



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

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

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

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

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

The survey revealed that while ISCMs contribute to all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the goals prioritized by them are: SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth); SDG 10 (reduced inequality); SDG 17 (partnerships for Goals) and SDG 5 (gender equality). Since the GCM is anchored on the 2030 Agenda, the ISCMs often link their work toward attainment of SDGs to their efforts towards the GCM Objectives and they consider the following GCM Objectives as the most important to make progress on over the next decade: Objective 23 (international cooperation and partnerships for migration); Objective 2 (minimize the adverse drivers); Objective 1 (accurate and disaggregated data); Objective 3 (accurate and timely information at all stages of migration) and Objective 5 (pathways for regular migration).

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



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

ISCMs proposed the following points to the attention of COP 28:

1. *ISCMs are united for climate action.*
2. *All stakeholder are urged to further the interlinkages between climate change and migration and incorporate migration into climate action, policies and interventions.*
3. *ISCMs can provide policy dialogue forums to address migration and climate change including data and knowledge to elaborate new solutions.*
4. *Climate finance and capacity development will enable States to address financial and other challenges for preventing and managing migration induced by climate change.*
5. *Human mobility should be prioritized in the discussions on loss and damage and the Loss and Damage Fund established at COP 27 should be capitalized.*
6. *The environmental and climatic factors of human mobility must be addressed and regular pathways for migrants affected by this phenomena should be ensured.*
7. *Just transition to environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all should be promoted.*
8. *Interlinkages of climate change, water availability, migration and sustainable development are to be acknowledged.*
9. *Interlinkages between access to clean energy and human mobility are essential for climate action.*

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

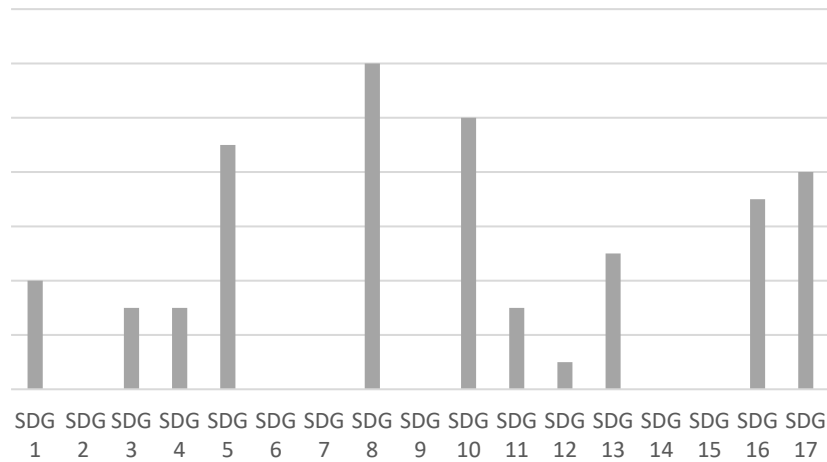
Annex: Analysis of the survey results in 3 parts: Sustainable Development; Climate Change and GCM Reviews, including effective practices by ISCMs



Part 1. Contribution to Sustainable Development

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

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



Graph 1.

The SDGs seen as most relevant by the ISCMs within their regions included: SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) – prioritized by 12 ISCMs (92% of respondents); SDG 10 (Reduced inequality) and SDG 17 (Partnerships to achieve the Goals) – each prioritized by 10 ISCMs (83% of respondents); and SDG 5 (Gender equality) – cited by 9 ISCMs (69% of respondents).

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

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

The survey compiled **ISCMs’ messages about migration and SDGs and about ISCMs’ role in 2030 Agenda** listed below **for submission to the attention of the 2nd SDG Summit and the United**



Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (UNHLPF) under the theme of “Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels” as collective ISCM inputs. The summary points below are suggested based on quotes from ISCM inputs provided below them.

Summary point 1. Building on existing knowledge and practices by ISCMs.

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

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

-Regional Conference for Migration (RCM)

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

-Prague Process

Summary point 2. ISCMs as platforms to discuss migration-related SDG targets.

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

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

-Quito Process

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

As important players in migration governance at the regional, interregional and global levels, the ISCMs are open for partnerships for the SDGs with relevant stakeholders within their respective regions and continents.



ISCMs call all stakeholders' action to promote the implementation SDG target 10.7.

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

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

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

- *Regional Conference for Migration (RCM)*

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

- *Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)*

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

- *Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)*

Summary point 4. Achievement of the SDGs is the path to the recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic

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

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



equitable distribution of vaccines: engaging with diaspora to support home countries and migrants in countries of transit and destination.”

-OACPS-EU Migration Dialogue

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

-Abu Dhabi Dialogue

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

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

-South American Conference on migration (SACM)

“The RIAM represents a technical space for the exchange of experiences and good practices among the Member States. During the COVID-19 Pandemic, the countries delved into the effects of border closures, such as the documentary possibilities of vaccination that were emerging; in coordination with agencies specialized in the subject. In line with the motto proposed to accelerate the recovery from the Pandemic, the RIAM Argentina Presidency Pro Tempore proposes to delve into issues such as intracontinental travel requirements, thus



guaranteeing the exchange between immigration authorities such as knowledge and clarity on the measures implemented in Europe and America. Thus, promoting Objective 10.7, in the search for an orderly and coordinated migration between States.”

-Ibero-American Network of Migration Authorities (RIAM)

“We highlight the importance of:

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

-Global Forum on Migration and Development

Summary point 5. Improved data on migration can inform SDG implementation.

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

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

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

Summary point 6. Promoting gender equality in development and migration policies and practices.

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

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

- Regional Conference for Migration (RCM)



Summary Point 7. Promoting SDG 8 on Decent work and economic growth through provision of regular migration pathways and protection of migrant workers' rights.

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

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

-Abu Dhabi Dialogue

Summary Point 8. Interlinkages of climate change, water availability, migration and sustainable development

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

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

-Global Forum on Migration and Development

Summary Point 9. Interlinkages between access to clean energy and human mobility

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

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

-Global Forum on Migration and Development



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

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

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

-Global Forum on Migration and Development

Summary Point 11. Acknowledge and promote the contributions by migrants and diasporas to sustainable cities and communities

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

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

-Global Forum on Migration and Development



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

Abu Dhabi Dialogue

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

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

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

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

Budapest Process

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

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



Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

- The 2023 [GFMD report to the HLPF](#) contains an appendix listing the GFMD Platform for Partnerships (PFP) practices and submissions to the HLPF.
- [GFMD Submission to the 2021 HLPF](#) recognized the effects of the COVID-19 pandemics in curbing countries' efforts towards the timely achievement of the SDGs but also recognized initiatives to mitigate some of the adverse effects of the pandemics.
- [GFMD Focused Input to the 2020 HLPF](#) recognized the role GFMD in advancing progress toward achieving the SDGs in part by linking all of the SDG goals unambiguously to migration, not only the SDGs in which migrants or migration processes are explicitly mentioned.
- The GFMD has played a key role in cultivating pioneering partnerships, such as facilitating the inception of dialogues that paved the way for the 2016 UN High-Level Summit on Refugees and Migrants. These discussions ultimately led to the negotiations and adoption of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). An example of the multi-level inclusive partnership can be reflected through the work of the GFMD Working on Narratives and its "It Takes a Community Campaign".

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

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

Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)

- Development of national and regional migration policy frameworks.

Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)

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

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

OACPS-EU Dialogue on Migration and Development

- OACPS-EU-UN Habitat Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme in ACP Countries
- Intra-ACP envelope of the European Development Fund
- Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Programme GCCA+
- ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Program



- ACP Multi Environmental Agreements 3 (ACP MEAs)
- TradeCom II Programme, building ACP Trade Capacity

Prague Process

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



smuggling, elucidating the role that personal relationships and community knowledge plays in shaping both migrants' decisions and smuggling service providers' operating practices.

Quito Process

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

Regional Conference on Migration (RCM)

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

Ibero-American Network of Migration Authorities (RIAM)

Under the chairmanship of the Dominican Republic in 2021:

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

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

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

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



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

South American Conference on Migration (SACM)

Under the Chairmanship of Argentina in 2021:

- [Publication on Gender and Migration](#) - The Member States agreed on the Recommendations for the development of guidelines for the care and protection of migrant women, girls, and diverse sex/generic persons in South America. Said document is related to SDG 5, and during the current SACM under the PPT Peru, the work on gender and migration will continue through a study that will collect the bases of the 2021 publication.
- Publication on Migrant Children and Adolescents: countries agreed on a document with complementary recommendations for the protection of migrant children and adolescents in the context of COVID-19. It is aligned with SDG 16, promoting justice and strengthened institutions for an approach to the human rights of migrant children and adolescents.

Under the Chairmanship of Chile in 2022

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



Part 2. Climate Change

Climate change is one of the most critical issues of our times. Addressing climate change is becoming a more and more important factor in planning well-managed migration policies and more ISCMs include climate change in their meeting agendas as a thematic focus.

The survey compiled **messages about climate change and migration that Inter-State-Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCM) would like to bring to the attention of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP 28).**

1. United for climate action

“Climate change recognizes no border and climate action should mobilize countries across impacted regions to work together and find sustainable and innovative solutions.”

-Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)

“The GFMD has also been fostering innovative partnerships, including taking a lead on the global dialogue on climate change and human mobility.

The French Chairmanship focuses specifically on the topic, with the theme “*From environmental concerns to cultural aspects of migration: adopting an inclusive approach to meet the challenges of and increase the opportunities for human mobility*”, thus inviting the GFMD stakeholders to examine the migration, climate and sustainable development nexus, in order to together identify means of preventing or else better addressing climate induced forced displacements.

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-Global Forum on Migration and Development

2. Furthering the interlinkages between climate change and migration and incorporating migration into climate action, policies and interventions

“Better understanding of migration and displacement induced by climate change is needed through data collection that informs evidence-based policies; and take the necessary measures to adapt to migration and displacement induced by climate change by developing programs that support resilience; and include migration and displacement induced by climate change in long-term development planning.”

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

“Reinforce knowledge about the link between the impacts of climate crises and natural phenomena in the world and their impact on human mobility.”

-Regional Conference on Migration (RCM)



“Addressing climate change and building resilience against future shocks to promote sustainable and resilient development is a key priority to the OACPS. All 79 OACPS Member States are vulnerable developing countries already at the frontline of the adverse impacts of climate change. For some members, climate induced human mobility is a daily lived reality, that requires urgent global attention, including for addressing loss and damage. Despite being vulnerable, OACPS Members are showing decisive leadership on climate action. In December 2022, OACPS Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment to combating climate change as an existential threat to the livelihoods, well-being, and security of our peoples and countries. This must be matched with ambitious action from the international community. Climate induced human mobility must be given special consideration.”

-OACPS-EU Dialogue on Migration and Development

“There is need to reinforce the knowledge between climate change and migration to be able to better tackle root causes but also to work on loss and damage and on mitigation and adaptation measures. Africa and the ECOWAS region are very much affected by climate change and the question of funding is key for the region.”

-Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)

3. ISCMs can provide policy dialogue forums to address migration and climate change including data and knowledge to elaborate new solutions

“During this year, the XXI SACM PPT Peru will deepen -through the Network of Work on Migration, Disasters and Climate Change- in three specific aspects of the subject:

- Data on environmental and climate migration in South America, through monitoring of an IOM regional project on environmental migration and data for the analysis of information sources and the development of pilot studies.
- Exchange of good practices: the working group offers an opportunity to continue the dialogue and the presentation of good practices on environmental and climate migration
- New avenues for reflection: the SACM working group can allow the exchange of knowledge and the setting on the agenda of new important issues for the region.

In relation to COP 28, the Member States are analyzing the possibility of drafting a joint document that reflects the position of the South American countries regarding the event and the subject.”

-South American Conference on Migration (SACM)

4. Climate finance and capacitating States to address financial and other challenges for preventing and managing migration induced by climate change

“Sub-Saharan Africa in general and the East and Horn of Africa region in particular is the most affected region by climate change in addition to poverty, inequalities and



vulnerabilities that have been exacerbated by natural calamities, perennial drought and more recently COVID-19 pandemic, not to mention the sporadic civil unrests that lead to forceful displacements within and across states. Thus, budgetary deficit remains a major challenge to accord citizens with relevant social protection floors, which often is beyond the capacity of states. Therefore, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference should further deliberate on ways of capacitating States to reduce such challenges, reinforce national and regional resilience, thereby enable regular, safe, orderly and humane migration.”

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

“Develop the capacities of governments on the integration of migration and climate change in global, regional and national tools and frameworks.”

-Regional Conference on Migration (RCM)

“The UAE, which provides the Permanent Secretariat to the Abu Dhabi Dialogue, is also a Troika member of the current GFMD Chairmanship and host of COP 28. There is consequently a significant opportunity to strengthen understanding of the links between climate and the environment and migration in Asia-GCC corridors. That includes looking at how the GCC’s approach to labour governance can provide environmental migrants with regular pathways, as well as how migrants can play a critical role in the transition to sustainable economies.”

-Abu Dhabi Dialogue

5. Prioritise human mobility in the discussions on loss and damage and urgently capitalise the Loss and Damage Fund established at COP 27

“The OACPS calls on the forthcoming COP 28, to be held in December 2023 in the United Arab Emirates, to prioritise human mobility in the discussions on loss and damage, and urgently capitalise the Loss and Damage Fund established at COP 27, and to ensure that OACPS Members, particularly African countries, SIDS and LDCs, have easy access to it. We further urge developed countries to honour their commitments to ensure that climate-induced displacement receives the necessary attention in all international fora, and ensure access to adequate finance, including from the Green Climate Fund.”

-OACPS-EU Dialogue on Migration and Development

6. Address the environmental and climatic factors of human mobility and ensure the existence of regular pathways for migrants affected by this phenomena

In 2022 the RIAM made a [public statement](#) “considering the situation of the region, its exposure and vulnerability to disasters, environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change”, pointing out “the importance of addressing the environmental and climatic factors of human mobility and ensuring the existence of regular pathways for



migrants affected by this phenomena, in line with the objectives of the Global Compact”. Strengthening regular migration pathways also implies investing in climate-resilient development. The underlying conditions for these points require enhanced financial mechanisms and funds for climate mobility in order to be at scale and coordinated, and investing in youth and future generations to already adapt to the inevitable changes and to influence future outcomes.

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

7. Promoting just transition to environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all

“The Abu Dhabi Dialogue recognises the importance of a just transition to environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all. Current thematic programmes are built on the four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda, and aim to provide the foundation for sustainable development through inclusive growth. As the ILO Just Transition Guidelines state, ‘coherent policies also need to provide a just transition framework to promote the creation of more decent jobs, including, as appropriate: anticipating impacts on employment, adequate and sustainable protection for job losses and displacement, skills development and social dialogue”. Coherence is required across the policy cycle and requires whole-of-government approaches, bringing together stakeholders working on environmental issues with those focused on labour mobility. Regional platforms like the Abu Dhabi Dialogue can play a role in highlighting successful national efforts to integrate labour mobility and climate change and adaptation planning.”

-*Abu Dhabi Dialogue*

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

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

-*Global Forum on Migration and Development*

9. Interlinkages between access to clean energy and human mobility

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

-*Global Forum on Migration and Development*



The Survey complied **effective practices** (e.g. policy, legislation, project, institution, fund, etc.) by Inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration relevant for addressing environmental migration listed below in ISCM alphabetical order.

Abu Dhabi Dialogue

The Abu Dhabi Dialogue (ADD) focuses primarily on issues related to the governance of labour migration. However, Abu Dhabi Dialogue recognises the pressures that environmental change can create, particularly for countries of origin in its region. The labour migration pathways that the Abu Dhabi Dialogue supports can play a significant role in providing regular pathways to environmental migrants who would otherwise be forced into an irregular status. The ADD has also begun to look at how migrants play a role in the transition to a sustainable economy, with the current research track on the participation of women in the labour market including a significant look at the role of women in the green sector. The close alignment between the Abu Dhabi Dialogue and the Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMD) means that there is regular thematic cross-over, with French GFMD's Chairmanship's focus on the relationship between migration and climate likely to impact thinking around the design of ADD programmes for 2024.

Budapest Process

The Budapest Process has a briefing "Exploring the linkages between climate change and migration in the Silk Routes Countries" soon to be published and will organise a thematic meeting on climate induced migration.

Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

GFMD side event at COP 27 in November 2022 on '[Building Resilient Cities in an Age of Migration & Climate Change: A Youth Perspective](#)' with the aim of unlocking the potential of youth migrants to contribute to climate action, to adaptation and to reduce urban climate risks.

GFMD Thematic Workshop on "[The Impact of Climate Change on Labour Migration](#)" on 29 March 2023 recognized that under conditions enabling regular migration and decent work, labour migration has the potential to build adaptive capacities and resilience of migrants, their families, as well as countries and communities of origin and destination.

- [Developing GCM Indicators on Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation](#) - Global
- [Urban Climate Migration: Challenges, Representations and Inclusion](#) - City of Paris is collaborating with IOM and the Hugo Observatory of the University of Liège
- Global Programme on Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change – Germany
- Livelihoods Improvement of Urban Poor Communities Project (LIUPCP) – Bangladesh
- Knowledge transfer on environmental sustainability and climate adaptation from the Filipino diaspora
- Mauritius' Climate Change and Human Mobility Challenges



- FAO Early Warning Early Action System (EWEA)
- Challenges, Issues and Policies: Migration, Environment and Climate Change in Madagascar
- 3S Initiative
- Seed funding – programme ADEPT

Ibero-American Network of Migration Authorities (RIAM)

The RIAM organized in April 2022 a [workshop](#) with the Platform on Disaster Displacement and the IOM on cross-border displacement and protection of migrants in the context of disasters, which was attended by delegations from fifteen member countries of RIAM network. During the two-day [workshop](#), immigration authorities shared best practices, groundbreaking norms and challenges on data gaps, protection of persons displaced across borders in the context of disasters, and provided an opportunity to share global efforts in mapping relevant practices, including the recently published report on ‘Implementing the Commitments Related to Addressing Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation’.

A breakthrough new initiative under development in the region is the binding normative project presented by the Republic of Argentina in the Specialized Migration Forum of MERCOSUR (FEM) to regulate entry of people displaced from neighboring countries due to socio-natural disasters. It aims to facilitate paperwork and provides guidelines on admission in case of massive and/or abrupt entry of people displaced across borders in the context of sudden-onset socio-natural disasters from neighboring countries. It guarantees entry for nationals, permanent residents and non-residents affected by disasters who lack proper documentation. In the last case they must sign an affidavit which allows a stay of up to one or three months, which can be extended.

One recent and celebrated national policy is the Special Humanitarian Visa Program launched in May 2022 by Argentina’s National Immigration Directorate (DNM), Disposición DNM N° 891/2022, which aims to collaborate with 23 states to provide humanitarian protection, planned relocation and durable solutions to nationals and residents from Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean situated in vulnerable areas and at high risk of displacement. This Humanitarian Visa Program grants admission and temporary visa for up to three years with possibilities to transition into a permanent resident status. The initiative is sustained through a sponsorship program by a civil society organization through which beneficiaries get access to housing and integration support for a period of one year. The program entails coordination across different organizations including IOM, UNHCR and ICRC.

Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)

IOM is in the front line of responding to climates induced displacement in Malawi and Madagascar and mitigation the impact on affected communities and strengthening DRR.

Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)

MIDWA working group of Environment and climate change was created in 2021 with the aim to increase knowledge on the topic among ECOWAS Member States.



In addition, ECOWAS adopted in June 2022 the [ECOWAS regional strategy on climate change](#), and the MIDWA WG will support in its implementation. The second phase of “Support to Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa” FMM project, aiming to start in the coming months, has a specific focus on climate change (including transhumance) and plans to support with funding concrete actions on the topic.

OACPS-EU Dialogue on Migration and Development

Intra-ACPGlobal Climate Change Alliance Programme GCCA+ (<https://intraacpgccaplus.org>)

ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Program (<https://www.gfdr.org/en/acp-eu>)

ACP Multi Environmental Agreements 3 (ACP MEAs) (<https://www.acpmeas.com>)

Prague Process

The [Ministerial Declaration](#) and [Action Plan](#) endorsed by Ministers of the Prague Process member States in October 2022 make reference to the importance of climate change for migration. It shall thereby be addressed within the Prague Process in the years to come.

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

RMFM, by virtue of establishing its Regional Secretariat involving East African Community (EAC) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) (the latter for the record was set up primarily to respond to locusts in the horn of Africa), enables member States to take the issue of climate change and environmental migration at the heart of their RMFM activities.

Regional Conference on Migration (RCM)

[Guide to Effective Practices for RCM Member Countries for the protection of people moving across borders in disaster contexts](#)

[Workshop on Human Mobility in Contexts of Disasters, Environmental Degradation and Climate Change](#) in Panama City on April 26 and 27, 2023.

South American Conference on Migration (SACM)

The Migration, Environment, Disasters and Climate Change Network of the SACM represents an innovative proposal at the regional level, as a space for exchange between the Member States of South America on an emerging theme. Since its establishment in 2021, the Network has worked on the following aspects:

- The protection of people displaced across borders in disaster contexts, following up on the 2018 SACM guidelines through dedicated training.
- Developing a situational mapping on migration, environment and climate change in South America.
- Supported the identification and exchange of good practices, through two annual virtual meetings of the Work Network between the Focal Points designated by the Member States.



[-SACM Regional guidelines on the protection and assistance of cross-border displaced persons and migrants in countries affected by disasters](#)

[-SACM Mapping on migration environment and climate change in South America](#)

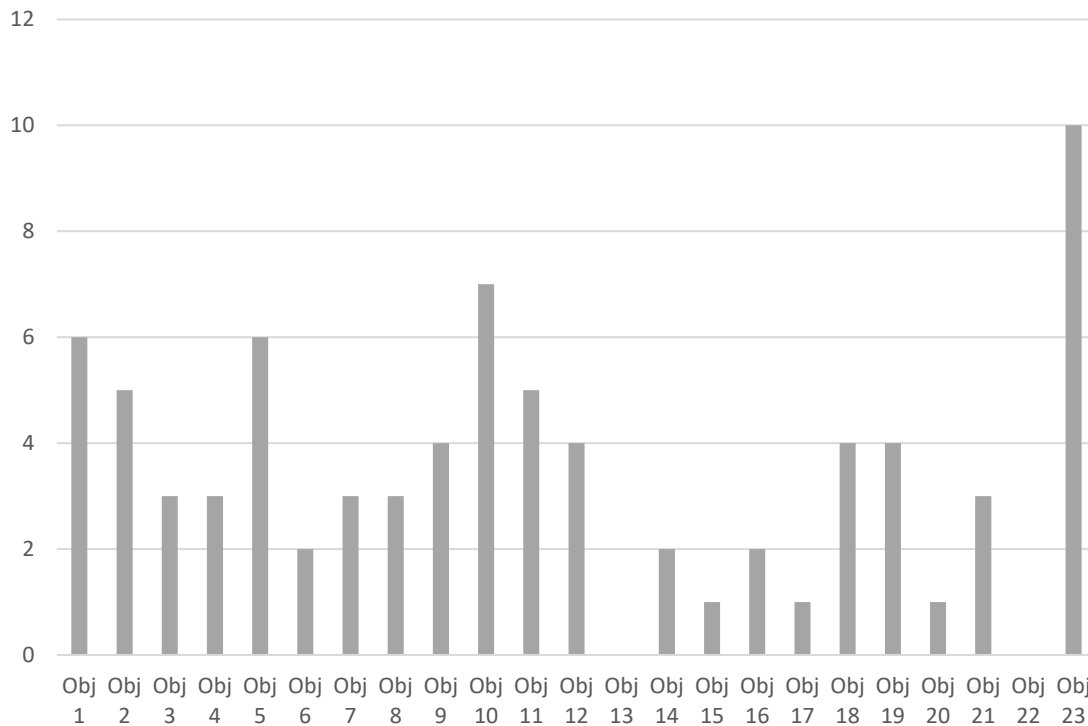
[-COP 27 - Joint position: the Countries prepared a document before the event on Climate Change, recognizing the phenomenon linked to climate change and disasters as drivers of migration.](#)



Part 3. Regional Reviews of the Global Compact for Migration

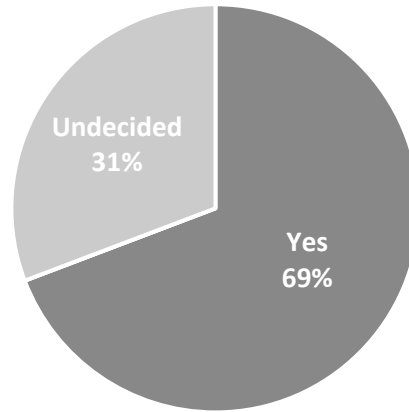
ISCMs have played important and growing role in the reviews for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). The next cycle of the GCM Regional Reviews is planned for 2024. In this sense, the survey sought potential contributions from the ISCMs in these reviews.

Currently, and following ISCMs’ responses to the survey, we can identify the Objective 23 (Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration) as the most mentioned in terms of contributions through the work done by ISCMs to the GCM (by 76% of the respondent ISCMs). The Objective 10 (Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration), Objective 1 (Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies), Objective 5 (Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration), Objective 2 (Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin) and Objective 11 (Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner) also have a significant number of mentions as issues addressed by the ISCMs.



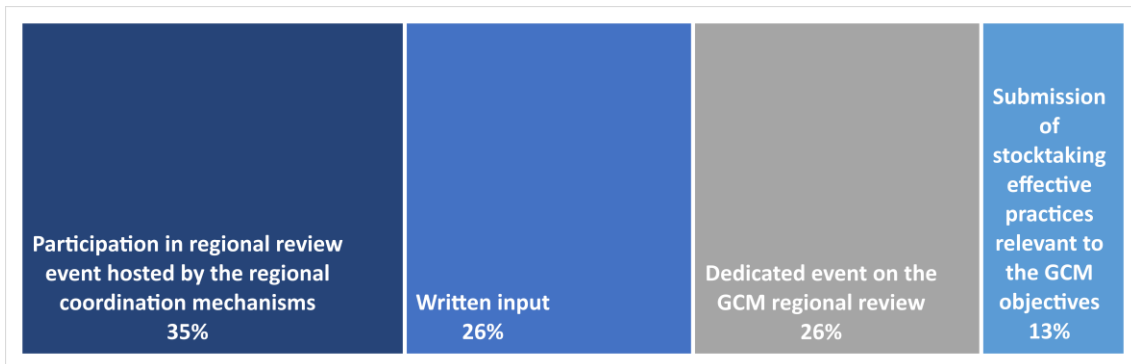
Graph 2

Of the ISCMs that shared information through the survey, 69% plan to engage in the 2024 cycle of the GCM regional review. The remaining 31% mentioned that they have not yet decided. It is important to note that there none of the surveyed ISCMs responded that they do not plan to participate.



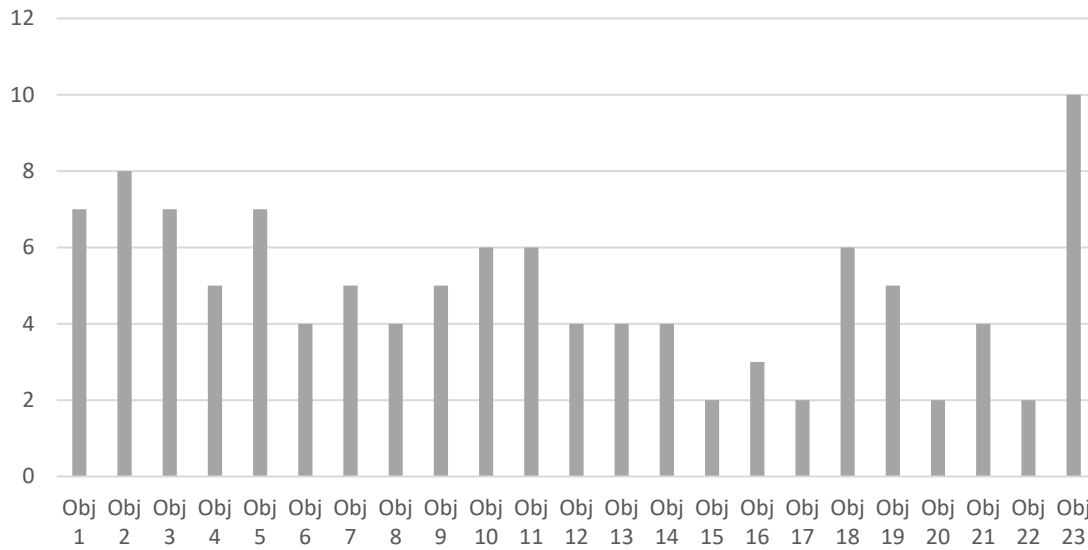
Graph 3

ISCMs were asked to indicate the format and kind of contributions they plan for the next cycle of the GCM reviews. The format preferred by ISCMs is regional review events hosted by the regional coordination mechanisms (more than 35% of the responses) in which the ISCMs have planned to contribute for the GCM cycle of regional review. Other forms of participation by the ISCMs are written inputs (26% of the responses) and dedicated ISCM events on the GCM regional review (26% of the responses).



Graph X.

Finally, ISCMs have prioritized those GCM Objectives that they consider most important to make progress on over the next decade. In this regard, the responses echo the ISCM current actions on GCM. Objective 23 (international cooperation and partnerships for migration) was again the most cited objective (by 77% of surveyed ISCMs). Other objectives such as Objective 2 (Minimize the adverse drivers) cited by 62% of surveyed ISCMs, Objective 1 (accurate and disaggregated data), Objective 3 (accurate and timely information at all stages of migration) and Objective 5 (pathways for regular migration) [the latter 3 objectives each cited by 54% of surveyed ISCMs] were also prioritized by ISCMs for the next decade.



Graph 4

The following practices are some examples of **effective actions (since 2021) carried out by the ISCMs in relation to the achievements relevant to the GCM regional review.**

Abu Dhabi Dialogue

All of the current thematic programmes under discussion by the Abu Dhabi Dialogue have relevance to key objectives of the GCM.

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

The GCM is part of all the ARCP biennial workplans and it is a permanent topic on the agenda of its regular meetings. The ARCP Member States adopted a statement during its 8th Meeting, held on 10 March 2022, which was submitted to the first IMRF as a contribution from the ARCP.

Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

The [GFMD Working Group on Sustainable Development and International Migration \(SD&IM\)](#) is an outcome of a progressive reflection of participating Member States that the GFMD should play an active role in the implementation, follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the implementation of the GCM. The Working Group was mandated to support the implementation, review and follow-up of international commitments agreed by GFMD participating Member States, including the migration-specific and migration-related goals and targets in the 2030 Agenda and the GCM objectives, as well as to review, assess, and further develop the recommendations and findings laid out in the report on the GFMD Ten Year Review (2018), in order to continue to reform and improve the GFMD going



forward. The WG allows for a coordinated response to both workstreams, on the SDGs and the GCM.

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

- Developed and launched the Zambia Migration Policy (December 2022).
- Rolling out of the consolidated electronic Permit/Visa and border Management systems.

Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)

- Informal consultations on irregular migration across the southern route in the second half of 2023.

Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)

MIDWA has conducted a consultative process in October 2021 on the implementation of the GCM for the IMRF. The consultations included four roundtables and policy debate and plenary sessions and then the declaration of outcomes and progress. Member States proposed a set of priorities and recommendations at policy and practical level for the implementation of the GCM in the Region, follow up on those recommendations is underway.

Quito Process

- Member States of the Quito Process have modified their national immigration legislations – for example the Temporary Protection Status (Colombia), or the Plan for the Normalization of Venezuelans in Irregular Migratory Status (Dominican Republic).

Regional Conference on Migration (RCM)

- Workshop: "The Regional Conference on Migration and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration: II Preparation Workshop for the 2022 International Migration Review Forum (IMRF)", held in Mexico in March 31-April 2022.
- [Extraordinary Declaration](#) of the RCM before the International Migration Review Forum, 1 April 2022.

Ibero-American Network of Migration Authorities (RIAM)

The RIAM organized in September 2022 under the chairmanship of Ecuador and Peru a Seminar on "Instruments and Policies for Migration Regularization and Integration in the Region". There, the Member States presented on the different issues related to regularization and integration, with the aim of highlighting experiences on migratory management through the instruments and policies of regularization and integration in the region for the search for joint actions. This activity can contribute to the GCM, due to its relationship with objectives 5, 16, 20 and 22.



The RIAM organized in 2023, under the Argentina chairmanship, a workshop between RIAM member States and the European Union (EU) to share information about the new union travel regulations, which supports GCM objectives 3, 4, 5, 11, among others.

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

- Establishment of Regional Secretariat on Migration (Involving Chair of RMFM, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the East African Community (EAC) and IOM) toward better inter-State collaboration.
- Setting up of National and Regional Advisory Committee on migration.
- Signing of bilateral labour migration agreements between RMFM member States and destination countries.
- Strengthening consular services through assigning Labour Attachés and coordinating Diaspora Networks to harness the capacities of the Diaspora and to better serve our nationals in destination countries.
- Drafting national migration policy and/or diaspora policy and reviewing existing migration and diaspora policies.
- Advancement in migration data management system and introduction of demand-driven skills development programs.
- Establishment of gender-sensitive systems and institutional frameworks for better integrating returning migrants.

South American Conference on Migration (SACM)

SACM organized during the Chile chairmanship different relevant activities regarding the regional review of the GCM:

- Virtual webinar on access to justice for migrants, with the objective of renewing the commitment of the Member Countries of the SACM to the subject, move towards the development of practical mechanisms that contribute to ensuring the right to justice for migrants in the Member Countries and share national and international experiences regarding facilities for access to justice for migrants. Aligned with objectives GCM 15 and 16.
- Virtual webinar "Gathering of information and statistics for regional migration cooperation and governance", sought to install the theme in the SACM, move towards the development of a regional instance for the exchange of data in the space of the SACM and the strengthening of the Observatory South American on Migrations (OSUMI) and share national and international experiences regarding migration data generation strategies. In line with GCM objective 1.
- The SACM face-to-face workshop "Empowerment of transnational communities of migrants and South American diasporas as agents of sustainable development" represented regional training to strengthen institutional capacities and facilitate regional cooperation in this area of work. Alignment with GCM objective 19.