



First Session of the International Dialogue on Migration 2022

Global Compact for Migration Implementation in Practice: Successes, Challenges and Innovative Approaches

28 February – 2 March 2022, 09:00-12:00 EST, online¹

The first International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) session of 2022 will be dedicated to the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). Invited by the Member States in General Assembly [Resolution A/RES/73/195 on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#), the IDM, will “contribute to the IMRF 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.”

The IDM is a timely and opportune moment ahead of the IMRF. It aims to encourage dialogue among IOM Member States, stakeholders and partners on the progress made by the international community in advancing the objectives of the GCM since its adoption in 2018. Selected in line with the priorities set out by the United Nations (UN) Secretary General (SG) in his report on the progress on the implementation of the GCM, specific GCM objectives, grouped into three themes, will be given heightened attention during the Dialogue.

Day 1 is themed on “reducing risks and vulnerabilities for migrants” and will examine innovative practices that contribute to saving lives and protecting migrants in vulnerable situations, as well as gaps and challenges in providing life-saving humanitarian assistance to international migrants. Opportunities for facilitating pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration and regularization options which are instrumental to advance efforts on combatting migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons will also be explored.

Day 2 will focus on the question of “facilitating regular migration”. How can international efforts be harnessed to create conditions that enable mobility day to day as well as during sudden global crisis like pandemics or more protracted challenges like climate change. Legal identity as an enabler of equality, sustainable development, global mobility, well-being and protection for people on the move will be discussed, as well as how States can work towards more and improved regular pathways for migration in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.

Day 3 is themed on “advancing migrants’ socio-economic inclusion and empowerment”. The consequences of COVID-19 on the socio-economic status and well-being of under-privileged groups have exposed and exacerbated socio-economic inequalities and has affected progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. In support of the Common Agenda to build back better, due consideration will be given to the how issues of sustainable development feature in international cooperation on mobility and vice versa. The IDM will explore how good migration governance, through the implementation of the GCM,

¹ This document was issued without formal editing by IOM.

can be considered as a global good that contributes to sustainable development in line with the Secretary General’s Common Agenda. Selected practices and innovations related to ethical recruitment, access to basic services, full inclusion and social cohesion, skills, diaspora, remittances and financial inclusion will be presented.

Traditionally held at the United Nations in New York, the first session of the 2022 IDM will take place on-line from 28 February to 2 March, 9:00 to 12:00 EST. This IDM session will bring together migration experts, governments and practitioners that work on innovative approaches, provide data and evidence on GCM implementation. It will build on discussions held at previous IDM sessions, relevant to the GCM implementation, and most recently at the 2021 IDM on 14-15 October which included a session on the way forward to the first International Migration Review Forum and how the IDM could contribute to its preparation. The outcomes of this session will be made available to States and all relevant stakeholders ahead of the IMRF to support preparations and discussions at the Forum.

Provisional annotated agenda

Day 1- Reducing risks and vulnerabilities for migrants	
09:00 – 09:30	<p>Opening – Strengthening international cooperation on migration governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • António Vitorino, Director General, IOM • Abdulla Shahid, President of the 76th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (video message) • Rabab Fatima Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations, Co-facilitator of the IMRF Progress Declaration • Catalina Devandas Aguilar, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Costa Rica, IOM Council Chair
09:30 – 10:45	<p>Panel 1: Saving lives and protecting migrants in vulnerable situations</p> <p>More than 45,000 people have died during migration journeys worldwide since 2014. Many more migrant deaths remain undocumented, both those who die on irregular pathways and in destination countries. Beyond this, migrant bodies – even when documented – are only rarely identified, meaning that countless families face the ambiguous loss of not knowing what happened to their relatives after they left home. As highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General, it is the case that objective 8 of the Compact has received too little attention from Governments, with very few examples of concrete actions taken provided in the 2021 regional reviews of the Compact. This lack of meaningful action runs counter to the GCM’s calls for ‘safe’ migration and is contrary to the right to life and its corollary duties for States, enshrined in international human rights law. It has an enduring impact on the tens of thousands of family members left searching for loved ones lost during migration.</p> <p>This panel will provide an opportunity for States and other relevant stakeholders to discuss how to improve search and rescue operations, the development of clear, safe and predictable disembarkation mechanisms, the provision of life-saving humanitarian assistance, as well as the creation of transnational coordination channels on missing migrants and safeguarding human rights along migratory routes.</p>

	<p>Guiding questions proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we achieve greater focus and results on objective 8 of the GCM? Does the IMRF provide any opportunities to advance on this objective? • How can migrant deaths be prevented by Member States, individually and through transnational coordination? • How can Member States better identify missing migrants, both in terms of the many unidentified human remains linked to deaths on irregular routes, and in terms of the many thousands of unresolved missing persons cases filed by families in countries of origin, transit and destination? • What can the UN system be doing better to support Member States in this regard, including capacity building /coordination/delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance to international migrants? <p>Moderator: Ugochi Daniels, Deputy Director General for Operations, IOM</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mariam Yassin Hagi Yussuf, Special Envoy for Children’s and Migrants’ Rights, Office of the Prime Minister, Federal Republic of Somalia • Florian von König, Deputy Head, Missing Persons Project, ICRC • Lala Arabian, Executive Manager/Protection Coordinator, Insan Association, Cross-Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants
<p>10:45 – 12:00</p>	<p>Panel 2: Combating migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons</p> <p>Objective 9 of the GCM calls for strengthening international cooperation among countries of origin, transit, and destination for a transnational and effective response to smuggling of migrants. A key action to advance this objective is ensuring access to pathways for regular migration. COVID-19 has adversely impacted on regular pathways both for those seeking to immigrate and those seeking to return home. An area that requires stronger commitment by States in addressing the misleading application of international standards at domestic level to counter smuggling of migrants, intertwined with irregular migration. Given that the lines between migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons are sometimes blurred, with increased abuse and exploitation of smuggled migrants, smuggling may often turn into trafficking.</p> <p>Objective 10 aims to prevent, combat, and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration. Undocumented migrants in irregular situations are easy prey for traffickers. Given that they are unprotected and are often stuck in limbo, they are at high risk of falling in the hands of criminal networks and being subjected to violence, exploitation, and abuse. According to the latest data collected by UNODC, 45 per cent of all identified victims were trafficked across borders. Even when support is available, victims may not be able to return home because of threats from traffickers or at the high risk of being re-trafficked. In some cases, victims seeking help are punished further through stigmatization, victim-blaming and shaming, and even criminalization leading to arrest and detention. To address these challenges, some</p>

States provide regularization on human rights or humanitarian grounds² or grant refugee status.³⁴

Against this background, this panel aims to look into these challenges and explore opportunities for facilitating pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration and regularization options which are instrumental to advance the achievement of GCM objectives 9 and 10. The panel will explore how to improve migration governance and combat irregular migration, and consider how to combine regularization with (i) adequate sanctions for traffickers and employers recruiting irregular migrants and adequate border controls, and (ii) the non-criminalization of victims, unconditional access to protection and justice for victims of trafficking. The panel will also look into how to have effective and impactful collaboration and meaningful multi-stakeholder, whole-of-government, whole-of-society and cross-sectoral partnerships including with the financial and technology sectors, in addition to the inter-agency fora such as ICAT and the Global Action Plan Against Trafficking in Persons,⁵ Alliance 8.7 and the 2030 Agenda, Global Compacts and Regional Processes.

Guiding questions proposed:

- What are the promising practices implemented to prevent and counter smuggling of migrants, including as regards the use of transnational, regional and bilateral mechanisms to share relevant information and intelligence on smuggling routes, *modi operandi* and financial transactions of smuggling networks?
- What progress has been made with respect to challenges related to ensuring the identification of smuggled migrants to protect and assist them, in particular those migrants subject to smuggling under aggravating circumstances?
- To what extent is it ensured that migrants are not liable to criminal prosecution for having been smuggled?
- What support would assist States to cooperate with other States to monitor irregular migration routes which can be exploited by traffickers to recruit and victimize migrants?
- What actions have been taken to enhance the identification, protection and assistance of migrants who have become victims of trafficking and to strengthen prosecution of traffickers? What actions have been taken to ensure that victims of trafficking have access to safe reporting and to justice?
- What are the most important evidence gaps to be addressed to inform anti-trafficking efforts?

² OHCHR-DLA Piper, Admission and Stay Based on Human Rights and Humanitarian Grounds: a Mapping of National Practice, 2018.

³ ICAT, [Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, Policy Paper 1](#),

⁴ In Italy, under article 18 of Legislative decree 286, of 25 July 1998, victims of trafficking can be granted an initial six months temporary residence permit that can be prolonged by a further 12 months if this is deemed to be necessary. When the maximum of 18 months has expired, the victim can change the temporary residence permit issued to a work or study visa.

⁵ 2021 Political Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons: draft resolution / submitted by the President of the General Assembly

	<p>Moderator: Soda Federico, Chief of IOM Mission in Libya</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raoudha Laabidi, President of the National Body for Combating Trafficking in Persons, Tunisia • Silke Albert, Project Coordinator on Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling Section, UNODC • Bandana Pattanaik, International Coordinator at the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women
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Day 2 - Facilitating regular migration

09:00 – 10:00	<p>Panel 1: Legal identity: enabling regular migration and access to rights</p> <p>With lack of access to legal identity affecting approximately 1 billion people across the globe, promoting their registration by relevant national authorities is crucial for the achievement of safe and dignified livelihoods. Legal identity and adequate documentation are key to enable access regular migration pathways, to protect the rights of people on the move and facilitate access to services. As part of the impacts of COVID-19 and for pandemic preparedness measures, access to legal identity can be expected to be increasingly linked to admission and stay requirements, along with wider public and border health considerations.</p> <p>In line with IOM’s Strategic Vision 2019-2023, and with universal access to legal identity as an enabler of sustainable development and protection for people on the move, this panel will discuss how legal identity intersects with cross-border mobility. This includes IOM’s potential role to address the legal identity targets found in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). By launching its institutional strategy on Legal Identity, IOM commits itself to increasing its focus on legal identity as a critical enabler of global mobility and the realization of migrants’ rights. This commitment is part of its effort to ensure that all migrants, irrespective of their legal status, have non-discriminatory access to legal identity and adequate documentation through adequate and rights compliant systems.</p> <p>Guiding questions proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do Member States implement GCM objective 4 to establish proof of legal identity as a policy priority? • What is needed to achieve non-discriminatory access for all, including migrants of all status (legal status, geographical access, language barriers, proceedings required, financial barriers etc.) and what is needed to ensure that legal identity systems are rights compliant and that legal identities are not used to unlawfully discriminate at the border (entry and admission)? • How to leverage partnerships through the UN Legal Identity Taskforce? • How to improve registration systems, including civil registries, and access to documentation systems to ensure they are rights-compliant? • What key operational and technical capacities are useful for countries seeking to improve access to civil registry systems and the issuance of identity documents, in particular regarding information and communications technology solutions with robust data protection measures?
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What best practices exist to better equip consular representatives abroad to provide legal identity-related support to migrants, including birth registration and issuance of records for vital events? What are some recent efforts undertaken regarding related capacity-development and the exchange of best practices? • What specific obstacles may prevent the inclusion of migrants in programmes to increase their access to legal identity and documentation at their countries of destination? <p>Moderator: Ugochi Daniels, Deputy Director General for Operations, IOM</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jaime Vázquez Bracho, Director General for Consular Services at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico • Kristof Tamas, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Justice, Division for Migration, Sweden • Niall McCann, Policy Advisor and Project Manager on Legal Identity, UNDP
<p>10:00 – 11:00</p>	<p>Panel 2: Enhancing predictability and addressing inequalities for the future of human mobility in the pandemic era</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has illustrated how integral migrants are to the society they reside in and the essential role they play in key economic sectors. However, it has also highlighted and exacerbated the structural inequalities and challenges already faced by migrants within and between countries, including for migrants in irregular or vulnerable situations. The continued changes to admission and stay requirements have had a direct impact on the accessibility and inclusivity of cross-border mobility, increasing already existing disparities in accessing regular migration. More recently, with the unequal distribution of vaccines, efforts have been under way to reopen borders with COVID-19 testing or vaccination protocols. However, the management of cross-border travel remains localized, fragmented and largely uncoordinated in spite of commitments made through the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), with travelers and migrants under continued threat of being stranded, unable to migrate. There is a need for Member States to work together across borders and across sectors to enhance the predictability and certainty of cross-border mobility, while fully integrating public health concerns, and building capacity to manage admission and stay safely and equitably.</p> <p>The aim of this panel is to discuss how the international community can at the international and national level improve the predictability of human mobility during times of crisis – be it a sudden crisis like a pandemic or more protracted challenges like climate change, and ensure that migration governance is part of the solution. The panel will discuss the mid- and long-term implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on the consequential restrictions to movement on global mobility systems, migrant health and socio-economic status and how this has affected the achievement of sustainable development outcomes. It will explore how shifting requirements and conditions for admission and stay have impacted access to regular pathways, and discuss the solutions and innovations needed to enhance the accessibility of regular migration and ensure it does not further exacerbate inequalities and vulnerabilities. Enhanced coordination, including integrated border management and systematically integrating health measures to facilitate cross-border mobility is important. Due attention will be given to how we can ensure global health security preparedness, while ensuring</p>

	<p>equitable human mobility. As IOM Member States noted overwhelmingly during the November 2021 IOM Council Session, the discussion in this panel should also respond to the need for coherence between the work on inclusive human mobility, and the ongoing WHO discussions on the IHR (2005) and the decision to start negotiations on a WHO convention or agreement on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.</p> <p>Guiding questions proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to ensure the evolving requirements for travel and admission and stay do not further entrench inequalities in accessing regular migration? • How much can States rely on digital solutions to facilitate continued access to admission and stay processes, while providing support to migrants in vulnerable situations and promoting access to health services? • How can States promote safe, healthy and orderly migration in pandemic preparedness and response, in a coordinated manner to ensure equitable inclusion of migrants and to prevent the future of mobility remaining fragmented? • How can the UN system build on the strong IOM-WHO partnership to foster cooperation across borders and across sectors to enhance cross-border mobility governance, while fully integrating public health equity concerns and strengthening the International Health Regulations (2005)? • How can we ensure progress on the GCM objectives is embedded in and contributes to reducing inequalities as outlined in the 2030 and how can this connection be strengthened further to ensure that migration governance is considered a global good and a success factor to truly leave no one behind? <p>Moderator: Meghan Benton, Director of Research, MPI International Program and MPI Europe</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rongvudhi Virabutr, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative and Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Thailand to the United Nations in Geneva • Nedret Emiroglu, Director, Country Readiness Strengthening for Health Emergencies, WHO • David Donoghue, Distinguished Fellow, Overseas Development Institute
<p>11:00 – 12:00</p>	<p>Panel 3: Migration, environment and climate change: from adaptation to regular pathways</p> <p>The 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the first-ever negotiated global framework on migration, recognizes that migration in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters is a reality. This was a historical development in the governance of migration. States have formally recognized the impacts of the environment, including climate change, on migration. This achievement built on several other frameworks. In 2015, States adopted the Paris Agreement on climate change, which acknowledged the human rights of migrants and urged States to respect them when taking climate action. The same year, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was adopted, in which States highlighted displacement as a consequence of disasters. In 1994, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was the first ever intergovernmental environmental agreement to explicitly link migration issues with environmental change.</p>

The objective of this panel is to reflect on progress in implementing these commitments and how to continue strengthening them. It proposes to discuss how States can develop tangible action to integrate migration issues into climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies and frameworks (and vice versa) at the national and regional levels. Although significant progress has been made to advance political discussions on migration in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation at the global level, a coherent and systematic implementation of global commitments and recommendations needs to continue and be strengthened. The panel will discuss State pledges and how States can work towards more and improved regular pathways for migration in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, including labor schemes, humanitarian visas, free movement protocols, transhumance protocols, visa lotteries, and other legal solutions. It will also create links with commitments in the climate change negotiations made by the 26th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Guiding questions proposed:

- What options are there for Governments when it comes to regular migration pathways in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation?
- How can we leverage migration as a solution to fleeing deadly disasters, and adapting to a changing climate?
- How can States coherently implement their commitments in the GCM, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework?
- How can we measure progress on addressing migration in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation?
- What are the challenges to implement GCM Objective 2. *Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin* in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation? What progress has your Government made?
- What are the challenges to implement GCM Objective 5. *Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration* in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation? What progress has your Government made?
- What regular pathways has your Government developed/implemented for migration in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation?
- What action is your Government taking to address and mitigate disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, as it relates to migration?

Moderator: **Caroline Dumas, Special Envoy for Migration and Climate Action, IOM**

Speakers:

- **Eileen Wedel, Deputy Director, Office of Population and International Migration, U.S. Department of State**
- **Margaret Anyetei-Agama, Acting Director for Health and Humanitarian Affairs, African Union Commission**
- **Kayly Ober, Senior advocate and program manager for the Climate Displacement Programme, Refugees International**

Day 3 - Advancing migrants' socio-economic inclusion and empowerment

09:00 – 10:15

Panel 1: Migrant inclusion in COVID-19 recovery and social protection – a renewed social contract

In line with Our Common Agenda that calls for a renewed social contract, it is imperative that COVID-19 recovery planning and social protection schemes are inclusive of the diverse needs and intersectional identities of populations at risk of being left behind in communities. Mobilizing new and traditional actors—migrants and diaspora organizations, mayors and local authorities, parliamentarians, private sector, civil society organizations, youth, media, etc. – will be critical to ensure greater buy in for co-creating innovative solutions and new methodologies to address widening socioeconomic and digital divide and to provide social protection for migrants in situations of irregularity and informality. Yet, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to adversely affect the socio-economic wellbeing of migrants. Structural barriers, such as the limited or lack of access to rights and social services have magnified the already adverse situations of migrants, particularly women, children, persons with disabilities, older people, members of the LGBTIQ+ community and those in situations of informality and irregularity. With vaccines being more widely available yet unequally distributed, concerted efforts are underway to reopen borders with requisite COVID-19 testing or vaccination protocols. However, many migrants are under continued threat of being stranded, separated from their families, or unable to access regular migration pathways, while facing high health risks, social isolation and digital poverty. Furthermore, many migrants continue to be targets of discrimination, hate speech and racism, undermining mutual trust, social cohesion, and their positive contributions to the pandemic. Despite this, the pandemic has also emphasized the value of multi-stakeholder engagement and cooperation among local and national actors across all sectors of the government which accelerated innovative ways of dealing with the pandemic and promoted migrant inclusion in the rollout of vaccine and the achievement of universal health coverage, among others. Migrants and diaspora groups have become key actors in the pandemic response and socioeconomic recovery of both their host and origin countries. In the spirit of the renewed social contract and in line with the GCM, it is crucial not only to mobilize 'duty bearers' but also empower both migrant and local communities to effectively respond to the pandemic and foster inclusive and cohesive societies.

The objective of this panel is to explore what is needed to ensure migrants are included in COVID-19 recovery plans, and how a renewed social contract as envisaged in the UN Common Agenda can work for tangible and meaningful changes in the way migrants are portrayed and in the socio-economic outcomes of migrants. The panel will explore and shed ideas on the application of new methodologies (such as addressing digital divide), and challenges of extending social protection to, in particular, migrants in situations of irregularity and informality. The importance of migrant inclusion towards the achievement of universal health coverage (SDG 3.8) will be discussed as well as the role of diaspora groups in supporting the agenda of migrant inclusion in destination countries and the role of local authorities and mayor administrations.

Guiding questions proposed:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key challenges to delivering on the UN Common Agenda in terms of its focus on leaving no one behind and the renewed social contract; what concerns migrants and other population groups on the move? • How can migration be positioned as a global good and an integral part of achieving the 2030 Agenda and how might this support the case for multilateralism? • What are the key conditions Member States and partners should meet to ensure the further contributions of migrants in COVID-19 recovery? • How can we achieve universal health coverage as well as social protection for migrants? How have States ensured this (effective practices examples)? • Which traditional or additional actors should be engaged in working towards supporting migrant inclusion and social protection? How could governments support mobilization of all relevant partners? • What are the possible opportunities and innovative solutions that can be introduced to ensure full migrant inclusion and social cohesion, and empower both migrants and communities in the COVID-19 response and recovery? <p>Moderator: Marius Olivier, Extraordinary Professor: Faculty of Law, University of Northwest, South Africa; Director: Institute for Social Law and Policy (ISLP)</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarah Lou Y. Arriola, Undersecretary for Migrant Workers' Affairs Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines • Forward Maisokwadzo, Inclusion Adviser of the Mayor of Bristol • Charles Senessie, President of Afro-European Medical and Research Network
<p>10:15 – 11:30</p>	<p>Panel 2: Rethinking skilled migration to address persistent labour shortages</p> <p>Transforming labour markets, shifting workforce demographics alongside new skills and labour requirements have built momentum around skilled migration. Increasingly, countries across the globe not only confront a lack of workers to maintain critical infrastructure and economic productivity but also a shortage in specific skills to spur further innovation and growth. While skilled migration is not a new way of addressing labour market needs, its potential for countries of destination and origin has remained largely untapped. Effectively put to use, skills mobility partnerships can drive human capital and skills development in origin and destination countries, address labour market needs on both sides of the migration continuum and contribute to workers' skills development, competitiveness and higher pay, when hired according to skill level. As such, skills mobility partnerships are not only an instrument that serves local labour markets and development but a tool to driving cross-country cooperation to reduce socio-economic inequalities and to bridging the global skills divide.</p> <p>The objective of this panel is to explore how migration systems can be better leveraged to respond to labour market needs. The panel will go into details on how policies on skilled migration can be rethought to better address labour shortages and release the potential of migrant labour. How existing skills mobility partnerships can be designed with a collaborative and holistic approach to skills-based migration, in line with the GCM's 360-degree approach and based on broad multi-stakeholder participation will be discussed. Many migration systems to date remain disconnected from larger education, training and labour market policies, with skills partnerships or mobility schemes often out of step with current labour market needs, and migrants' assets and</p>

	<p>skills often left underutilized. Building upon the UN 2.0 Quintet of Change, there is not only a need for improved data and foresight to better align education, migration and labour market systems, but also for enhanced cross-country cooperation along skills anticipation, assessment, development, transfer and recognition. In this regard, new partnerships and innovative solutions have been created and trial-tested across the globe allowing for new ways to consider skilled migration and mobility partnerships to ensure everyone involved benefits.</p> <p>Guiding questions proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What role for skills mobility partnerships in addressing skills and labour shortages vis-a-vis other strategies such as human capital development, workforce re- and upskilling and automation? • How can migration systems be better leveraged to respond to labour market needs? How can countries of origin and destination equitably benefit therefrom? What good practices exist? • What role for the private sector and public-private partnerships in skills anticipation, development and certification? • How can skills mobility partnerships address issues of brain drain; what approaches, and good practices exist? <p>Moderator: Amy E. Pope, Deputy Director General for Management and Reform, IOM</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marian Campbell Jarvis, Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic and Program Policy, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, Canada • Avneet Kaur, Head, International Collaborations and Corporate Strategy, Indian National Skills Development Corporation • Helen Dempster, Policy Fellow and Assistant Director, Migration, Displacement, and Humanitarian Policy, Center for Global Development
<p>11:30 – 12:00</p>	<p>Closing session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amy E. Pope, Deputy Director General for Management and Reform, IOM • Monique Pariat, Director General, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission • Alicja Lelwic, Social and Economic Integration Lead at the United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth