Global Migration Group
Acting together in a world on the move

Follow-up by the agencies of the Global Migration Group to the Second United Nations High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development

1. Introduction

In 2013, 232 million people were international migrants, compared with 175 million in 2000 and 154 million in 1990.[1] In recent years, migration has become a global phenomenon with more countries serving simultaneously as countries of origin, transit, and destination for migrants. The growing size and complexity of international migration entails both development opportunities and challenges. The United Nations (UN) convened the Second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) during the sixty-eighth session of the UN General Assembly (GA) on 3-4 October 2013 to reflect on ways migrants and migration can become an integral part of the Post-2015 UN development agenda.

In his report to the 2013 HLD, the UN Secretary General presented an eight-point agenda for action to "make migration work" for the benefit of migrants, countries of origin and destination alike. The Secretary General urged Member States, in collaboration with the UN system, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and regional and international bodies, to reaffirm their commitment to protecting the human rights of all migrants; reducing the costs of labour migration; eliminating migrant exploitation, including human trafficking; addressing the plight of stranded migrants; improving the public perception of migrants; integrating migration into the development agenda; strengthening the migration evidence base; and, enhancing migration partnerships and cooperation.[2]

The Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development by the representatives of States and Governments complemented the eight-point agenda for action. The 2013 HLD Declaration recognized the cross-cutting nature of migration and the importance of building synergies between international migration and development at the global, regional and national levels in order to promote the development of origin, transit and destination countries. Furthermore, the Declaration stressed the importance of the collaboration between the Global Migration Group members, the UN System, regional and sub-regional organizations and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on International Migration and Development, in the lead up to the preparatory process that will establish the post-2015 UN development agenda.[3]

This report reviews the follow-up by the agencies of the Global Migration Group (GMG) to the 2013 HLD and their implementation of its outcomes.

2. Moving forward on the 2013 HLD outcomes

The Report of the Secretary-General on International migration and development proposed the action agenda's eight points as "concrete measures for follow-up to the High-level Dialogue". This report frames the follow-up by GMG agencies in accordance with the structure of the eight-point agenda for action.

2.1. Protect the human rights of all migrants

At the 2013 HLD, Member States, the UN System, the GMG, and civil society, including the social partners, reaffirmed their strong commitment to the human rights of all migrants at all stages of the migration process, regardless of their immigration status, with particular emphasis on the rights of children, adolescents, youth and women. This commitment has taken the shape of attempts to mainstream the situation of migrants and migration in existing human rights mechanisms, institutions, or instruments; assistance to Member States to extend protection measures to migrant workers and their families; as well as the development of programmes to provide direct support to migrants.

To work towards eliminating all forms of discrimination against **migrant children**, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is supporting Member States in operationalizing the recommendations of the Committee of the Rights of the Child on "The Rights of All Children in the Context of International Migration." UNICEF and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are producing guidelines for industrialized countries on "Best Interests Determination" procedures for identifying durable solutions for unaccompanied migrant children. As member of the International Detention Coalition's campaign to end detention of migrant children, UNICEF will support a State Pledge against the detention of immigrant children to be launched at the 26th Regular Session of the Human Rights Council (HRC) in June 2014. With the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF has coordinated the production of a GMG report entitled "Migration and Youth: Challenges and Opportunities." The report analyzes the impact of international migration on adolescents and youth from a rights and gender perspective, examining opportunities and challenges posed by migration for youth in countries of origin, transit and destination. It report offers key messages and priorities for action for policymakers, civil society, and relevant stakeholders. The report will be launched at a GMG side event during the 7th Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in Stockholm from 14 to 16 May 2014. Finally, the Office for the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) is preparing the Secretary-General's report on the protection of migrants which will examine ways and means to promote and protect the rights of migrant children.

The 2013 HLD Declaration recognized the need to address the special situation and vulnerability of **migrant women and girls** by, inter alia, incorporating a gender perspective into policies and strengthening national laws, institutions and programmes to combat gender-based violence. UNICEF is responding to the call to protect migrant women by releasing a paper on violence, gender and migration, including a compilation of good practices identified by UNICEF Country Offices, to provide guidance to policymakers on formulating comprehensive responses to gender-based violence against children in the context of migration. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) is also preparing the 2015 Secretary-General's report to the UN General Assembly follow-up to resolution 56/131 "Violence against women migrant workers".

To cater to the **health** needs of migrants, the World Health Organization (WHO) will continue to promote the inclusion of migrant health into national health strategies. The WHO will also continue its efforts to promote universal social protection coverage and support the development or strengthen social protection agreements between source and destination countries that include health care benefits in line with the World Health Assembly resolution on the Health of migrants (WHA 61.17).

To protect migrants at all **stages of the migration process**, agencies have focused initiatives on cross-border governance, protection at sea, and the improvement of recruitment practices. The OHCHR has developed a draft set of Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders to assist states in translating the international human rights framework into practical border governance measures, and ensuring that responses to cross-border phenomena do not violate human rights. UNHCR has embarked on an initiative on Protection at Sea with the aim of promoting more effective cooperation and operational approaches to meet the protection needs of asylum-seekers and refugees who take maritime routes. While global in scope, the initiative is most exemplified by the plight of refugees fleeing Syria, and Afghanistan among others, in search of protection across the Gulf of Aden, the Mediterranean and the Asia-Pacific.[4] The ILO, in collaboration with the GMG, social partners, and other stakeholders, has launched a global "Fair Recruitment Initiative" with the aim to address regulatory and enforcement gaps and promote standard-based recruitment practices by working closely with the recruitment industry and other stakeholders. In addition to enhancing knowledge about national and international recruitment practices, the initiative, will strengthen

laws, policies, and enforcement mechanisms by embarking on promotional campaign for the ratification of the Private Employment Convention, 1997 (No. 181). A workshop on Fair Recruitment was convened at the International Training Centre (ITC) in Turin, Italy on 23-24 April 2014. The workshop brought together key stakeholders of the recruitment industry, trade unions, civil society, and international organizations. The objectives of the workshops were to: (i) review and discuss recent evidence on the nexus between recruitment, labour migration and trafficking; (ii) agree on the overall framework of the "Fair Recruitment Initiative"; and (iii) agree on benchmarks for fair recruitment based on relevant international standards.[5]

To promote and protect the rights of **migrant workers in irregular situations**, the OHCHR will collaborate with the ILO and UN Women to launch a programme of work on the human rights of migrant domestic workers in an irregular situation, which will include the production of a publication and the development of a short, creative film to be launched in a global workshop in 2015. OHCHR will publish a study in 2014 on the challenges and best practices in the implementation of the international framework for the protection of the economic, social and cultural rights of migrants in an irregular situation.

UN Women, in collaboration with the OHCHR, will be implementing a programme in Moldova, Mexico and the Philippines that aims at strengthening international human rights mechanisms, national oversight institutions and governments, to ensure accountability to women migrant workers and strengthen women migrant workers' organizations and their support groups. The programme receives funding from the European Commission.

2.2. Reduce the costs of labour migration

The report of the UN Secretary-General called upon Member States to reduce the costs of labour migration by reducing the cost of remittance transfers and recruitment fees, and by enhancing the portability of social security and promoting the mutual recognition of diplomas, qualifications, and skills.

The United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) will hold an Expert Meeting on the impact of access to financial services on 10-14 November 2014 in Geneva. The meeting will examine means of improving accessibility and affordability of **remittance transfers** and other financial services. The potential of mobile money will be given special consideration. As part of its 50th year anniversary celebration in June 2014, UNCTAD will also hold a high-level event on reducing remittance costs, including via mobile money. IOM is also assessing ways to lower the costs of remittance transfers, as well as measures to reduce the social costs of labour migration, such as mitigating possible negative health impacts on migrants and their families and by facilitating safe, regular and orderly migration.

To address the issue of **recruitment costs**, the ILO is proposing to develop a database on the costs incurred by workers contracted to work in low-skilled occupations in major migration corridors. This research will be carried out in the context of the KNOMAD Thematic Working Group on Low-Skilled Labour Migration. In a similar vein, on 24-25 March 2014, IOM launched the Public Private Alliance for Fair and Ethical Recruitment (IRIS) during the International Dialogue on Migration "South-South Migration: Partnering Strategically for Development." IRIS aims to scale up efforts to reduce recruitment costs for migrant workers. The ILO and IOM have contributed to the International Labour Recruitment Working Group, an Initiative of the NGO Committee that advocates in favour of bilateral agreements for labour recruitment which reduce the economic costs of migration.

With a view to generating greater investment and interest in **qualifications recognition**, UNESCO will work to define good practice strategies to advocate to governments, academic institutions, regulatory bodies and commercial sectors the need for improved understanding of migration processes, qualifications recognition, and global professional standards. An Expert Group Meeting on quality assurance and mutual recognition of qualifications will be convened tentatively in 2014. At a time of growing worldwide mobility, the portability of credentials and educational quality assurance are key drivers for sustainable development, both nationally and internationally, as they help avoid loss of education and professional experience in the course of migration.

2.3. Eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking

To eliminate all forms of exploitation against migrants, especially trafficking in persons and other forms of modern-day slavery, agencies are developing creative information technology (IT) solutions to track traffickers; raising awareness on the issue of trafficking through dialogue and partnerships with relevant stakeholders at national, regional, and international levels; providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking; and, working on the development of new standards.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is promoting the Voluntary Reporting Mechanism on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC). The mechanism was developed by UNODC for the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. The VRS-MSRC is an internet-based, secure IT solution used by the authorities of 19 states and territories to collect, share and analyze information on migrant smuggling, irregular migration and other related conduct. Serving the purpose of creating strategic knowledge to inform evidence-based policy formulation at national and regional levels, the VRS-MSRC collects data on major routes used, fees paid, means of transport and methods used, profiles of migrants in an irregular situation and smuggled migrants, and profiles of migrant smugglers.[6]

In collaboration with States, IOM, UNODC, UNICEF and local NGOs and civil society, UNHCR is implementing a strategy to address the Trafficking, Smuggling and Abuse of Human Beings from the Horn and East Africa. This strategy includes addressing the drivers of migration and ensuring the identification and protection of refugees and asylum-seekers at risk.

IOM continues to provide **direct assistance and protection** to vulnerable migrants as well as capacity-building work in prevention, protection, prosecution and **partnerships** with regard to trafficking, smuggling and exploitation of migrants, including through its chairing of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) in 2014. The ILO, in its capacity as GMG chair for 2014, has reached out to ICAT to explore ways ICAT's work can be linked to the Secretary-General's eight-point action agenda. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works with other agencies, such as through the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT), to support countries in the fight against human trafficking, the protection of trafficking victims, and in addressing the causes and consequences of human trafficking by exploring the linkages with HIV and AIDS, and women's empowerment. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is promoting the protection of the human rights of all migrants and an end to exploitation especially of female migrants, who are most vulnerable to exploitation, including human trafficking, through partnerships and by **promoting dialogue to bring greater visibility** to the issue and share information about it. At the national level, over 20 UNICEF Country Offices have reported working with national partners on anti-trafficking initiatives in 2014, through support to policy and legislative frameworks and service provision for victims of trafficking.

The ILO Tripartite Meeting of Experts on Forced Labour and Trafficking for Labour Exploitation met on 11-15 February 2013 in Geneva and concluded that there was "an added value in the adoption of **supplementary measures** to address the significant implementation gaps remaining in order to effectively eradicate forced labour in all its forms". The 317th Session of the ILO Governing Body selected supplementing Convention No. 29 as an item for the 103rd Session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) in 2014.[7]

2.4. Address the plight of stranded migrants

A very important outcome of the 2013 HLD was the formalization of the initiative by the SRSG on International Migration and Development to protect migrants caught up in crisis situations. The Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICI), now managed by the United States and the Philippines, aims to complement IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) by establishing principles and guidelines to define the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin and destination, neighbouring states, employers, international organizations, and civil society for the purpose of protecting migrants affected by acute-onset crises like civil conflicts, natural disasters, and man-made disasters.[8] The initiative is also intended to build upon UNHCR's experience.

UNFPA is working with partners to ensure that the specific needs of women migrants are factored into the planning of all humanitarian assistance. For example, UNFPA is moving quickly to protect the reproductive health of migrant communities in man-made and natural crises.

2.5. Improve public perceptions of migrants

The 2013 HLD Declaration condemned acts, manifestations and expressions of racism and the Secretary-General encouraged the forging of partnerships between the private sector, labour unions, the media, educational institutions and migrants themselves with a view to combatting discrimination, xenophobia, and intolerance against migrants and their families.

In the fall of 2013, UNICEF launched an online consultation on Youth Migration, Equity, Inequalities and the Post-2015 Development Agenda to engage young people, policymakers, academics and other stakeholders in proposing concrete recommendations for making migration a positive experience. This initiative was supported by KNOMAD and organized in partnership with civil society organizations and key UN partners (OHCHR, UNESCO and UN Women). The discussion was wide-ranging and provided an opportunity for a variety of voices to share their views and insights on issues such as participation, empowerment, and perceptions of migrant youth.

UNHCR is working on campaigns and inter-agency collaborative activities to address xenophobia and racism against refugees within mixed migratory flows in Algeria, Greece, Italy, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, and South Africa.

Albeit not focusing exclusively on migrants, UNESCO is promoting several initiatives to encourage tolerance between cultures based on the principle of equal dignity of all human beings. For example, the programme on a culture of peace and non-violence develops formal and non-formal education initiatives with the aim of achieving intercultural skills such as empathy, spontaneous solidarity and hospitality. UNESCO's International Coalition of Cities against Racism and Discrimination initiative promotes the peaceful integration of migrants in the urban setting by addressing such issues as awareness-raising for inclusion and respect for cultural diversity at the municipal level. The Programme on Management of Social Transformations (MOST) encourages policy-oriented research and promoting dialogue between researchers and policymakers on the topic of social inclusion, inter alia, of migrants. Finally, the Global Education Initiative (GEFI), a five-year campaign launched in 2012 by the Secretary-General with UNESCO, continues to promote the fostering of global citizenship in the ethos of schools.

Several information campaigns have been launched to improve the public perception of migrants. The OHCHR and the ILO have used audiovisual material as part of a campaign to challenge myths and encourage positive public perception of migrants. On International Migrants' Day in 2013, the two agencies launched a short series of cartoons encouraging a more positive public perception of migrants. Within the framework of a larger project on migrant domestic workers in an irregular situation in 2014, OHCHR will prepare a publication and additional audiovisual material on the human rights of migrant domestic workers in an irregular situation. OHCHR is now preparing a publication which will explore the issue of xenophobia in the context of migration. In addition, the GMG has reached out to the UN DPI for possible media action (e.g., IAmAMigrant#). Building on earlier efforts around the globe, IOM is launching a global information campaign on the contribution of migrants under the heading: "It's amazing what migrants bring", to improve the general perception of migrants and highlight the benefits that migrants bring to countries of origin and destination.[9]

2.6. Integrate migration into the development agenda

The UN urged Member States to mainstream migration into their development plans, and called on the international community to define targets and indicators to monitor how the challenges of international migration are being addressed for consideration in the post-2015 discussions. Agencies are working towards this outcome by building the capacity of policymakers to mainstream migration into development strategies; leading initiatives to explore the migration-development nexus; leading research initiatives; integrating migration and development into global policy processes; and including migrants and migration in the post-2015 UN development agenda succeeding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Building the capacity of policymakers to mainstream migration into development strategies

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) will support capacity building for policymakers to design migration policies in North and Central Asia, inter alia, through analyzing key issues in the North-Central-Asia migration corridor including highlighting the economic contribution of migrants in countries of origin and destination, matching skills of migrants to needs in destination countries, and promoting legal and policy frameworks for effective protection of migrant workers.

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia's (ESCWA) follow-up activities to the outcomes of the 2013 HLD are designed to focus on building member countries' capacities to mainstream migration into their development strategies. In this regard, ESCWA is planning to carry out capacity-building workshops based on the Arabic translation of the GMG publication, *Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners*, in the first half of 2014.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is currently undertaking a major activity on mainstreaming migration in national development plans and strategies. This activity is supported by the outcome statement of the Regional Experts' Meeting on International Migration and Development in Africa that was held on 3 and 4 July, 2013 at ECA, Africa Hall, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, according to which progress on migration and development needs to be supported through a comprehensive and coherent approach that gives priority to mainstreaming migration in development transformations on the continent.

Over the next four years, IOM and UNDP in collaboration with the GMG's Working Group on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning[10] will implement the second phase of the Global Joint Programme on Migration "Mainstreaming migration into national development strategies." Eight countries have been invited to participate in this initiative (Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia). The programme aims to: (i) enhance national government capacities related to migration and development analysis, consensus-building, policy formulation and implementation, and institutional coherence; (ii) foster inter-agency coherence and the capacity of IOM, UNDP, and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) to support governments on migration and development priorities; and, (iii) facilitate advocacy and knowledge sharing on the topic of migration mainstreaming in global policy debates. The programme will support GMG contributions to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) on this topic, as well as joint efforts by the GMG to develop a second edition of its Handbook on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning.

UNDP is working in collaboration with IOM, the International Training Center of the ILO (ITC-ILO), UNHCR, UNFPA and UN Women on the second phase of the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI), a three-year global programme funded by the European Union and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) that focuses on mainstreaming migration into local development strategies. The JMDI has identified, in eight countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Morocco, Nepal, the Philippines, Senegal, and Tunisia), existing initiatives implemented by local authorities in partnership with civil society organizations that will be scaled up. The JMDI will develop tailor-made training material and knowledge tools which aim is to support local authorities in policy design and implementation, and securing of funding and technical assistance.

Research initiatives to explore the migration-development nexus

The Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) will issue technical publications on the relationship between migration and development. In the context of the GMG Task Force on Decent Work and Migration, the IOM will draft a working paper on the implementation of the WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel. The Code discourages the active recruitment of health personnel from developing countries facing critical shortages of health workers and encourages the adoption of policies to promote circular migration and reintegration in the country of origin.

Integrating migration and development into global policy processes

The Population Division of UN-DESA is the focal point for the preparation of the Secretary General's report on international migration for the 69th session of the GA. The report will showcase efforts to follow up the 2013 HLD and, in particular, on the need to integrate migration into the implementation framework of the post-2015 UN development agenda.

Three GMG workshops will be convened through the GMG's Task Force on Capacity Development to actualize the recommendations of the GFMD. The workshops are targeted to GFMD focal points with a view to establish a support network of learning on migration and development in the post-2015 context for institutional partners, including national and regional training centres.

UNFPA is collaborating with UN agencies in the Conference of the Parties (COP) process to ensure that population dynamics, including migration, are addressed in the climate change discourse. It is now widely accepted that migration policies and measures to address displacement need to be part of adaptation strategies, as stated in the "Cancun Adaptation Framework" (CAF).[11]

Including migration in the post-2015 UN development agenda

In January 2014, the GMG Working Group on Data and Research and KNOMAD's Thematic Working Group on Data on Migration and Remittance Flows convened, in collaboration with the SRSG on International Migration and Development, a one-day retreat on Migration Indicators for the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda. The main objective of the retreat was to develop a set of draft indicators on international migration and development, which could be included in the implementation framework of the post-2015 UN development agenda.

2.7. Strengthen the migration evidence base

In support of sound and evidence-based policymaking, GMG agencies have invested in data collection, knowledge sharing, training, and capacity development activities with respect to migration and its impacts on individuals, communities and societies. The effort includes censuses and administrative data sources as well as dedicated surveys for assessing the impacts of migration on social and economic development.

Data and research

The GMG Working Group on Data and Research and KNOMAD's Thematic Working Group on Data on Migration and Remittance Flows are developing a handbook on measuring international migration.

The Population Division of UN-DESA is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date and objective information on population, migration and development. The Division estimates the global number of international migrants at regular intervals, monitors levels of, and trends and policies on, international migration, and analyses the relationship between international migration and development. Recent or forthcoming actions in this area include: (a) updating the United Nations Global Migration Database, a comprehensive collection of empirical data on the international migrant stock by age, sex and country of birth or citizenship, as enumerated by population censuses, population registers, and household surveys; (b) updating estimates of the number of international migrants by age, sex and origin; and, (c) maintaining the common set of indicators for Migration Profiles (together with the Global Migration Group).

With UN-DESA, UNHCR collects and shares data, on forced migration including refugees and asylum-seekers and those internally displaced. Data about stateless populations will soon also be available.

ESCAP will continue collecting and disseminating data on labour migration in cooperation with other members of the Asia-Pacific Thematic Working Group (APTWG) on International Migration comprising 15 UN system and affiliated entities and co-chaired by ESCAP and IOM. A regional report on international migration will be prepared, highlighting the key issues relating to international migration in the Asia-Pacific region. An expert group meeting will also be held focusing on policies for the social protection of migrants in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Statistical Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) will continue to contribute towards the outcomes of the 2013 HLD, in particular towards the need for reliable and valid statistical data on international migration. A number of expert group meetings, task forces, and workshops have contributed towards achieving these goals. In addition to an upcoming seminar by the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) on migration statistics, the 2014 Work Session on Migration Statistics will include several topics relevant to the Declaration of the 2013 HLD, such as measurement of the integration of migrants, gender and youth, return and circular migration, as well as other impacts of migration on countries of origin and destination. Related to the post-2015 development agenda, UNECE co-organized, with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and IOM, a capacity building workshop in Almaty for the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia to increase their capacity to produce statistics related to migration, as well as their awareness of how to develop migration-related indicators for monitoring the post-2015 UN development agenda. In addition, UNECE has a number of on-going methodological task forces which work on topics relevant to the outcomes of the 2013 HLD, including the measurement of the promotion of integration of migrants into societies and the development of a common statistical definition of circular migration. Finally, UNECE continues to support its Clearing House on Migration Statistics.

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), together with its partners, the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) and OECD, is gathering data on education and the mobility of international students. Based on these data, the UIS can track trends in the magnitude and in the directions of tertiary students. Moreover, this dataset provides information about student migrants' destination and origin countries, and the kind of tertiary programmes that the students pursue outside their home country. It also allows to see how likely students are to pursue their tertiary education abroad (outbound mobility ratio) and which destination countries are attractive to mobile students (inbound mobility rate). In another programme (with the same partners), UIS tracks the mobility of doctoral degree holders. This dataset provides information about international doctorates' destination countries and some information about their country of origin, while it covers both mobility for study reasons and for other (professional) reasons. The UIS has also developed the Mobility Dispersion Index, which reflects the extent to which mobile students from a given country are either concentrated in a few destination countries or scattered among a larger group. In addition, the educational attainment of migrants is among the issues monitored under the umbrella of the Education for All Programme. Based on data collections maintained by the OECD (e.g. see International Migration Outlook) and by the World Bank (e.g., emigration rate of tertiary educated population), the UIS can further examine the emerging patterns in the educational attainment of migrants.

UNODC is collecting data for the UNODC 2014 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons which will provide an overview of patterns and flows of trafficking in persons. It is also producing a Digest of Trafficking in Persons Cases to analyze practical evidential issues and victim protection issues which impact upon evidence in trafficking cases. Finally, UNODC is expanding the UNODC Human Trafficking Case Law Database[12] to enable judges, prosecutors, policymakers, media, researchers, and other interested parties to take court decisions relating to these instruments into account when dealing with human trafficking cases, to promote the uniform interpretation and application of these instruments, to consult on practices in different jurisdictions, and to broaden knowledge on human trafficking crimes.

A number of UNFPA Country Offices have initiated surveys and research studies and supported meetings to better understand the phenomenon of migration. Studies included such topics as cross-border migration, youth migration, remittances, migrant rights, access to sexual and reproductive health services among migrant populations, the needs of women migrants, and communities living abroad. Some Country Offices have worked with the government to sensitize policymakers to key population issues including international migration.

KNOMAD's Thematic Working Group on Demographic Changes and Migration, co-chaired by UNFPA and the Erste Group, is promoting enhanced understanding of the dynamics between demography, migration and socio-economic development. An important component of this work is a review of existing migration assumptions in population projections in order to improve future projections, clarify the implications of possible alternative projection outcomes for policymaking, and formulate policy recommendations. On 29 April 2014, the Erste Group and UNFPA have convened a joint KNOMAD-United Nations Population Division Seminar on the Role of Migration in Population Modeling in which experts presented their work

and discussed the different methodologies with a view towards improving estimates and projections of future stocks and flows of migrants which will, in turn, result in more accurate population projections.

UNICEF and OHCHR, in their capacity as co-chairs of the GMG Working Group on Human Rights and Gender, and as members of the World Bank's Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) Thematic Working Group 7 on Migrant Rights and Social Aspects of Migration, are co-leading with civil society the development of indicators on the human rights of migrants and their families, with a focus on the right to health, education and decent work. This has so far involved the development of a working paper, a case study on Argentina, an a leaflet that will be available at the 7th GFMD Meeting. Also in the context of this initiative, an experts meeting was help on 8-9 April 2014. [13] Pilot national consultations will be organized in the coming months in order to assess the policy relevance of the selected indicators at country level. Capacity development activities with civil society partners are also foreseen.

IOM has launched a multi-year IOM-Gallup World Migration Survey Programme, starting with an inaugural International Migration Barometer in 2014. IOM is also strengthening its focus on South-South migration and increasing efforts to obtain estimates on migrant deaths in transit, and IOM and its partners are starting a global research project on the linkages between environmental change and migration.

UNDP continues to support countries in the development of National Human Development Reports (NHDR) on the topic of migration. Currently, an NHDR on migration is being produced in Kosovo. UNDP is co-chairing the Thematic Working Group on Policy and Institutional Coherence under KNOMAD together with the OECD Development Centre and the SDC. The Working Group has commissioned research to improve the conceptual framework and measurement indicators on policy coherence for migration and development; and it is in the process of creating an inter-disciplinary expert network on this topic.

The WHO, in collaboration with experts and partners, will continue to identify data gaps and analyse trends in migrant health; take stock of indicators and models that have been used effectively; and formulate key indicators usable across countries. The WHO will also continue to identify best practices on the health of migrants at national, regional, and sub-regional levels to promote South-South and triangular cooperation.

In collaboration with Member States, UNICEF Country Offices are gauging the impact of migration on children left behind using survey tools and national censuses. Field work has been carried out in Tunisia and Moldova in collaboration with statistical offices and other national stakeholders.[14] In April 2013, UNICEF finalized a report on methodological considerations for survey research on children, adolescents and youth in the context of environmental change and migration. The main objective of the report is to serve as a tool for policymakers and stakeholders to collect and analyze data on vulnerable populations in the context of environmentally-induced migration, placing particular emphasis on the role of migration in promoting and/or hindering social and economic resilience. The report was prepared at the behest of, and with the support of, the United Kingdom Government's Foresight Programme. This stream of work is expected to continue through a field validation phase. Climate change and resilience are key issues in UNICEF's 2014-2017 Strategic Plan.

Finally, the ILO is reviewing bilateral labour migration agreements to examine how low-skilled migrant workers and concerned States are faring under different labour migration schemes. This research is being carried out in the context of KNOMAD's Technical Working Group on Low-skilled Labour Migration and the GMG Migration and Decent Work Task Force.

Knowledge Sharing, training, and capacity development

GMG agencies are partnering with a variety of stakeholders to promote knowledge sharing among, administer trainings to, and build the capacity of those working in the field of migration.

The GMG Task Force on Capacity Development is responsible for compiling an online inventory of training activities and training tools offered by GMG members. The GMG Inventory on Capacity Development Activities and Tools will help centralize information on existing activities, tools and initiatives; promote synergies and work towards avoiding duplication; exchange information and results; establish a more comprehensive and systematic approach to the training needs of migration stakeholders; and, identify

opportunities for imparting new and innovative approaches to capacity development in the field of international migration and development. The inventory may conceivably represent a first step towards hosting an integrated and interactive training platform serving to meet the training demands (of Member States and other stakeholders), and to offer specialized training services. Such a platform could be modeled on the "UN CC:Learn" platform (http://www.uncclearn.org), administered by UNITAR for 33 multilateral agencies in the field of climate change.

In their capacity as co-facilitators of the GMG Task Force on Capacity Development, UNITAR and IOM, in collaboration with KNOMAD, convened the second GMG/KNOMAD Workshop on Learning, titled "Educating in the 21st Century: Perfecting learning on capacity development projects", on 14 March 2014. The Task Force on Capacity Development aims to promote good practices in the area of effective learning and knowledge management (including needs assessments and evaluations). Workshop participants critically assessed existing and in development learning tools and capacity development activities, reviewed reporting techniques, and shared insights on how to optimize their use of social media outlets and open sources of information to better meet their learning outcomes.[15] This workshop built on the first workshop held on 15 November 2013 in New York.

The ILO's Good Practices Database on Labour Migration is one of the key deliverables of the GMG Task Force on Migration and Decent Work. This database offers access to worldwide good practices on labour migration being implemented by governments, social partners and civil society in both countries of origin and destination, as well as regional and international institutions. Good practices are identified on the basis of a specific set of criteria included in an evaluation matrix designed and tested by the Labour Migration Branch of the ILO.[16]

Another initiative is ILO's Labour Migration Academy, an annual event, which will be taking place this year at ITC-ILO in Turin from 16-27 June 2014.[17] The Academy targets policy planners and officials from various governmental institutions involved in labour migration, representatives of workers' and employers' organizations, staff of international development agencies and regional economic communities, staff of NGOs and civil society organizations, and researchers and academics working on labour migration issues. The objectives of the Academy are to address key issues and policies regarding global and regional labour migration; promote migration-development linkages and rights-based approaches to labour migration policies and programmes at national, regional and international levels; recognize the special roles of employers' and workers' organizations in the development of labour migration policy and in resolving critical issues on labour migration; analyze and use International Labour Standards and other mechanisms and procedures for protecting migrant workers' rights; and, deepen and master the "Decent Work" approach in the context of labour migration. The Labour Migration Academy is another deliverable of the GMG Task Force on Migration and Decent Work.

In 2014, OHCHR will finalize a Trainers' Guide on Migration and Human Rights, in order to build the capacity of government authorities, national human rights institutions, civil society actors and UN agencies to promote and protect the human rights of migrants.

2.8. Enhance migration partnerships and cooperation

Partnerships are being forged by GMG agencies to complement governmental mechanisms in addressing the growing challenges of international migration. Examples of partnerships include activities carried out under the umbrella of the Global Migration Group; partnerships with regional consultative processes on migration and other regional initiatives; and partnerships involving civil society organizations.

Global Migration Group

The 2013 HLD Declaration and the Secretary General's eight-point action agenda have called for further collaboration at national, regional, and global levels between UN agencies, the GMG, the GFMD, civil society, and other intergovernmental bodies. Under the GMG Chair's work plan for 2014, the ILO has set three objectives to increase cooperation between all relevant parties to the migration debate: (i) promoting closer coordination between the GMG and governments as well as greater opportunities for consultation and information sharing; (ii) strengthening collaboration between the GMG and social partners (employers' and

workers' organizations) and other stakeholders, including civil society, UN entities and international organizations; and, (iii) identifying opportunities for the cross-fertilization of experiences and good practices between the field and global levels of engagement and integrating these more closely with the GMG's work.

To actualize these objectives, discussions are underway with the GFMD Chair for at least two regularized platforms annually for engagement of the GMG with GFMD participating states. Additional avenues suggested for possible GMG engagement with Member States, civil society organizations and other partners include the ILO Governing Body; the UN Human Rights Council; the upcoming post-2015 UN development agenda deliberations, including the meetings of the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals; UNITAR's post-2015 development agenda orientation course for diplomats, which will incorporate migration; the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT); the second Workshop on Learning which was convened by the GMG Task Force on Capacity Development (see above); the second phase of the GMG Working Group on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning, which has just been approved and canvasses engagement with the GFMD; and a Global Experts' Conference for the sharing of good practices on migration and development in New York. The GMG has also launched an advocacy campaign vis-à-vis the African Union Commission's Ouagadougou+10 meetings in 2014.

Regional Consultative Processes on migration and other regional initiatives

Regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs) "bring together representatives of states, international organizations and, in some cases, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for informal and non-binding dialogue and information exchange on migration-related issues of common interest and concern".[18] IOM will continue to foster and strengthen partnerships for regional and global consultative mechanisms on migration with all relevant actors in migration governance.

ESCWA is enhancing migration partnerships and cooperation to improve policy coherence and coordinated responses to international migration, both between countries of the region through supporting the creation of a regional consultative process covering the Arab region (in partnership with the League of Arab States), and between international organizations through the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, which it co-chairs with the League of Arab States and IOM. ESCWA is currently finalizing a mapping report of international migration initiatives of member agencies of the Working Group, and preparing a regional report addressing international migration issues in the Arab region.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) will continue to disseminate the 2013 HLD's outcomes in the regional and sub-regional fora, including in regional consultative processes on international migration, such as the South American Conference on Migration (CSM) and the Regional Conference on Migration (CRM), and regional organizations, such as the Community of Latin America and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). As agreed by countries of the region in the Montevideo Consensus in the First Regional Conference on Population and Development (Montevideo, Uruguay, 12-15 August 2013), ECLAC will continue to prioritize the protection and promotion of migrants' human rights in all initiatives relating to cooperation on migration. In this context, emphasis will be placed to ensure that international migration issues, including migrant regularization policies, are fully incorporated into global, regional and national post-2015 UN development agendas and strategies. The human rights approach will continue to be transversal in the training activities and technical assistance to the countries of the region in the field of international migration and development.

As part of 2013 HLD follow-up activities, UNICEF Regional Offices have established partnerships with key regional actors such as the African Union and ESCAP to address specific issues related to children in the context of migration. UNICEF will continue to explore new partnerships with civil society at the country, regional, and global levels to promote children's rights, and in particular the operationalization of the above-mentioned CRC Committee's recommendations, an area where numerous civil society organizations have been very vocal and proactive.

Given the challenges of natural disaster-induced displacement, UNHCR and other agencies including OHCHR are supporting The Nansen Initiative on Natural Disasters and Cross-Border Displacement, which is

a State-run, bottom-up consultative process with multi-stakeholder involvement, aimed at devising effective approaches to address the challenges of disaster-induced cross-border displacement.

Partnering with civil society

The annual UNHCR-NGO Consultations in June 2014 will be dedicated to Women's Leadership and Participation and will provide an opportunity to further engage with civil society on the protection of asylum-seeker and refugee women within mixed migratory flows, in particular on the seas. UNHCR is actively collaborating with the United States and the Philippines on the formalization of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative of the SRSG on International Migration and Development (see above).

Through the global Joint Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies and the JMDI, UNDP is working with partner agencies to strengthen government-civil society cooperation at local and national levels, foster inter-ministerial collaboration on migration, and facilitate the exchange of experiences and lessons across countries among both local and national governments.

3. Relevant meetings organized since the 2013 HLD

In addition to the follow-up activities discussed above, GMG agencies have organized a number of meetings since the 2013 HLD to discuss possible approaches and strategies in moving forward on the 2013 HLD outcomes:

- The ILO hosted a Tripartite Technical Meeting on Labour Migration on 4-8 November 2013 to assess the outcomes of the 2013 HLD and to consider possible areas for follow-up. The meeting adopted conclusions calling for Office-wide cooperation in the following areas: (i) labour migration in the context of debates on international migration and development of the post-2015 development framework; (ii) the effective protection of migrant workers, with reference to the particular vulnerabilities of low-skilled and middle-skilled workers; (iii) sound labour market assessment needs, and skills recognition and certification; and (iv) international cooperation and social dialogue for well-governed national and international labour migration and regional mobility.[19] The meeting also included a high-level panel on 6 November 2013 which focused on the outcomes of the 2013 HLD.

- The 103rd Session of the IOM Council on 26-29 November 2013 included an overview of the implications of the 2013 HLD outcomes on IOM emphasizing the importance of partnerships in developing joint follow-up action in the absence of a formal follow-up mechanism to the 2013 HLD.[20] The Session featured a High-level segment on the GMG, and another High-level segment on migration governance during which the SRSG on International Migration and Development restated his commitment to ensuring that migration is given full consideration by the drafters of the post-2015 UN development agenda, especially through the work of the Informal Working Group .[21]

- On 20-21 February 2014, the Population Division of UN-DESA convened the 12th Coordination Meeting on International Migration in New York. The meeting focused on activities to follow-up on and, where relevant, to implement the HLD Declaration as well as the Secretary-General's eight-point agenda for action. In addition, the meeting considered how migration can be integrated into the implementation framework of the post-2015 UN development agenda.

- This year's High-level Panel on Human Rights mainstreaming, which took place on 4 March 2014 in the context of the 25th Session of the Human Rights Council pursuant to its resolution 16/21, discussed the protection and promotion of the human rights of migrants.

- On 7 April 2014, the UN Committee on Migrant Workers held a Day of General Discussion on Workplace Exploitation and Workplace Protection.[22]

Endnotes

[1] UN-DESA. 2013. The number of international migrants worldwide reaches 232 million. *Population Facts No. 2013/2*, available at: http://esa.un.org/unmigration/documents/The_number_of_international_migrants.pdf [Accessed on February 14, 2014].

[2] UN General Assembly, Report of the Secretary General on International Migration and Development, 25 July 2013, A/68/190, available at: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/190 [Accessed on February 4, 2014].

[3] UN General Assembly, Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, 1 October 2013, A/68/L.5, available at: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/L.5 [Accessed on February 4, 2014].

[4] The 2014 High Commissioner's Dialogue in Protection Challenges, an annual protection event, will be dedicated to Protection at Sea from 10-11 December 2014.

[5] Workshop on the Fair Recruitment Initiative, information page available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/events/WCMS_240693/lang--en/index.htm [accessed on May 1, 2014].

[6] Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC), information page available at: http://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/en/vrs-msrc.html [accessed on February 4, 2014].

[7] See tripartite Meeting of Experts on Forced Labour and Trafficking for Labour Exploitation (Geneva, 11-15 February 2013), Report for discussion at the Tripartite Meeting of Experts concerning the possible adoption of an ILO instrument to supplement the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (TMELE/2013); the Final report (TMELE/2013/7); and the Conclusions adopted by the Meeting (TMELE/2013/6).

[8] Sutherland, Peter. Remarks to the IOM Council, 28 November 2013, available at: http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/About-IOM/governing-bodies/en/council/103/Peter-Sutherland-UN-SRSG.pdf [accessed on February 4, 2014].

[9] For more information about the campaign "It is Amazing what migrants bring," visit: http://www.migrantscontribute.com.

[10] The working group was designed to facilitate enhanced inter/agency coordination at the country level by means of developing tools and resources to enhance the value added of the GMG Handbook on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning. It is chaired by UNDP and IOM. Broadly, it enhances the capacity of UNCTs to advise and support countries that wish to integrate migration into their national development strategies and ensures that UNCTs are aware of available expertise. For example, sector-specific guidance notes have been developed on mainstreaming for UNCTs. Likewise, a peer-learning event was convened for countries undertaking migration mainstreaming.

[11] UNFCC, Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010, 15 March 2011, FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1, available at: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf#page=4 [accessed on February 25, 2014].

[12] UNODC Human Trafficking Case Law Database, available at: www.unodc.org/cld [accessed on February 25, 2014].

[13] Expert consultation on Indicators on the Human Rights of Migrants, information page available at: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/Pages/ConsultationIndicators.aspx [accessed on May 2, 2014].

[14] In the context of the initiative Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies, supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and led by IOM and UNDP, UNICEF Tunisia has collaborated with UNDP, IOM and UNFPA to support national authorities in the development of a national migration policy that enhances the positive impacts of migration on development, while minimizing its negative externalities. In this context, UNICEF is working in collaboration with IOM and UNFPA on a report on the impact of migration on families left behind or who have returned from migrating abroad, using both qualitative and quantitative survey analysis. UNICEF has provided technical assistance to the Tunisia National Statistical Office in order to generate new analysis from the last Census of Population to measure the scale of migration affecting families and children and to describe the main characteristics of migrant and non-migrant households with children between 0 and 17 years of age. This analysis has been used to recommend ways to improve the collection of data on migration in the context of the new Census to be held next April.

[15] GMG/KNOMAD Workshop on Learning "Educating in the 21st Century: Perfecting learning on capacity development projects, flyer available at: http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/gmg/sites/default/files/uploads/events/Workshop-on-Learning_Information-Note.pdf [accessed on February 6, 2014].

[16] Good Practices Database on Labour Migration, available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.home [accessed on February 4, 2014].

[17] Labour Migration Academy: Enhancing Protection, Promoting Development and Facilitating Good Governance, flyer available at: http://www.itcilo.org/calendar/21750?set_language=en [accessed on February 4, 2014].

[18] IOM, Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs), available at: http://www.iom.int/cms/rcp [Accessed on February 4, 2014].

[19] ILO, Conclusions of the Tripartite Technical Meeting on Labour Migration, 4-8 November 2013, TTMLM/2013/14 , available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_232352.pdf [Accessed on February 19, 2014].

[20] IOM. 2013. Overview of the United Nations Second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development: Outcomes for global migration governance and implications for IOM. IOM: Geneva, available at: https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/About-IOM/governing-bodies/en/council/103/CRP_43.pdf [accessed on February 24, 2014].

[21] Sutherland, Peter. Remarks to the IOM Council, 28 November 2013, available at: http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/About-IOM/governing-bodies/en/council/103/Peter-Sutherland-UN-SRSG.pdf [accessed on February 4, 2014].

[22] Committee on Migrant Workers, Day of General Discussion on Workplace exploitation and workplace protection, 7 April 2014, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CMW/Pages/DGD2014.aspx [accessed on April 30, 2014].