

## Side event “Tools and Good Practices on Migration Governance: National and Regional Levels”

*under the auspices of the Governments of Australia, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Sri Lanka and the United Arab Emirates*

*on the margins of the GCM informal thematic session on “International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions”*

20 June 2017, 13:15 – 14:45, Room XXI, Palais des Nations, Geneva



On 20 June 2017 Australia, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Sri Lanka, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) co-hosted a side event on good practices on migration governance on the margins of the Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration (GCM) third informal thematic session held in Geneva. The event was attended by 75 participants. It comprised two panels with presentations on migration governance at the national level by representatives from Mexico, Peru and Australia; and at the inter-regional governance by representatives of the Chairs and Secretariats of two Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs)- the *Ministerial Consultation On Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue, ADD)* and the *Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)*. The side event was moderated by Jill Helke, IOM Director for International Cooperation and Partnerships.

*Peru and Australia recognized the relevance and usefulness of the IOM Migration Governance Framework, or MiGOF, to support efforts to improve migration governance. However, there were some diverging views about the need and value of creating new tools for the GCM. Australia recommended using existing tools (such as MigGOF), while Mexico argued that the GCM should not just bind itself to using existing tools but should develop new instruments to improve migration governance.*

*Most speakers recognized that RCPs such as the ADD and the IGC are very useful forums to exchange information and share good practices about migration challenges and opportunities and regional approaches to tackle them. ADD and IGC presented their respective good practices and achievements and explored the contribution they can make to the GCM.*

*Each of the RCP presentations was divided between the Chair and Secretariat: Sri Lanka and UAE for the ADD and Norway and IGC Administration for the IGC. The presentations stressed how their respective RCPs contributed to increased trust among participating states, and the emergence of converging policy approaches on (inter-)regional governance of migration.*

The presentations were followed by a discussion.

### **Annexes**

- ⇒ Agenda
- ⇒ Participant list
- ⇒ List of Acronyms

## Opening

The Panels moderator, Jill Helke, introduced the side event and its purpose: to illustrate examples of useful tools and good practices, which can inform governments' and International Organizations' preparations leading to the GCM. She mentioned three aspects of good migration governance:

- (i) Useful tools to monitor well-managed migration policies;
- (ii) regional governance of migration and the role of Regional Consultative Processes on migration, whether at the regional, intraregional or global levels; and
- (iii) The important role that migration governance plays in the GCM process.

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### **Panel 1. *Migration governance at the national level***

Panel 1 included the Ambassador of the Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the UN, Mr Jorge Lomónaco; Ms Roxana Castro, the Director of Protection and Assistance to Nationals of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru, and Mr Richard Johnson, Minister Counsellor to the Department of Immigration and Border Protection at the Australian Permanent Mission in Geneva.

Ambassador Lomónaco highlighted the importance of migration governance in the GCM and that the relevance and effectiveness of the GCM will depend on its integration into existing mechanisms on migration governance. He made two points: migration governance begins at home, and international actions must follow. The first point, "migration governance begins at home", means that national laws need to be both in harmony with international legislation and as consistent as possible with the realities of migration, with the migrant as the central focus. Migration policies will have no meaning if they are not supported by governments. The second point, "international actions must follow", means that the work taking place at the regional and national level will lead to more successful policies at the global level.

Ambassador Lomónaco applauded the fact that the International Organization for Migration has joined the UN family and that two very useful tools, the Migration Governance Framework and the Migration Governance Index have been developed. Mexico has had a very positive experience with the Migration Governance Index in its pilot phase. It is currently in transition from an origin to a destination and transit country. This poses a series of challenges, especially within Central America. Since 2010 there has been a negative flow of Mexicans into the United States of America; contrary to popular belief, more Mexican citizens are returning to Mexico than going to the United States. Ambassador Lomónaco outlined Mexico's contributions to the GCM, in i) promoting an agenda that incorporates a

vision of the multi-dimensional migrant- one that is knowledgeable of their rights and an important force for development ii) proposing a migration framework that respects human rights of migrants and recognizes their contribution and iii) recovering the positive narrative on migration while fighting against xenophobia and discrimination.

The second panellist, Ms Roxana Castro, outlined the strategy adopted by Peru which involves enacting a law bringing together all the procedures on migration policy in Peru. The essential elements of the Peruvian strategy are:

- A comprehensive approach where migration is seen as a holistic process from origin until return
- A whole-of-government approach at both the local and regional levels, including academia, state, civil society and other actors
- Promoting the creation of a normative framework

Ms Castro said that all the above must be based on a human rights approach, especially for migrants in need of humanitarian assistance. She then elaborated on the focal areas in the strategy and the good practices relevant to each. The first focal area consists of those Peruvian citizens who intend to migrate. Various workshops have been held with, for example, the US embassy, to talk to these potential migrants and explain to them the working conditions in destination countries like the United States. The purpose of the program is to enable individuals to migrate with all the information needed to work in another country. National and international campaigns against trafficking are in place to protect potential migrants.

The second target group is the Peruvian diaspora. Many programs have been organized for students living abroad, including the dissemination of information packets on doing business in the US. Contingency plans have been put in place for Peruvian communities living abroad in collaboration with countries from the Alliance of the Pacific. Mexico's assistance in freeing a Peruvian citizen from jail was acknowledged with gratitude.

The third group is returnees and potential returnees. Consulates abroad provide these individuals with identification cards enabling them to be recognized as returnees and benefit from a special tax reduction upon return. A Facebook page has been set up to address questions and comments by the community. The Ministry of Education also recognizes studies pursued abroad upon return to Peru.

The final group mentioned by Ms Castro is that of foreigners living in Peru. Under the new migration law, different types of visas can be issued to foreigners including humanitarian visas and working visas. Special temporary residence permits allow the Peruvian authorities to more effectively manage the large flow of foreigners. Visas for spouses of Peruvian citizens and their children can also be issued for those who would not have a chance to

obtain a regular visa otherwise. These visas enable foreigners to work and access health insurance in Peru.

Mr Johnson was the final speaker on the panel. He introduced MiGOF, which places statecraft at the centre of migration and mobility and enables states to maintain the authority to determine who can enter their territory. Mr Johnson argued that modern migration is different from past migration patterns, in that it is shaped by statecraft and is highly regionalized. MiGOF is a valuable tool because of the recent explosion in temporary mobility and propensity for unsafe migration channels. MiGOF provides a lens to look at this phenomenon, and provides states with a tool to work both in collaboration and individually. Mr Johnson found that the weaknesses of MiGOF are also its strengths. Although the language found in MiGOF is didactic, the framing of its introduction defines what MiGOF is not. It emphasizes its foundation on sovereignty and statecraft; it does not impose new norms and standards, and it does not attempt to propose a singular model for all states. It calls for a whole-of-government approach to migration in which migration policy must be tested and compete against other policies. MiGOF points beyond false dichotomies like the polarization of border management into securitization versus facilitation. Risk management is the cornerstone of effective migration governance and is imperative to national security- there must be a realistic appreciation of challenges for states to have a consistent narrative. Migration and border agencies must work together to analyse migration. Mr Johnson finished his remarks by saying that MiGOF is available to be drawn upon in working towards the GCM and developing better narratives on migration.

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## Panel 2. Migration governance at the regional level

*Established in 2008, the ADD brings together 18 member states in Asia and the Middle East to consider regulation of temporary contractual labour migration primarily by developing partnerships and frameworks between countries of origin and destination.*

*Established in 1985, the IGC brings together 16 member states from the West to informally discuss management of international migration and exchange national strategies, policies, best practices and data.*

The panel was composed of two RCPs: the ADD and the IGC. The speakers for the ADD were Ms Samantha K. Jayasuriya, as the representative of the Sri Lankan Chair, and Mr Alex Zalami, as the Head of the Secretariat from the UAE. For the IGC the speakers were Terje Sjeggstad of Norway (the IGC Chair) and Ms Kelly Ryan of the IGC Secretariat.

Ms Samantha Jayasuriya highlighted the unique structure of the ADD, which includes both labour sending and labour receiving countries. Ms. Jayasuriya noted three key areas of work mandated by the 4<sup>th</sup> ADD Ministerial meeting held in Colombo in January 2017: the first area was labour recruitment that is fair, legal, and ethical, the second area was skills-driven market policies and skills recognition, and the third was the use of advanced technology in migration governance.

Regarding labour recruitment, she said that there should be improved labour dynamics; fair and ethical recruitment practices to prevent unlawful practices; and that costs for migrants should be minimal. She mentioned that ADD member states are encouraged to follow the **voluntary principles and guidelines on fair recruitment developed by ILO**. For the receiving countries, there should be value for money in that employers should receive the correct person for the money spent. Taking these needs into consideration, the ADD has held a symposium with the **Alliance of Asian Association of Overseas Employment Service Providers** to improve private-public partnership and good practice in migration governance.

Ms Jayasuriya gave the example of a joint pilot initiative between India, Nepal, and the UAE to look at the recruitment processes. The project demonstrated that migrants rely heavily on social media to find work instead of going through official channels. As a result, many migrants are undocumented and pay illegal costs to the recruiters. For migrants to make informed decisions, the official information available must be simplified to allow for easier understanding and IOM backs a Comprehensive and integrated pre-departure and post arrival worker orientation programme (CIOPs).

Ms Jayasuriya also described an initiative supported by IOM and its MICIC Secretariat to help network the consular and labour attaches based in Kuwait for sharing experience and to better understand issues on helping labour migrants from the respective origin countries.

In the area of skill driven market policies she explained a pilot initiative to match employment openings in the construction, catering, and electrical sectors with training and certification programs. This initiative and others undertaken by ADD used advanced technology and data to improve migration governance and to make it more transparent. ADD members will meet in Dubai in July to consider how to contribute to the GCM. Ms Jayasuriya pointed out that the GCM does not have to reinvent the wheel; it is sufficient to share positive experiences and focus on practical issues such as data gathering and the synchronization of policies and stated that RCPs provide a good platform for confidence building measures between sending and destination countries.

In his presentation, Mr Zalami focused on the cooperation between states within the ADD and the positive outcomes from joint projects. He said that there is currently a polemic between member states and non-state groups (i.e. advocacy groups) on the rights of governments to formulate their own admission policies. Governments believe their right to formulate national policy is paramount, while non-state groups believe that governments have certain obligations and requirements under international law towards migrants in their countries. The government of the UAE sees admission to a country as a privilege and not a right. However, once one is admitted into a foreign country, the government has an obligation to uphold the rights that the migrant acquires as a resident in the UAE. Mr. Zalami remarked that instead of focusing energies on polemics, there needs to be a shift in focus towards more tangible and pressing realities of migration.

Mr Zalami presented an ADD initiative on unlawful recruitment practices in the Philippines and the UAE. In 2010, after the implementation of progressive regulations for recruitment agencies in both the UAE and the Philippines, there continued to be serious problems with Filipino workers entering the country being charged for recruitment. In other words, while the national policies of both the sending and receiving country were good, the regulations did not work. To close the gap between existing policies and outcomes, the UAE and the Philippines decided to consider alternative recruitment policies with the assistance of IOM. IOM findings indicated that non-transparent recruitment processes were further exacerbated by the transnational nature of recruitment. The outcome of the investigation encouraged cooperation between both states and resulted in the implementation of a new policy of joint oversight based on a model used in certain provinces in Canada.

Mr Zalami described how IOM put together a comprehensive and localized orientation process which is now being customized between pairs of receiving and sending countries. The components of the process are:

- Empowerment through skills training to increase the value and power of migrants;
- Pre-migration trainings allowing migrants to learn about their rights; and
- Ecosystems of training to ensure that the worker has tested and documented skills

Mr Zalami concluded that to have the best interests of migrants at heart, practical considerations must take the foreground when discussing migration.

Mr Terje Sjøggestad introduced the IGC as a state led process on policy information and exchange among 16 like-minded countries in Europe, North America and Oceania. Information exchange in the IGC states is based on informal and interactive meetings with experts supported by various methods of data collection. The cross-continental membership and apolitical nature of the IGC has led to valuable discussions and the development of good practices in migration governance. Norway's theme as Chair of the IGC is *Preparing for Future Migration Scenarios and Responses to Large Scale Migratory Movement*. Working towards this priority involves:

- Increased international cooperation in managing various flows;
- National preparedness and emergency planning; and
- More flexible procedures and solutions

The IGC has discussed objectives, scope and possible outcomes of the GCM, and is aiming for a common understanding of the topics included in the New York Declaration.

Ms Kelly Ryan began her comments by quoting Louise Arbour's brief at the third thematic session "States can control their own responses [to migration and] turn to each other to collaborate when it impossible to respond effectively on their own". The successful working environment at the IGC due to cross-regional cooperation by senior and working level officials has led to three achievements:

1: The coordinated effort to manage the migration consequences of the crisis in Kosovo (1998-1999). The ***Kosovo Humanitarian Evacuation Program*** was developed, as were two studies on the ***Concept of Burden Sharing*** (with Denmark), and ***Responsibility Sharing in regards to Kosovo***, which was a data set on asylum applications starting in the late 1980s. This data set was the first of its kind, and influenced the format later used by the European Union and UNHCR, among others, for their own data collection.

2. ***Responsibility Sharing in regards to Kosovo*** led to a series of publications on how policies on asylum vary across states, and the ***Report on Asylum Procedures Publication***, also referred to as the ***Blue Book***.

3. The final achievement of the IGC was the submission of an inventory of key substantive issues in migration after a series of informal consultations between Geneva, New York and experts in capitals. The IGC countries collectively identified practical issues of common interest to all countries that fit into the HLD roundtable topics with the purpose of supporting a constructive dialogue on initiatives and partnerships to address the challenges of migration.

Mr. Sjøggestad concluded with comments on the relationships between the IGC and the GCM. Due to the IGC's longstanding contribution to migration dialogue, there is an opportunity to further refine the perspective of the IGC states on major GCM topics. Mr Sjøggestad said that concrete outcomes and follow-up to the GCM are needed to increase the IGC's effectiveness, that there must be a balanced approach towards migration governance, and finally that all regions should be able to express their voices, including through RCPs.



Several elements of importance to the IGC have resulted from discussions on the GCM:

- The GCM must focus on irregular migration and return. This can be achieved by shared guidelines on return, readmission and reintegration, which require more effective cooperation;
- The best interest of children, especially unaccompanied minors, is a primary concern: the detention of children should always be a last resort;
- There is no need for a new normative framework for migrants in vulnerable situations; and
- Complementary pathways for legal migration are not necessary. There should be a development of the legal pathways that are already in use, such as scholarships

A balanced approach must be taken to build a constructive dialogue among sending, transit and destination countries. States should strike a balance between control measures necessary to limit the negative effects of irregular migration, and migration facilitation and mobility programs to truly harness the benefits of orderly migration.

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## **Discussion**

In the discussion that followed the presentations, a representative of Canada commented that the presentation delivered by Ms Castro described a very comprehensive migration system. She noted that there are different meanings to the term 'comprehensive', and that Canada seeks to implement comprehensive migration governance by using a whole-of-government approach including planning and evaluations, inter-departmental working groups, expert groups with CSOs and academia, and integration consultations.

Michele Klein Solomon, GCM Coordinator and Senior Policy Advisor to the Director General, asked Ms Castro about MiGOF in Peru: was it useful as a framework, and what were its shortcomings? Ms Castro emphasized the importance of multi-stakeholder involvement: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peru works alongside local and regional governments to help foreigners by establishing identification services to document foreigners, and to help institutions understand the importance of encouraging foreigners to utilize social services. These programs also facilitate integration.

Ms Klein Solomon commented on the progressive development of trust among states in the ADD, and asked about steps to build such trust. Ms Jayasuriya answered that trust was built over time and initiatives such as inviting the ADD as observers to the Colombo Process, and efforts in building coordination with the Ministries of Labour and of the Interior of different member states. The main goal is to make a difference in the lives of migrants. A participant asked the ADD about its engagement with other RCPs. Ms Jayasuriya responded that the ADD actively engages in the GCM and at its Ministerial Meeting in Colombo, the Ministers gave direction to explore the possibility of ADD to engage in the GCM. Further, ADD contributed to the discussions within the GFMD which was commended by the GCM and that it has also engaged with global structures such as the Global RCP Meetings (GRCPs).

## **Closing remarks**

In his concluding comments, Ambassador Lomónaco stated that there are many experiences that have worked for different countries that can be collected and shared with others. One of the practical issues he brought up was data gathering. Many countries avoid gathering data because they claim it desynchronizes people. Ambassador Lomónaco recommended that the GCM should focus on how to help countries build a cost-effective data gathering systems. Ambassador Lomónaco referred to the challenge posed by reintegration: governments can reintegrate returning nationals to some extent, but these individuals will have become accustomed to higher incomes than are available in their countries of origin, making the reintegration process more difficult. Ambassador Lomónaco concluded that the GCM must acknowledge that certain countries need migrants to work, while others do not have enough jobs for their citizens. Migration between countries is therefore natural, and there needs to be a development of common tools through negotiated processes.

Ms Castro stated that there needs to be work and cooperation with all institutions, as well as new approaches to the process of reintegration.

Mr Johnson reaffirmed the importance of MiGOF and its ability to provide a balanced illustration of migration. He concluded by emphasizing the importance of data and evidence. Making data public allows for CSOs and academia to study migration further and to deepen and enrich the conversation.



## Annexes

### Annex 1 Agenda

#### **“Tools and Good Practices on Migration Governance: National and Regional Levels”**

*Side event under the auspices of the Governments of Australia, Mexico, Norway, Peru,*

*Sri Lanka and the United Arab Emirates*

*on the margin of the GCM informal thematic session on “International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions”*

20 June 2017, 13:15 – 14:45, Room XXI, Palais des Nations, Geneva

Moderator: *Jill Helke, Director, Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships, International Organization for Migration (IOM)*

13:15 – 13:25	<p><b>Opening statement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jill Helke, Director, Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships, IOM</li> </ul>
13:25 – 13:50	<p><b>Migration governance at the national level</b></p> <p><i>Mexico</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H. E. Ambassador Jorge Lomónaco, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the Office of the United Nations in Geneva</li> </ul> <p><i>Peru</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H. E. Ms Roxana Castro, Director of Protection and Assistance to Nationals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru</li> </ul> <p><i>Australia</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr Richard Johnson, Minister Counsellor (Immigration), Department of Immigration and Border Protection, Australian Permanent Mission to the Office of the United Nations in Geneva</li> </ul>
13:50 – 14:10	<p><b>Migration governance at the regional level</b></p> <p><i>Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H. E. Mr Terje Sjeggstad, Director General, Department of Migration, Ministry of Justice and Public Security of Norway for the IGC Chair</li> <li>Ms Kelly Ryan, IGC Secretariat</li> </ul> <p><i>Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue, ADD)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms Samantha K. Jayasuriya, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva for the ADD Chair</li> <li>Mr Alex Zalami, Advisor to the Minister, Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation, United Arab Emirates for the Head of the ADD Secretariat</li> </ul>
14:10 – 14:40	<b>Discussion</b>
14:40 – 14:45	<b>Conclusion and Closing</b>

## Annex 2. Participant List

Name	Organization	Title
Adine Diaz		Councilor
Christian Wolff	ACT Alliance	Program manager Migration and Displacement
Ana Leurinda	African Commission of Health and Human Rights	Main Representative to the UN
Shervin Ghaem	Bahá'í International Community	
Simin Fahandej	Bahá'í International Community	
Fraser Murray	Christian Aid	Senior Duty Advisor
Victor Krepo	CICREQ	Representative
Paulina Ciprola	Czech Republic Ministry of Interior	Representative
Mariam Dehghan	EU delegation	Trainee
Leah Sullivan	GAATW	Advocacy Officer
Nyaradzo Chani- Imbayago	GMG Support Team	Principal Coordinator
Roswutha Grass	IPS	
Natasja Resha	Maastricht University	Assistant Professor
Riitta Resch	MFA Finland	Ambassador
Eudus Almelda*	Ministry of foreign Affairs Venezuela	Assistant Director
Roxana Castro	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru	Director of Protection and Assistance to Nationals
Alex Zalami	Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization	Advisor to the Minister
Ane Djupedal	Ministry of Justice Norway	Senior Adviser
Hans Brattskar	Mission of Norway	Ambassador
Victor Jovanovic	Mission of Serbia	First Counsellor
Justin McDermott	MOJ/ Permanent Mission of Sweden	Deputy Director
Aminata Pagmi	NHRI of Morocco	Charge Rights of Magreb*
Malah Beuseghin	NHRI of Morocco	Human Rights Officer
Ane Kristine Djupeda	Norway	Senior Advisor, Ministry of Justice
Terje Sjeggestad	Norway and IGC	Director General, Ministry of Justice
Nadine Mellen	Norwegian Mission	
Zoheir Kherrou	Permanent Mission of Algeria	Premier Facilitator
Shaun Choon	Permanent Mission of Australia	Executive Officer
Richard Johnson	Australian Permanent Mission to the Office of the United Nations in Geneva	Minister Counsellor (Immigration), Department of Immigration and Border Protection
Maria Giulala	Permanent Mission of Brazil	
Maria Giulia Gaede Senesi	Permanent Mission of Brazil	Intern
Alex Saldias	Permanent Mission of Chile	Second Secretary
Sudeshna	Permanent Mission of Fiji	Intern
Claire Gaulin	Permanent Mission of France	Attachée Humanitaire
Priscilla Ann Yap	Permanent Mission of Malaysia	Second Secretary
Sofia Varguez	Permanent Mission of Mexico	Assistant
Jorge Lomónaco	Permanent Mission of Mexico to the Office of the United Nations in Geneva	Permanent Representative
Guillaume Michel	Permanent Mission of Mexico	Legal Advisor
Ngu War Siue	Permanent Mission of Myanmar	Counsellor
Carlos Briceno	Permanent Mission of Peru	Minister

Name	Organization	Title
Corina Leffer	Permanent Mission of Romania	Third Secretary
Viktor Jovanovic	Permanent Mission of Serbia	First Councilor
Gonzalo Vega	Permanent Mission of Spain	Counsellor
Samantha Jayasuriya	Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka	Deputy Permanent Representative
Emma Nordlund	Permanent Mission of Sweden	Premiere Secretary
Bart Broer	Permanent Mission of the Netherlands	Intern
Tina Jung	Permanent Mission of the Order of Malta	Intern
Lusangela Andarcia	Permanent Mission of Venezuela	First Secretary
Agneska Skube *	PLMFA	
Baruti Likoyi	Recherches Et Documentation Juridiques Africaines	Senior Research Fellow
Pietro Mona	Switzerland	Deputy Head, SDC
Sally O'Donnell	UNHCR	Associate Legal Officer
Menar Carnon	University of Bern	
Jeole Presser	WFP	UN Representative
Noah Ghossein	WHO	Intern
Constanza Martinez	World Vision International	UN Representative
Kelly Ryan	IGC Administration	Coordinator
Kristina Galstyan	IOM	Migration Policy Officer, International Partnerships Division (IPD)
Nicoletta Giordano	IOM	Head, International Partnerships Division (IPD)
Jill Helke	IOM	Director of ICP
Rachel Velasco	IOM	Associate Migration Policy Officer, IPD
Sabrina Mignone	IOM	Intern, IPD
Jane Buchholz	IOM	Intern, IPD
Maurizio Busatti	IOM	Head of Division, MPD
Michele Klein Solomon	IOM	ODG
Karolina Krelinova	IOM	Intern
Anjali Fleury	IOM	AVM Policy Officer
Ines David	IOM	Research Officer
Colin Rajah	IOM	IOM and CSO liaison on GCM
Katrina Lourie	IOM	IGC Secretariat
Anne Staver	IOM	IGC Secretariat
Neha Sinha	IOM	Consultant, MPD
Mehdi Benzid	IOM	Intern, MPD
Siloe Yassa Roy	IOM	Intern, MPD
Phyllis Coven	IOM	Consultant, DOE

\* *As per deciphered handwriting*

### Annex 3. List of Acronyms

2030 Agenda	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
ADD	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue)
CP	Regional Consultative Process on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process)
CSO	Civil society organization
GCM	Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GRCP	Global Consultation of Chairs and Secretariats of principal inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration
HLD	United Nations High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
IGC	Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRF	Inter-regional Forum on migration
ISCM	Inter-State Consultation Mechanism on migration
MGI	Migration Governance Index
MiGOF	Migration Governance Framework
MS	Member State
RCP	Regional Consultative Processes on migration
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America