. Data</td>
<td>regional migration observatories</td>
<td>ISCMs engaged in migration data can either act as regional migration observatories (additional funding can be required) or regularly feed data to the observatories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 2. Drivers of migration</td>
<td>Harmonize and develop approaches and mechanisms at the subregional and regional levels to address vulnerabilities by ensuring access to humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>ISCMs can contribute to convergent approaches and even harmonization of policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 3. Information and cooperation on migration</td>
<td>regional and international cooperation and dialogue to exchange information on migration-related trends</td>
<td>ISCMs are best placed to act as platforms for exchanging information and cooperation on migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 5. Regular migration pathways</td>
<td>facilitate regional and cross-regional labour mobility through international and bilateral cooperation arrangements, such as free movement regimes, visa liberalization or multiple-country visas, and labour</td>
<td>ISCMs with labour migration thematic focus can share their partnerships models and further foster inter-state dialogue on facilitated labour mobility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 6. Recruitment and labour</strong></td>
<td>Build upon the work of existing bilateral, subregional and 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 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 10. Counter-trafficking</strong></td>
<td>Strengthen cooperation at the bilateral, regional and cross-regional levels on prevention, investigation and prosecution of perpetrators, as well as on identification and protection of, and assistance to, victims of trafficking in persons; ISCMs addressing counter-trafficking are best placed to share their best practices and further foster multi-stakeholder dialogue on combating human trafficking and protecting and assisting the victims of trafficking.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 11. Border management</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 12. Status determination and protection</strong></td>
<td>Develop and conduct intra- and cross-regional specialized human rights and trauma-informed training for first responders and government officials, including law enforcement authorities, border officials, consular representatives and judicial bodies, to facilitate and standardize identification and referral of, as well as appropriate assistance and counselling in a culturally sensitive way to, victims of trafficking in persons, migrants in situations of vulnerability, including children, in particular those unaccompanied or ISCMs can contribute to capacity building of their member states.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective 14. Consular protection and assistance</td>
<td>Involve relevant consular and immigration personnel in existing global and regional forums on migration in order to exchange information and best practices about issues of mutual concern that pertain to citizens abroad and contribute to comprehensive and evidence-based migration policy development</td>
<td>ISCMs are referred to indirectly here. ISCMs can contribute to information exchange and shaping of convergent policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 18. Skills and qualifications</td>
<td>Develop standards and guidelines for the mutual recognition of foreign qualifications and non-formally acquired skills in different sectors in collaboration with the respective industries with a view to ensuring worldwide compatibility based on existing models and best practices</td>
<td>ISCMs engaged in labour migration can contribute with their effective practices and further the dialogue on recognition of skills and qualifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 19. Migrants’ contribution to sustainable development</td>
<td>Integrate migration into development planning and sectoral policies at the local, national, regional and global levels, taking into consideration relevant existing policy guidelines and recommendations, such as the Global Migration Group’s Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners, in order to strengthen policy coherence and effectiveness of development cooperation;</td>
<td>ISCMs addressing migration and development can contribute with their effective practices and continue acting as platforms to discuss convergent approaches to sectoral policies</td>
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Global level

<p>| Objective 1. Data | harmonizing methodologies for data collection | 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 |</p>
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<tr>
<td>Objective 8. Saving lives</td>
<td>coordinated international efforts</td>
<td>ISCMs addressing irregular migration can contribute to achieving convergence and coordination among the States and other stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 10. Counter-trafficking</td>
<td>strengthening international cooperation on counter-trafficking</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 14. Consular protection</td>
<td>Cooperate to build consular capacities, train consular officers, promote arrangements for providing consular services collectively where individual States lack capacity</td>
<td>ISCMs could share their effective practices and support or cooperate with the programme to be established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 18. Skills and qualifications</td>
<td>global skills partnerships</td>
<td>ISCMs engaged in labour migration can contribute with their effective practices and further the dialogue on recognition of skills and qualifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 19. Migrants’ contribution to sustainable development</td>
<td>strengthening global policy discussions</td>
<td>ISCMs addressing migration and development can contribute with their effective practices and continue acting as platforms to discuss convergent approaches to sectoral policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 21. Return</td>
<td>Develop and implement bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation frameworks and agreements, including readmission agreements, ensuring that return and readmission of migrants to their own country is safe, dignified and in full compliance with international human rights law, including the rights of the child, by determining clear and mutually agreed procedures that uphold procedural safeguards, guarantee individual assessments and legal certainty, and by ensuring that they also include provisions that facilitate sustainable reintegration</td>
<td>ISCMs engaged in return can share their existing practices and act as platforms for discussing agreements and cooperation frameworks on return</td>
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Annex. References to ISCMs and other regional actors in the GCM Resolution.
Annex. References to ISCMs and other regional actors in the GCM Resolution (A/RES/73/195)

References to ISCMs

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<td>§50</td>
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<td>existing bilateral, subregional and regional platforms</td>
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<td>existing global and regional forums on migration</td>
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<td>§3; §34f; §36b; §43c; §47; §51</td>
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Regional consultative process on migration

- “...we invite the Global Forum on Migration and Development, **regional consultative processes** and other global, regional and subregional forums to provide platforms to exchange experiences on the implementation of the Global Compact...” (§47)

- “...we invite relevant subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms and organizations, including the United Nations regional economic commissions or **regional consultative processes**, to review the implementation of the Global Compact within the respective regions...” (§50)

- “Recognizing the important contributions of State-led initiatives on international migration, we invite forums such as the IOM International Dialogue on Migration, **regional consultative processes** and others to contribute to the International Migration Review Forum...” (§52)

Subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms

- “Considering that most international migration takes place within regions, we invite relevant **subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms** and organizations, including the United Nations regional economic commissions or regional consultative processes, to review the implementation of the Global Compact within the respective regions...” (§50)
Existing bilateral, subregional and regional platforms

- “Build upon the work of existing bilateral, subregional and regional platforms that have overcome obstacles and identified best practices in labour mobility ...” (§22b)

Existing global and regional forums on migration

- “Involve relevant consular and immigration personnel in existing global and regional forums on migration in order to exchange information...” (§30b)

State-led processes and platforms at the global and regional levels

- “Further recognizing the important role of State-led processes and platforms at the global and regional levels...” (§47)

Global, regional and subregional forums

- “...we invite the Global Forum on Migration and Development, Regional Consultative Processes and other global, regional and subregional forums to provide platforms to exchange experiences on the implementation of the Global Compact...” (§47)

Global Forum on Migration and Development

- “We also acknowledge the contributions of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, launched in 2007.” (§3)
- “Promote inter-institutional networks and collaborative programmes for partnerships between the private sector and educational institutions in countries of origin and destination to enable mutually beneficial skills development opportunities for migrants, communities and participating partners, including by building on the best practices of the Business Mechanism developed in the context of the Global Forum on Migration and Development.” (§34f)
- “...Building on the Global Forum on Migration and Development Platform for Partnerships and other relevant sources...” (§43c)
- “...we invite the Global Forum on Migration and Development, regional consultative processes and other global, regional and subregional forums to provide platforms to exchange experiences on the implementation of the Global Compact...” (§47)
- “...We invite the Global Forum on Migration and Development to provide a space for annual informal exchange on the implementation of the Global Compact...” (§51)

References to IGOs

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>international organizations</th>
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International organizations

- “Review the impacts of migration-related policies and laws to ensure that these do not raise or create the risk of migrants going missing, including by identifying dangerous transit routes used by migrants, by working with other States as well as relevant stakeholders and international organizations to identify contextual risks...” (§24b)
- “Establish gender-responsive and child-sensitive referral mechanisms, including improved screening measures and individual assessments 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” (§28c)
- “Make use of the capacity-building mechanism and build upon other existing instruments to strengthen the capacities of relevant authorities by mobilizing technical, financial and human resources from States, international financial institutions, the private sector, international organizations and other sources in order to assist all States in fulfilling the commitments outlined in this Global Compact” (§39d)

Subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms and organizations

- “Considering that most international migration takes place within regions, we invite relevant subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms and organizations, including the United Nations regional economic commissions or regional consultative processes, to review the implementation of the Global Compact within the respective regions...” (§50)

United Nations Regional Economic Commissions

- “Considering that most international migration takes place within regions, we invite relevant subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms and organizations, including the United Nations regional economic commissions...” (§50)

Financial institutions

- “Share relevant information and intelligence through transnational and regional mechanisms, including on the modus operandi, economic models and conditions driving trafficking networks, strengthen cooperation between all relevant actors, including financial intelligence units, regulators and financial institutions, to identify and disrupt financial flows associated with trafficking in persons, and enhance judicial cooperation and enforcement so as to ensure accountability and end impunity.” (§26d)

International financial institutions

- Make use of the capacity-building mechanism and build upon other existing instruments to strengthen the capacities of relevant authorities by mobilizing technical, financial and human resources from States, international financial institutions, the private sector, international organizations and other sources in order to assist all States in fulfilling the commitments outlined in this Global Compact” (§39d)
- “…Receiving voluntary financial contributions by Member States, the United Nations, international financial institutions and other stakeholders, including the private sector and philanthropic foundations…” (§43biii)

References to various categories of non-State stakeholders

Civil society

- “The Global Compact promotes broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, national human rights institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders in migration governance”. (§15j)
- “…support post-emergency recovery, in close cooperation with and in support of other States, relevant national and local authorities, national human rights institutions and civil society” (§18c)
- “Promote multilingual, gender-responsive and evidence-based information campaigns and organize awareness-raising events and pre-departure orientation training in countries of origin, in cooperation with local authorities, consular and diplomatic missions, the private sector, academia, migrant and diaspora organizations and civil society…” (§19e)
- Establish gender-responsive and child-sensitive referral mechanisms, including improved screening measures and individual assessments 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” (§28c)
- “We will implement the Global Compact in cooperation and partnership with migrants, civil society, migrant and diaspora organizations, faith-based organizations, …” (§44)

Trade Unions

- “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.” (§15j)
- “Invest in human capital development by promoting entrepreneurship, education, vocational training and skills development programmes and partnerships, productive employment creation, in line with labour market needs, as well as in cooperation with the private sector and trade unions…” (§18e)
- “Promote effective skills-matching in the national economy by involving local authorities and other relevant stakeholders, particularly the private sector and trade unions…” (§19e)
- “Establish partnerships with all relevant stakeholders, including employers, migrant workers’ organizations and trade unions, to ensure that migrant workers are provided with written contracts…” (§22d)
- “Provide migrant workers engaged in remunerated and contractual labour with the same labour rights and protections extended to all workers in the respective sector, such as the rights to just and favourable conditions of work, to equal pay for work of equal value, to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and to the highest attainable standard of
physical and mental health, including through wage protection mechanisms, social dialogue and membership in trade unions“ (§22i)

- “Build global skills partnerships among countries that strengthen training capacities of national authorities and relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and trade unions...” (§34e)

- “We will implement the Global Compact in cooperation and partnership with migrants, civil society, migrant and diaspora organizations, faith-based organizations, local authorities and communities, the private sector, trade unions, parliamentarians...” (§44)

Local communities

- “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.” (§ 15j)

- “…support post-emergency recovery, in close cooperation with and in support of other States, relevant national and local authorities, national human rights institutions and civil society...” (§18c)

- “Promote multilingual, gender-responsive and evidence-based information campaigns and organize awareness-raising events and pre-departure orientation training in countries of origin, in cooperation with local authorities, consular and diplomatic missions...” (§19e)

- “We commit to fulfil the right of all individuals to a legal identity by providing all our nationals with proof of nationality and relevant documentation, allowing national and local authorities to ascertain a migrant’s legal identity upon entry, during stay and for return...” (§20)

- “Promote effective skills-matching in the national economy by involving local authorities and other relevant stakeholders...” (§21e)

- “Involve local authorities and relevant stakeholders in the identification, referral and assistance of migrants in a situation of vulnerability...” (§23k)

- “Enable migrants to communicate with their families without delay to inform them 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...” (§24c)

- “Establish gender-responsive and child-sensitive referral mechanisms, including improved screening measures and individual assessments 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” (§28c)

- “Provide our nationals abroad with the opportunity to register with the country of origin, in close cooperation with consular, national and local authorities, as well as relevant migrant organizations...” (§30e)

- “Establish community centres or programmes at the local level to facilitate migrant participation in the receiving society by involving migrants, community members, diaspora organizations, migrant associations and local authorities in intercultural dialogue...” (§32f)
- “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, including in the context of electoral campaigns.” (§33g)

- “Build partnerships between local authorities, local communities, the private sector, diasporas, hometown associations and migrant organizations to promote knowledge and skills transfer between their countries of origin and their countries of destination...” (§35j)

- “Identify and address the needs of the communities to which migrants return by including respective provisions in national and local development strategies, infrastructure planning, budget allocations and other relevant policy decisions and cooperating with local authorities and relevant stakeholders”. (§37i)

- “Involve and support local authorities in the identification of needs and opportunities for international cooperation for the effective implementation of the Global Compact and integrate their perspectives and priorities into development strategies, programmes and planning on migration...” (§39c)

- “We will implement the Global Compact in cooperation and partnership with migrants, civil society, migrant and diaspora organizations, faith-based organizations, local authorities and communities, the private sector...” (§44)

- “We encourage all Member States to develop, as soon as practicable, ambitious national responses for the implementation of the Global Compact, and to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national level, such as through the voluntary elaboration and use of a national implementation plan. Such reviews should draw on contributions from all relevant stakeholders, as well as parliaments and local authorities, and serve to effectively inform the participation of Member States in the International Migration Review Forum and other relevant forums” (§53)

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 are consistent with international law”. (§15d)

- “The Global Compact promotes broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, national human rights institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders in migration governance”. (§15j)

- “Invest in sustainable development at the local and national levels in all regions, allowing all people to improve their lives and meet their aspirations, by fostering sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, including through private and foreign direct investment and trade preferences...” (§18d)

- “Invest in human capital development by promoting entrepreneurship, education, vocational training and skills development programmes and partnerships, productive employment creation, in line with labour market needs, as well as in cooperation with the private sector and trade unions” (§18e)

- “Promote multilingual, gender-responsive and evidence-based information campaigns and organize awareness-raising events and pre-departure orientation training in countries of
origin, in cooperation with local authorities, consular and diplomatic missions, the private sector, academia…” (§19e)

- “Promote effective skills-matching in the national economy by involving local authorities and other relevant stakeholders, particularly the private sector and trade unions…” (§ 21e)

- “Review and revise existing options and pathways for regular migration, with a view to optimizing skills-matching in labour markets and addressing demographic realities and development challenges and opportunities, in accordance with local and national labour market demands and skills supply, in consultation with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders;” (§21c)

- “Improve regulations on public and private recruitment agencies in order to align them with international guidelines and best practices…” (§22c)

- “Enact and implement national laws that sanction human and labour rights violations, especially in cases of forced and child labour, and cooperate with the private sector…” (§22e)

- “Strengthen the enforcement of fair and 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 all sectors, ensuring that international human rights and labour law is observed to prevent all forms of exploitation, slavery, servitude and forced, compulsory or child labour” (§22f)

- “Review relevant existing labour laws and work conditions to identify and effectively address workplace-related vulnerabilities and abuses of migrant workers at all skills levels, including domestic workers, and those working in the informal economy, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, particularly the private sector” (§23d)

- “Ensure that all governmental authorities and private actors duly charged with administering immigration detention do so in a way consistent with human rights and are trained on non-discrimination…” (§29g)

- “Build global skills partnerships among countries that strengthen training capacities of national authorities and relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and trade unions…” (§34e)

- “Promote inter-institutional networks and collaborative programmes for partnerships between the private sector and educational institutions in countries of origin and destination to enable mutually beneficial skills development opportunities for migrants…” (§34f)

- “Cooperate with the private sector and employers to make available easily accessible and gender-responsive remote or online skills development and matching programmes to migrants at all skills levels…” (§34h)

- “Cooperate with other States, the private sector and employers’ organizations to enable migrants and diasporas, especially those in highly technical fields and in high demand, to carry out some of their professional activities and engage in knowledge transfer in their home countries…” (§35i)

- “Build partnerships between local authorities, local communities, the private sector, diasporas, hometown associations and migrant organizations to promote knowledge and skills transfer between their countries of origin and their countries of destination” (§35j)
“...apply tax exemptions or incentives to remittance transfers, promote market access to diverse service providers, incentivize the **private sector** to expand remittance services...” (§36d)

“Make use of the capacity-building mechanism and build upon other existing instruments to strengthen the capacities of relevant authorities by mobilizing technical, financial and human resources from States, international financial institutions, the **private sector**, international organizations and other sources in order to assist all States in fulfilling the commitments outlined in this Global Compact” (§39d)

“We decide to establish a capacity-building mechanism in the United Nations, building upon existing initiatives, that supports efforts of Member States to implement the Global Compact. It allows Member States, the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders, including the **private sector** and philanthropic foundations, to contribute technical, financial and human resources on a voluntary basis in order to strengthen capacities and foster multi-partner cooperation”. (§43)

“Receiving voluntary financial contributions by Member States, the United Nations, international financial institutions and other stakeholders, including the **private sector** and philanthropic foundations” (§43biii)

“We will implement the Global Compact in cooperation and partnership with migrants, civil society, migrant and diaspora organizations, faith-based organizations, local authorities and communities, the **private sector**, trade unions, parliamentarians, national human rights institutions” (§44)

**Diasporas**

“The Global Compact promotes broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants, **diasporas**, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, national human rights institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders in migration governance”. (§15j)

“Collect, analyse and use data on the effects and benefits of migration, as well as the contributions of migrants and **diasporas** to sustainable development...” (§17d)

“Cooperate with relevant stakeholders in countries of origin, transit and destination to develop research, studies and surveys on the interrelationship between migration and the three dimensions of sustainable development, the contributions and skills of migrants and **diasporas**, as well as their ties to the countries of origin and destination”. (§17k)

“Promote multilingual, gender-responsive and evidence-based information campaigns and organize awareness-raising events and pre-departure orientation training in countries of origin, in cooperation with local authorities, consular and diplomatic missions, the private sector, academia, migrant and **diaspora organizations** and civil society...” (§19e)

“Establish community centres or programmes at the local level to facilitate migrant participation in the receiving society by involving migrants, community members, **diaspora organizations**, migrant associations and local authorities in intercultural dialogue, sharing of stories...” (§32f)

“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**...” (§33g)
- “We commit to empower migrants and diasporas to catalyse their development contributions, and to harness the benefits of migration as a source of sustainable development…” (§35)

- “Invest in research on the impact of non-financial contributions of migrants and diasporas to sustainable development in countries of origin and destination…” (§35c)

- “Facilitate the contributions of migrants and diasporas to their countries of origin, including by establishing or strengthening 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 policymaking, and dedicated diaspora focal points in diplomatic or consular missions”. (§35d)

- “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 and granting seed capital-matching, establish diaspora bonds, diaspora development funds and investment funds, and organize dedicated trade fairs”. (§35e)

- “Provide easily accessible information and guidance, including through digital platforms, as well as tailored mechanisms for the coordinated and effective financial, voluntary or philanthropic engagement of migrants and diasporas…” (§35f)

- “Promote migration policies that optimize the benefits of diasporas for countries of origin and destination and their communities…” (§35h)

- “Cooperate with other States, the private sector and employers’ organizations to enable migrants and diasporas, especially those in highly technical fields and in high demand, to carry out some of their professional activities and engage in knowledge transfer in their home countries…” (§35i)

- “Build partnerships between local authorities, local communities, the private sector, diasporas, hometown associations and migrant organizations to promote knowledge and skills transfer between their countries of origin and their countries of destination, including by mapping the diasporas and their skills, as a means to maintain the link between diasporas and their country of origin”. (§35j)

- “We will implement the Global Compact in cooperation and partnership with migrants, civil society, migrant and diaspora organizations, faith-based organizations, local authorities and communities…” (§44)

**Other references**

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References to International cooperation and dialogue on migration

Systematic bilateral, regional and international cooperation

- “Promote and improve systematic bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue to exchange information on migration-related trends...” (§19b)

Cross-regional dialogue

- “Build upon the work of existing bilateral, subregional and regional platforms that have overcome obstacles and identified best practices in labour mobility, by facilitating cross-regional dialogue to share this knowledge...” (§22b)

International dialogue on migration

- “Further recognizing the important role of State-led processes and platforms at the global and regional levels in advancing the international dialogue on migration...” (§47)

References to the International Organization for Migration

- “Support further development of and collaboration between existing global and regional databases and depositories, including the IOM Global Migration Data Portal and the World Bank Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development...” (§17e)

- “...the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the IOM International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS).” (§22l)

- “IOM will serve as the coordinator and secretariat of the network;” (§45a)

- “...we invite forums such as the IOM International Dialogue on Migration...” (§52)

- “...Recognizing the important contributions of State-led initiatives on international migration, we invite fora, such as the IOM International Dialogue on Migration...” (§52)
References to the United Nations Network on migration

- “We welcome the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations network on migration to ensure effective and coherent system-wide support to implementation…” (§45)

- “IOM will serve as the coordinator and secretariat of the network;” (§45a)

- “The network will fully draw from the technical expertise and experience of relevant entities within the United Nations system…” (§45b)

- “The work of the network will be fully aligned with existing coordination mechanisms and the repositioning of the United Nations development system.” (§45c)

- “We request the Secretary-General, drawing on the network, to report to the General Assembly…” (§46)

Global Migration Group

- “Develop national policies and programmes to improve national responses that address the needs of migrants in situations of vulnerability, including by taking into consideration relevant recommendations of the Global Migration Group Principles and Guidelines…” (§23l).

- “Integrate migration into development planning and sectoral policies at the local, national, regional and global levels, taking into consideration relevant existing policy guidelines and recommendations, such as the Global Migration Group’s Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners…” (§35b).

References to the International Migration Review Forum

- “The High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development… shall be repurposed and renamed “International Migration Review Forum.”” (§49a)

- “The International Migration Review Forum shall serve as the primary intergovernmental global platform for Member States to discuss and share progress on the implementation of all aspects of the Global Compact….” (§49b)

- “The International Migration Review Forum shall take place every four years beginning in 2022;” (§49c)

- “The International Migration Review Forum shall discuss the implementation of the Global Compact at the local, national, regional and global levels…” (§49d)

- “Each edition of the International Migration Review Forum will result in an intergovernmentally agreed Progress Declaration…” (§49e)

- “…inform each edition of the International Migration Review Forum, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders.” (§50e)

- “We invite the Global Forum on Migration and Development to provide a space for annual informal exchange on the implementation of the Global Compact, and report the findings, best practices and innovative approaches to the International Migration Review Forum.” (§51)
- “...and others to contribute to the International Migration Review Forum by providing relevant data, evidence, best practices, innovative approaches and recommendations as they relate to the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.” (§52)

- “...Such reviews should draw on contributions from all relevant stakeholders, as well as parliaments and local authorities, and serve to effectively inform the participation of Member States in the International Migration Review Forum and other relevant fora. “(§53)

UN HLD

- “Discussions about international migration at the 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.” (§6)

- “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.” (§49a)

Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (NICIC Guidelines)

- “...by taking into consideration relevant recommendations from State-led consultative processes, such as the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative Guidelines);” (§18g)