

International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2016
FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF MIGRATION IN THE SDGS – PROVISIONAL
AGENDA

Intersessional Workshop, 29 February - 1 March 2016
Venue: United Nations Headquarters, New York

Tuesday 1 March, 10:00 – 11:15

Panel 2 – Other relevant migration-related targets

Session 2: Methods of monitoring migration-related targets in the SDGS

Migration is relevant to a large number of SDG targets, notably on eradicating human trafficking (5.2 / 8.7 / 16.2), lowering remittance costs (10.c) and resilient cities (goal 11). This being said not all aspects of migration have been explicitly captured by the SDGs. This is notably the case for forced migration. Speakers on this panel will explore how to ensure that all aspects of migration are adequately captured in the follow-up and review process.

The following questions are among those proposed to guide the discussion:

- How can we measure different migration related targets?
- What methodologies and tools already exist and what still need to be improved?
- What will governments need to do in order to report on these targets?

Speaking points:

- **Be delighted** to be here today and **thank** IOM for the organization of this timely event and for inviting UNODC as Chair for 2016 of the Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) to participate.
- **Highlight** that through the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals adopted last year, the international community has committed itself to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, to the provision of access to justice for all and to the building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (SDG #16). In doing so, we have collectively committed to combat all forms of organized crime (16.4), including trafficking in persons. We have further to this, specifically promised ourselves to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate human trafficking (8.7) and end the abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children (16.2); eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation (5.2); and to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (10.7).
- **Recall** that ICAT is a policy forum mandated by the UN General Assembly (A/RES/61/180 of March 2007) to improve coordination among UN agencies and

other relevant international organizations to facilitate a comprehensive approach to preventing and combating trafficking in person. As a standing mechanism operating at the working level, ICAT brings together 17 UN entities and other international organizations, including IOM, working on trafficking in persons.

- **Stress** the importance of ICAT’s work in order to ensure and facilitate a **holistic and comprehensive** approach where agencies across and beyond the UN system can speak with one voice to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.
- **Reiterate** the need to map and promote relevant practical actions that could and should be taken by State actors towards TIP related SDGs and to develop clear indicators to measure progress accordingly. **Further reiterate** that the desire to identify, promote and help implement better, coordinated and comprehensive responses to TIP goes to core of ICAT’s work, as mandated by Member States.
- **Inform** about the timely work, currently undertaken by ICAT, in developing an ICAT Discussion Paper on using a shared evidence-based approach to monitoring, evaluation and learning in order to build effective counter-trafficking responses. The Paper, to be launched in the second quarter of 2016, will be a useful tool for practitioners to assess their progress in combatting trafficking in persons and for States to measure the impact of their actions towards achieving the trafficking-related Sustainable Development Goals.
- **Inform** that by reviewing evaluation practices in anti-trafficking over the last 15 years, and the accumulated knowledge of anti-trafficking actors, ICAT’s forthcoming paper calls for a robust discussion of the effectiveness of a wide range of counter-trafficking responses, and, in detailed recommendations, a systematic commitment to and investment in a measuring, evaluating and learning approach to better guide future anti-trafficking work. In line with this work, ICAT will then turn its attention to developing a practical monitoring and evaluation tool, to be completed in late 2016.
- **Inform** about the launch next month of a first ICAT website, providing immediate access to all of ICAT’s work to date; launching the discussion paper on Providing Effective Remedies for Victims of Trafficking in Persons and later in the year, the above mentioned discussion paper questioning “what works” in countering trafficking sector.
- **Highlight** the great amount of relevant work being done by multiple actors, including individual agencies and different alliances created on the SDGs such as the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, and SDG Alliance 8.7, and **note** that ICAT will continue working to ensure a strong and ongoing flow of information to Member States regarding the diverse resources and expertise available to support Member States in their efforts.