IOM input to the thematic review of the 2019 United Nations High Level Political Forum (HLPF)

Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality

Contents

Background

Migration is a complex, multidimensional and global phenomenon. It impacts, and is impacted by, multiple areas of public policy: labour markets, economic and social development, industry, commerce, social cohesion and urban policy, social services, health, education, law enforcement, foreign policy, trade and humanitarian policy, amongst others. Therefore, migration is critical to all aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In addition to the commitment to 'leave no one behind' and reaching the furthest behind first, the 2030 Agenda [para 23] calls for the empowerment of refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants, and establishes that they are among the groups whose needs are reflected in the Agenda. Clearly, therefore the 2030 Agenda cannot be achieved without due consideration of migration, and progress towards the SDGs is itself critical to ensure that mobile populations are not left behind.

Migration is both a development strategy and a development outcome. The universal lens of the SDGs allows us to articulate the nexus between migration and development in all contexts. It is crucially relevant for example, to the SDGs under consideration at this year's High-level Political Forum (HLPF), including SDG 4 (Quality education), 8 (Decent work and economic growth), 10 (Reduced inequalities), 13 (Climate change), 16 (Peaceful societies, justice and strong institutions) and 17 (Global partnership for sustainable development).

The potential benefits that migration offers for the achievement of the SDGs are immense. However, although the simple act of moving from one place to another can bring huge gains for the individual and societies, these benefits are not guaranteed. Much depends on the conditions of migration and the extent to which all people can access safe and regular migration as a development strategy. While the skilled, middle class and Global North will find it easy to remain mobile, opportunities may further diminish for those with few skills, accessible channels or the financial means to move, limiting the potential to improve human development outcomes for all peoples.

The benefits of migration will also be realized only with strong institutional frameworks, evidence- based policies and programming, and, clear objectives and a long-term developmental perspective. Yet the current state of governance and policy development and the lack of coherence with other policy domains is unfortunately leaving many migrants behind and undermines the potential social and economic benefits that migration could offer. Worse still, the erosion of public confidence in governments' ability to manage migration – in Europe, North America, and across the globe – has led many political leaders to question the desirability of migration and the validity of long-established international legal frameworks.

When it comes to achieving the migration-related aspects of the SDGs and realizing the potential of migration for development, the message is therefore clear: we have a lot of work to do. Migration and development need to be tackled consistently and proactively with fresh perspectives.

The adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), which finds its roots in the 2030 Agenda, and the creation of the UN Network on Migration creates new impetus to achieve the migration-related aspects of the SDGs.

The GCM recognizes sustainable development among its cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles and states that "the Global Compact aims to leverage the potential of migration for the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the impact this achievement will have on migration in the future". It therefore provides a more in-depth roadmap to improve migration governance for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

In light of the adoption of the GCM, IOM's contribution to the HLPF this year will focus on drawing the linkages between the GCM objectives and the SDGs under review. It also outlines IOM's contributions to and experience in the implementation of the SDGs as it relates to the goals being considered by the HLPF. Our key messages are as follows:

1. **We cannot achieve the 2030 Agenda without due consideration to migration.** The 2030 Agenda's multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral nature makes it a useful overarching framework to assess the impact of migration on a range of development issues and to also understand better how development – and perceptions of development – can impact on migration and migrants. Reaching the furthest behind first also means we have to end protracted crisis and displacement as well as empower migrants in vulnerable situations.

2. **Migration is a transboundary issue. It needs to be understood as a continuum, spanning across countries and policy interventions**. There is a need for greater cooperation at all levels – international, regional and bilateral – as no State can adequately address migration on its own. Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches are also needed to fully reap the development benefits of migration.

3. **Policies can have a strong impact on the development outcomes produced by migration.** However, the benefits of migration for development can only be realized with strong institutional frameworks, evidence- based policies and programming, and, clear objectives and a long-term perspective. We need to act now to make sure that our policies are fact-based, and not short-sighted, counterproductive and working at cross-purposes to broader development objectives.

4. **There is an urgent need to improve the collection and use of migration data to enable the links between migration and sustainable development to be realized.** In order to understand better how migration affects development issues and how development in turn can affect migration and migrants, it is important to improve relevant migration data collection and analysis. Without stronger data on these topics, policy makers and other stakeholders cannot develop adequate and sustainable responses to migration and development topics.

5. **The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration provides a roadmap to help achieve the migration dimensions of the 2030 Agenda**. Governments must understand how meeting the objectives of the GCM will support progress on the 2030 Agenda and vice versa.

The table below provides an overview of the links between specific SDGs and relevant GCM objectives.

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16	SDG 17
GCM Objectives	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	All	1	1	1	1	1	1	All
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	
	7	19	5	15	6	19	19	5	11		15	19	19	19	19	4	
	15	23	15	18	7	23	23	6	19		16	23	23	23	23	6	
	19		18	19	10			7	23		19					7	
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Identification of progress, gaps, areas requiring urgent attention, risks and challenges in achieving the SDGs

a) Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education

Children in displacement are often the furthest behind when it comes to accessing equitable education. Extending education to displaced children therefore has to be a priority for the pursuit of SDG 4. In addition, thirty-one million school-aged children are international migrants, and this number is set to grow[1]. Their education is therefore a long-term strategic priority and investment. Educating migrant children, investing in skills development and facilitating mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences (as set in GCM objective 18) is essential to meet SDG 4, and more broadly to achieve economic and social benefits such as improved livelihoods, better health outcomes, reductions in gender inequities and enhanced political participation.

IOM sees consistent, accessible education and training activities as a key component of larger programming that looks at integration, reintegration, stabilization and social cohesion of migrants and communities.

In humanitarian contexts, in coordination with the Education Cluster and host governments, IOM ensures that the right to education is fulfilled either by providing children access, transportation, ensuring

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[1] http://doc.rero.ch/record/308985/files/28-6._ODI_Education.pdf

enrolment in local schools or paying the school fees. IOM coordinates the management of camps in different countries and supports the enrolment of children into the public-school system, ensuring formal and informal education is provided to children and adolescents as well as technical and vocational training for young adults.

IOM also provides a full range of services tailored to the needs of governments that aim at transferring skills and knowledge acquired by migrants abroad to their country of origin and by establishing and strengthening links between the diaspora and their communities of origin. For example, currently IOM is carrying out a study on the populations living in and returning to different countries. The study aims to provide a labour market skill assessment with an analysis of labour market demand and supply and the baseline of migrants´ profile supply and demand.

IOM supports governmental programmes for education and training abroad through assistance in the mobilization of students. This support to students traveling abroad includes facilitating student visa application, providing airline tickets, support in transit or when stranded in between countries, travel and pre-departure orientation and other government-requested assistance. Student mobility support is a standard practice throughout IOM offices worldwide, although the nature of this support varies depending on the country.

Challenges:

- Large and unexpected migration flows can disrupt education systems, disadvantage migrant children and create tensions in host communities. To combat this, a combination of forward-planning and contingency funding is needed.
- Education plays an important role in social integration, economic mobility and learning outcomes. Migrant children should be supported with translation when necessary but should not be placed in segregated classes or schools, nor solely taught in their native language.
- There is limited data on the education of migrant and refugee children. Government and international institutions need to collaborate to collect such data and use it to support vulnerable groups.
- The 2030 Agenda's 'leaving no one behind' principle should encourage migrant children, in particular displaced children, to be proactively considered under several education targets, regardless of their parents' migration status, and present opportunities to expand and improve the access and quality of their education.

b) Promoting decent work

Goal 8 seeks to uphold the rights of all workers (target 8.8) and promote decent work for all (target 8.5). A range of GCM objectives include measures contributing to the promotion and facilitation of decent work, most notably objective 6 to facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work.

IOM policy assistance in labour mobility facilitation focuses on supporting governments to improve labour migration frameworks and practices. Working with both governments and the private sector, IOM encourages the implementation and promotion of professional, transparent and efficient recruitment systems based on high ethical standards and the employer pays principle.

In the first half of 2018, 43 per cent of IOM offices supported governments to develop or improve labour migration frameworks and practices. This included the development of policies and legislation in 31 countries and the improvement of existing frameworks and services on training and skills development in 27 countries. To support these institutional efforts, IOM has built the capacity of and provided technical assistance to 1,800 officials from ministries of labour, employment or social protection, labour inspectorates, public employment services and local institutions. Efforts are also under way to enhance access to short and long-term job placement for displaced populations.

IOM also provides policy expertise to a range of stakeholders on ethical recruitment. Globally IOM works with governments, the private sector and CSOs to raise awareness and support them in the development of standards and practices that respect migrants' rights. For instance, IOM helped governments develop standard operating procedures for ethical recruitment in the labour migration sector and a training curriculum for recruitment agents. The Organization has also assessed labour supply chains in seven countries. For example, IOM Philippines created partnerships in consultation with the principles of ethical recruitment in the country.

As part of its broader efforts to promote ethical recruitment, safe and legal labour migration, IOM has developed, together with a coalition of like-minded partners, the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS). In 2018, IOM engaged in advocacy and awareness-raising in 32 countries to promote IRIS as a practical tool for governments, businesses, and workers, and trained more than 70 recruitment agency staff in six countries. At the global level, IOM also developed partnerships with multinational companies and business industry initiatives as part of its work on IRIS, such as the Responsible Business Alliance and the Consumer Goods Forum.

Challenges:

- Too many migrant workers are still facing vulnerabilities in many parts of the world. Challenges include working conditions, wages, social protection, occupational safety, migration status and access to health care for migrants. Taking a rights-based approach that promotes international rights frameworks and standards would help improve the situation by helping address these challenges.
- Improvements in ethical recruitment practices and elimination of recruitment fees would also help address issues like human trafficking, debt bondage and forced labour.
- Employment opportunities can be particularly challenging in displacement situations. While on the decrease, some countries limit the employment opportunities for refugees. In internal displacement contexts, the drivers that led to the displacement in the first place disincentivize investors, may inhibit market access, and can stymie labour growth. Competition for employment can additionally breed frustration between the host and displaced populations, with local wages falling with the employment surplus and possible rise of an informal economy.

c) Combating human trafficking, forced labour and exploitation

Targets 8.7 and 16.2 address forced labour, trafficking for forced labour, all forms of child labour, modern slavery and all other types of labour exploitation. These issues are also central to the GCM and addressed by several objectives, such as objective 10 to prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration. Over the past 20 years, IOM has provided assistance to nearly 100,000

victims of trafficking for forced labour or begging, sexual exploitation and other purposes. Through various activities including the Global Assistance Fund, IOM provides direct assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations, with immediate, personalized interventions for victims of trafficking, as well as unaccompanied or separated migrant children, and individuals in extreme physical or psychological distress.

Beyond provision of assistance to those who have, or are likely to endure violations, IOM's unique experience has prompted the expansion of programming to address all migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation, and abuse, with 130,000 people protected in 2015 and 2016 alone. Through the development of a 'determinants of migrant vulnerability model', practitioners can identify the various contextual layers of vulnerability which may contribute to exploitation but also resiliency, and can inform sustainable solutions. This model and associated framework can contribute positively to integrating and improving migrant protection and assistance, in particular from forced labour, human trafficking, and modern slavery, as well as all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse. Noting the particular vulnerabilities of migrant children, IOM works with a wide range of partners to protect migrant children and improve access to assistance. Trafficking, modern slavery, and other violations can be prompted and/or proliferated during times of crisis and displacement, and IOM has a co-lead role in the Global Protection Cluster Anti-Trafficking Task Team, advocating for developing applicable tools for identifying and preventing human trafficking humanitarian settings.

In 2018, IOM HQ launched the IOM Remediation Guidelines for Victims of Human Trafficking in Mineral Supply Chains, providing practical guidance for businesses to identify risks of exploitation in their operations and supply chains, and provide protection and assistance to victims in partnership with local authorities and service providers. The Organization also continued to work with private sector entities to mitigate and address the risk of trafficking and exploitation in their operations and extended supply chains, including through the delivery of training (via the CREST programme[2]), and provided advisory services to multinational companies.

In addition, IOM country provided training and technical assistance to nearly 20,000 individuals representing government authorities, civil society partners, private sector, and community leaders, to strengthen the protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, including victims of trafficking and associated forms of exploitation and abuse. This enables government officials and other stakeholders to better identify migrants in vulnerable situations, including potential and actual victims of trafficking, and to provide them with adequate protection and options for assistance, including through referral mechanisms.

IOM continues to take an active role in the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in persons (ICAT), which has published two briefs in 2018: 'Trafficking in Children' and 'The Role of the Sustainable Development Goals in Combatting Trafficking in Persons.' IOM also supportedthe adoption by the General Assembly of the Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. The Organization participated in establishing Alliance 8.7, a global

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[2] IOM's Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking (CREST) initiative is a new partnership platform designed to help companies reduce the risk of modern slavery and human trafficking in their daily operations and broader supply chains. CREST provides practical tools and methodologies to support companies and their suppliers navigate new transparency and supply chain requirements and enhance social compliance through the implementation of ethical recruitment management systems that support adherence to international recruitment and labour standards.

partnership aiming to assist United Nations Member States to achieve SDG target 8.7. IOM co-leads the Action Group on Migration along with UNICEF and has played a key role in supporting the Alliance Secretariat to promote active membership, communication, and momentum at the country level. The Migration Action Group seeks to provide a forum for discussion to identify priorities and gaps in research and knowledge on trafficking; to act as a central hub that gathers inputs on events, opportunities for funding and partnerships, linking members to relevant options and facilitating joint endeavours; to help position country level action group members to integrate issues relevant to migration into Pathfinder and regional priority-setting. Also, in support of the overall Alliance, IOM's engagement helps connect members to expertise and other networks, processes and compacts, and links diverse actors to best practices, tools, and lessons learned in the context of SDG 8.7 and migration.

IOM is undertaking significant work to develop the evidence base for counter-trafficking response. Please see section (h) below.

IOM also supports information campaigns to raise awareness of and prevent trafficking, including through social media campaigns

Challenges:

- The eradication of trafficking for forced labour and other forms of exploitation and abuse requires an increase in opportunities for decent, regular work for migrants and host populations alike, especially for adults old and young, such that children may be less compelled to undertake or seek employment; and especially for vulnerable groups who may lack livelihood opportunities and/or may be fleeing conflict, violence, disaster, or protracted economic decline.
- The facilitation of safe migration and improvement of labour standards is critical (for example, through the implementation of internationally recognized standards such as the International Recruitment Integrity System Code of Conduct).
- Recognizing that many migrants find and maintain work in informal or hidden sectors, efforts are required to address vulnerabilities, abuses, exploitation, and avenues for protection in these sectors.
- Just as human trafficking encompasses a broad range of exploitative criminal activities, so does the response to trafficking for forced labour and other forms of exploitation demand a deeply multi-sectoral effort spanning labour and labour markets, judicial processes and law enforcement, local service provision and referral mechanisms, auditors, private sector, border officials and many more stakeholders.

d) Implementing planned and well-managed migration policies

Goal 10 acknowledges that effective migration governance is key to promoting orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration. It also acknowledges the need for global, regional and national migration schemes and comprehensive policy frameworks to manage migration for the benefit of all. This includes promoting regular migration that respects the rights of all migrants and leveraging the positive development impact of migration for migrants and host countries.

The adoption of the Global Compact for Migration, which provides a roadmap to help states and other stakeholders achieve safe, orderly and regular migration, shows a growing recognition of the importance of migration policies and systems that enable migration governance which is evidence-based, gender-

responsive, and in line with international human rights standards, and facilitates their systematic development.

With IOM being part of the United Nations system and with its role of coordinator of the UN Network on Migration, the demand for robust policy advice and guidance on migration governance has grown significantly. IOM's capacity to provide that support to governments is therefore of growing importance, and its ability to translate its vast field experience into tangible policy recommendations is an essential part of the Organization's mission. IOM assessed its current capacity and systems to provide policy advice; and in 2018 scaled up the training and support provided to States on the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) by using this Framework for policy assessments, review and revision.

To provide governments with a tool to assess the comprehensiveness of their migration policies and to help them identify gaps and priorities to build institutional capacity, legislation and programmes on migration, IOM developed the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) in partnership with the Economist Intelligence Unit. The MGI process plays an essential role in offering insights into areas where policymakers can strengthen migration governance in their countries and make progress towards achieving the migration-related SDGs. Fifty countries have been included in the MGI process. Between 2018 and the first half of 2019 interministerial consultations to discuss MGI results were organized in 20 countries reaching more than 600 government officials. So far, the results of the MGI assessments have been used to inform migration strategies and develop new migration policies. This year, three countries used the MGI to look at the migration aspects of their Voluntary National Reviews to the HLPF. For the future include expanding the use of this methodology to a broader range of countries and supporting governments to address in a more systematic way the gaps that have emerged from this exercise.

In 2018 the MGI methodology was also adapted to address the local dimensions of migration governance and to work in closer partnership with local authorities. This new approach aims to foster dialogue on migration between national governments and local authorities and to enable local authorities to learn from one another by discussing common challenges and identifying potential solutions. This year the pilot phase of the Local MGI was rolled-out in three cities (Accra, Montreal and Sao Paulo).

IOM has also been involved in ongoing efforts, in partnership with UN DESA, to improve the methodology of indicator 10.7.2 to measure SDG Target 10.7. This has been led by IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) and with the Multilateral Processes Division. The indicator 10.7.2 involves measuring different aspects of migration governance at the national level and was recently upgraded to Tier II status from Tier III status.

Migration issues cannot be separated from other key economic, social or security policy objectives. In addition to implementing planned and well-managed migration policies, migration and migrants' needs should be considered across all policy areas: from health to education and from fiscal policies to trade. Since 2011, IOM and UNDP have been implementing a Joint Global Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies to support a more integrated approach to migration governance that contributes to positive development outcomes. The programme supported eight governments - Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia - to mainstream migration into their national development planning and other sectoral policies through a multi stakeholder and whole of government approach. At the global level, the programme facilitated international cooperation, knowledge sharing on migration mainstreaming, and the development of tools

and methodologies for capacity development within the UN system. More specifically at the national level, the programme supported governments' effort to understand how different governance areas are interrelated and affected by migration. It suggested how to implement integrated approaches to address migration as a development opportunity.

IOM is also working with the European Commission to strengthen the mainstreaming of migration into international cooperation and development policies of the European Union and other development partners.

e) Lowering remittance transaction costs

Global remittance flows are large – approximately USD528 billion of remittances are thought to have flowed into low- and middle-income countries in 2018[3]. This number exceeds traditional types of development financing. Remittances are multidirectional, voluntary and private monetary transfers that migrants make that can fuel economic and social opportunities. Such flows have been found to increase into countries affected by crisis, thus contributing to the coping mechanisms of recipients of such transfers. Remittance transaction costs can be high, which lessens their impact, burdens migrants and can discourage the sending of remittances through formal channels. Target 10.C aims to reduce these costs by capping transaction fees. Often this involves increasing competition and transparency in the transfer market through cost-comparison tools and diversifying the supply of providers, thus helping migrants make informed decisions. These and other measures to promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants are included under objective 20 of the GCM. In 18 countries, IOM activities focused on working with the government and other stakeholders to advocate for reducing remittance costs; improving market transparency; and supporting innovative schemes aimed at reducing costs.

Some offices have developed practical tools to inform migrants about remittance costs and investment opportunities. In the Dominican Republic, IOM has been developing new instruments linking remittances to productive sectors of the economy. This is intended to be a first step towards, motivating diaspora to invest in their origin country.

In Burundi IOM and the Universal Postal Union (UPU) developed "Rungika" with the Burundian National Postal Service. "Rungika" aims to foster financial inclusion/literacy in Burundian rural communities. This provides a more accessible remittance transfer service for the Burundian diaspora and their families in Burundi through the postal network. As of January 2019, more than 19,000 domestic transactions amounting to 1,250,808,400 BIF (approximately 695,000 USD) were carried out in Burundi. Additionally, more than 500 international transactions have been recorded in the month following the launch of the service.

IOM continues to promote migrants' economic and financial well-being. In 2017, forty-eight offices directly helped improve the economic situation of over 19,500 migrants. Similarly, in 2018 50 countries, including Belarus, Azerbaijan, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Myanmar and

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[3] World Bank, KNOMAD, Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook, December 2018. https://www.knomad.org/sites/default/files/2018-12/Migration%20and%20Development%20Brief%2030%20advance%20copy.pdf

Turkey report having enhanced the financial and economic well-being of migrants and members of their families through financial inclusion or literacy. Activities focused on improving financial literacy, knowledge on remittances, access to additional finance (e.g. microcredit) and working with financial providers to increase the availability of financial services and products to migrant households. The Organization also supported migrant households through its activities to benefit small businesses.

The Organization also works to increase migrants' financial literacy and has developed practical tools to inform migrants about remittance costs and investment opportunities. MigApp – IOM's application for mobile devices – contains a section on remittances which provides a real-time comparison of remittance costs along specific migration corridors.

f) Bringing environmental concerns into migration policy-making

The 2030 Agenda refers to climate change throughout its targets, recognizing that the adverse impacts of climate change and other stressors such as environmental degradation present a serious threat to development.

Migration, environmental degradation and climate change are deeply intertwined. Today, twice as many people are displaced annually by weather-related natural disasters as by conflict and violence. This is expected to grow as climate risks continue to intensify. By the end of 2017 alone, there were 18.8 million new internal displacements associated with disasters in 135 countries. The importance of these linkages is recognized in the Global Compact for Migration, with environmental degradation and climate change featuring prominently in particular in its objective 2 to minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin.

IOM seeks to promote stronger coherence between policies and practices related to migration, the environment and climate change through: (a) the integration of human mobility considerations, including displacement, in climate change, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction policies and strategies; and (b) the inclusion of environmental and climate change concerns in migration policies. IOM continues to expand its work on migration, environment and climate change at global, regional and national levels, through supporting policy development and dialogue and through several new projects and initiatives. The Organization situates mobility at the centre of its operational strategy to reduce risk and build resilience. IOM recognizes both the potential benefits of mobility for coping and adaptation, as well as the risks of unmanaged and unplanned migration. Around the world, the Organization supports well-prepared and orderly movement of individuals away from hazards to protect lives and assets, improve access to assistance and livelihood opportunities, and facilitate a swift return to normalcy as conditions allow.

In 2018, guided by the "Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience 2017-2020", IOM disaster risk reduction (DRR) programming continued to develop activities and projects to support Member States to implement the "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030". Throughout the year, IOM implemented 27 DRR projects in 8 regions, covering 18 different countries. In response to IOM's efforts to develop the humanitarian development nexus (HDN) and to operationalize the "New Way of Working" (NWOW), 55% of DRR projects were multi-year funded.

In the first part of 2018, 39 offices addressed the migration–environment–climate change nexus through a range of awareness-raising activities: building evidence through research and data collection; supporting States by building capacities; and participating in national policy dialogue and events linking migration with environmental issues with the aim of integrating or developing policies to address environmental migration.

In 2018, many country offices engaged in awareness-raising activities on key issues around migration and displacement in the context of climate change by targeting government officials through all regional dialogues (e.g., in the Southern Africa region) and high-level events. In the Republic of Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau, the CADRE+ (Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, & Education) Program continued to enhance the resilience of vulnerable people to climate-induced natural hazards in schools and communities through communication and education activities. It also provided support to governments on implementing national strategies and policies on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

In the first part of 2018, IOM organized a national workshop in Ethiopia and a regional workshop in the Pacific for government officials to integrate migration into climate change policies.

In the Pacific, the need of a regional framework on climate change, migration and displacement and relocation to protect and empower the communities affected by climate change, led to the cooperation and partnership of five Pacific countries (Fiji, Tuvalu, Kiribati, RMI and Vanuatu) and UN partners (ILO, OHCHR and ESCAP). In 2019, a three-year project between these countries and UN Partner will address the issue of climate change, migration and displacement in the Pacific.

A specific project was developed to mainstream environmental dimensions into Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programmes to reduce the effects of climate change on migration in West Africa. This project links IOM's work on reintegration in the context of return with climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in West Africa, to facilitate the reintegration of returning migrants through the development of reintegration initiatives that contribute to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; and to stabilize communities and reduce forced out-migration resulting from the negative impacts of climate change.

Awareness-raising activities were carried out at the national level in a wide range of countries, at various IOM-led or external events dedicated to the environment–migration nexus. These activities reached policymakers, practitioners, academia and students and also demonstrated IOM's commitment to address the challenges related to migration, environment and climate change issues. Internal capacities were also built through a regional workshop for IOM staff.

At the global policy level, IOM promoted the inclusion of human mobility concerns in key policy agendas and processes, and provided technical support to UNFCCC, advancing on the work of the Task Force on Displacement.

Challenges:

- Migration should be recognized as an integral component in climate change policies and practices. In this vein, priorities include minimizing forced migration due to environmental and climate change through local adaption where possible, facilitating safe migration as an adaptation strategy where this

becomes necessary, and including migrants and other vulnerable groups in disaster risk reduction and management.

g) Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions in crisis contexts

With more than 40 million people living in displacement as a result conflict and violence, the absence of peace systematically generates new displacements and prolongs the protracted nature of displacement. Furthermore, in fragile and crisis contexts, migration drivers and decision-making are shaped by constantly evolving social, economic, political, security and environmental factors that define the landscape of risk and opportunity for potential migrants, including the displaced. SDG 16, which promotes "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels", is thus closely related to GCM objective two to minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin. The latter includes a commitment to create conducive political, economic, social and environmental conditions for people to lead peaceful, productive and sustainable lives in their own country.

In support of these objectives, in particular targets 16.1 to reduce all forms of violence and related deaths, 16.3 to promote the rule of law, and 16.6 to promote effective, accountable and transparent institutions, IOM has a robust peacebuilding portfolio designed to prevent and resolve conflict, addressing conflict dynamics as drivers of displacement, and supporting sustainable peace and reintegration. In 2018, IOM had over USD 76 million in active projects designed to prevent or reduce violence and support transitions from conflict to peace, in twenty-six different countries across the globe. IOM's approach to peacebuilding programmes helps individuals, communities and institutions to address the root causes of conflict, and manage conflict triggers and dynamics, reducing negative migration pressures and laying the groundwork for resolving displacement. Programmatic responses include addressing socio-economic and political conflict drivers through community policing, the facilitation of reconciliation and reintegration of former combatants/fighters, improving access to institutions and services, and building community resilience and social cohesion through community violence reduction, participation and engagement processes. Specific attention is paid to gender and youth, as well as thematic work in human rights and protection, land, property and restitution, transitional justice, health, psychosocial support, and livelihoods across IOM's peacebuilding programming. IOM's peacebuilding toolbox is comprised of several distinct sub-sets of peacebuilding work: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE), Community Violence Reduction (CVR) and community-based conflict management, Community Policing and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

During the first half of 2018, IOM provided technical expertise, assistance, and capacity-building on land, property and reparations issues, working closely with government bodies and communities in 9 countries including Colombia, Liberia, Sri Lanka and Turkey (about the displaced population from Syria). IOM was also active in Iraq to address IDP and returnees' lack of access, information, understanding, and mechanisms to resolve their Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) disputes. At the request of the office of UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, IOM also conducted a preliminary assessment into the feasibility and modalities of developing and implementing reparations for the victims of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Iraq. In Nepal, IOM continues to engage with Government and the UN actors on Transitional Justice and other issues. In the Central African Republic, IOM supported the mission of the Trust Fund for Victims of the International Criminal Court and engaged in discussion with their representatives about the possible implementation of the Victim Assistance Programme between IOM

and the ICC TFV. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, IOM continued its partnership with UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women toward harmonization of local legislation and mechanisms for support to the victims of CRSV.

In addition to IOM's peacebuilding and transitional justice programmes, the Organization's stabilization and recovery programmes create conditions for the restoration of normal social, economic and political life, by contributing to restoration of basic rights and security, and by promoting social cohesion, functioning state governance, non-violent political processes, effective social policy, livelihoods and service delivery. In the context of global commitments to strengthen the Humanitarian Development Peace nexus (HDPN), IOM's community stabilization programmes, working in displacement or migration crisis contexts, provides, on one hand a step out of dependence on humanitarian aid and acute vulnerability and, on the other, lays foundations for long term recovery and progress towards solving displacement situations. In 2018, the number of active community stabilization projects increased from 81 to 114 across 39 countries globally, with a growing presence in South America, the Middle East and North African countries. Whilst interventions are tailored to specific localized contexts, even within a given country, the core programming principles include, inter alia, restoring community level peace, security and strengthening social cohesion; improving trust and confidence in, and the capacity of, local administrators; participation for all in civic, political and cultural life; livelihood restoration; improved access to basic services (health, housing, education, water and sanitation); community infrastructure; transitional justice and strategic communication.

h) Promoting inclusive societies in non-crisis contexts

Goal 16 promotes "peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development". Lack of citizenship and/or legal status can prevent migrants from becoming full members of society, and thus hamper integration and inclusion. Further, the inclusivity of the SDGs calls for equitable access, regardless of migrant status, to health, education, decent work and more. Legal identity and birth registration are crucial to achieving this. Goal 16 also calls to improve institutions, including by making them more transparent and participatory, promoting the rule of law, and combating discrimination. Objective 16 of the GCM to empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion underscores the same priorities and includes a menu of specific actions that can be taken.

IOM is committed to promoting the social, economic and cultural inclusion of migrants by reinforcing a two-way integration process. This is essential for the existence of thriving multicultural communities. IOM fosters social cohesion, diversity and tolerance by helping migrants to better integrate into new communities; by building the capacity of local authorities to receive new populations; and by highlighting the positive contributions that migrants can make to society. In the first half of 2018, 111 offices were engaged in promoting integration and the social, economic and cultural inclusion of international migrants in host countries. Most of these offices provided direct support to migrants in the areas such as pre-departure orientation within resettlement, screening and referrals, or job placement and mediation.

National authorities, CSOs and the private sector are IOM's key stakeholders regarding migrant integration and social cohesion activities also in non-crisis contexts. In the reporting period, IOM built the capacity of national and local authorities (in 106 countries), CSOs (in 73 countries) and the private sector (in 27 countries) in integration matters in such contexts.

During 2018, the Organization's work to promote migrant inclusion in host communities encompassed a wide range of activities. This included establishing migrant information/resource centres to cater for the multifaceted needs of the migrant population, to building the capacity of municipalities to better cater for third-country nationals residing in their community.

IOM continued its work to improve the public perception of migrants in 2018, with 54 countries engaging in social media to promote a positive perception of migrants and 50 countries having carried out information campaigns. As part of the SPEAK project, IOM helped to shape a better and more balanced understanding of voluntary return and reintegration, through the production of information materials and visual storytelling, allowing migrants to speak about their experiences and achievements and the challenges encountered throughout their journeys.

Providing reintegration assistance to international migrants returning to their country of origin is an essential component of the Organization's approach to assisted voluntary return. IOM's reintegration assistance in the context of return, whether forced or voluntary, aims to foster sustainable reintegration across economic, social, and psychosocial dimensions at the individual, community and structural levels. In 2018,[4] IOM's reintegration activities were mostly implemented under the umbrella of assisted voluntary return and reintegration schemes, by 120 offices, both in host countries (transit and destination) and in countries of origin. In addition, 29 IOM offices were involved in reintegration-related activities targeting national or local stakeholders (including government authorities, IOs, the media, CSOs, and other relevant actors). The more substantial part of the reintegration assistance provided by IOM offices consisted of financial support and in-kind assistance, with referrals being provided when relevant. Globally, about 47,900 international returnees received cash assistance, more than 8,900 received individual in-kind assistance and more than 1,300 received collective reintegration support. Other forms of assistance included reception at the airport in Guatemala; onward transportation in Egypt; and the provision of essential items, such as food, in Sweden. Considering the complexity of reintegration, IOM promotes an integrated approach, one that addresses the needs of individual international returnees and communities in a mutually beneficial way.

In parallel to its *Integrated Approach to Reintegration*, IOM has recently undertaken important steps to reinforce evidence-based programming in the field of sustainable reintegration. IOM has developed a new scale of indicators to measure reintegration sustainability at the individual level. This is comprised of 15 field-tested indicators and 30 measurement elements, together with a scoring system, allowing to measure reintegration outcomes and to facilitate the measurement of international returnees' progress towards sustainability. To build on its efforts in the field of sustainable reintegration, IOM is developing a Reintegration Handbook, which will be made available globally to internal and external practitioners and policymakers in the field of reintegration as well as through the development of an online training module.

IOM has also established a Knowledge Management Hub with an overall aim of strengthening information sharing and harmonization of return and reintegration approaches, processes and tools as well as centralizing and disseminating knowledge gained from the initiatives and beyond.

i) Improving data across migration topics

A key focus of the SDG implementation process is to promote greater disaggregation in all data. The objective of this is to see beyond averages in development data and better serve vulnerable groups,

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[4] The below data should be considered as provisional.

ultimately helping to "leave no one behind". Doing this includes disaggregating data by migratory status, including displacement, as called for explicitly in Target 17.18, and ideally other migration-related variables. Data disaggregation is an opportunity to gain information on different dimensions of migrants' situations, allowing for a better understanding of their living conditions and how migration impacts individuals' experiences and outcomes in health, income, education and other areas. This data is central to assess humanitarians needs and develop appropriate programs that can address the changing needs of migrants over time. In addition to this, migration data are needed to measure progress against SDG targets that are relevant to migration. While there are a number of indicators at the global level to monitor these targets, methodologies for these indicators can be relatively under-developed and data availability for these patchy. Therefore, there is a need to work collectively to improve methods and processes to measure these targets. GCM outlines a set of priorities for the international community to improve information related to migration, most notably in its objective 1 to collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.

IOM's ability to collect, analyse and present data has become a central part of its work. IOM's data collection and analyses takes several forms. For example, IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) in Berlin launched the Global Migration Data Portal, first global portal of its kind which aims to serve as a unique access point to timely, comprehensive migration statistics and reliable information about migration data globally. The site is designed to help policy makers, national statistics officers, journalists and the general public interested in the field of migration to navigate the increasingly complex landscape of international migration data and is mentioned in the final text of the GCM under the first Objective. IOM GMDAC has also worked to boost knowledge exchange and collaboration on migration data at the global level through holding the International Forum on Migration Statistics in 2018, the first international conference on migration data, with the OECD and UN DESA, and working to plan subsequent iterations of this event.

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has become an invaluable tool for governments and agencies in providing real-time data on mobility and displacement globally. The DTM system tracks and monitors displacement and mobility to provide data that helps governments and humanitarian actors respond to the immediate and evolving needs of displaced populations that may be on site or en route in conflict, environmental and natural disaster contexts. It captures regular and systematic data at individual and household levels on population, conditions, locations, needs and vulnerabilities through its four components of mobility tracking, flow monitoring, registrations and surveys. Since DTM is a flexible and adaptable tool, data collected can be disaggregated to provide information on vulnerable groups such as women and unaccompanied minors. It can also provide detailed data on specific needs, site assessments, points of origins, transit and destination. The DTM data translates into various outputs such as reports, GIS products, data and visualization portals and data sharing that not only informs emergency responses but also preparedness and transition programming.

In 2018, five new DTM operations were added, increasing the number to 59 active country operations in comparison to 54 countries in 2017, 40 in 2016 and 29 in 2015. From January to June 2018, the DTM monitored an additional 7.9 million individuals, thus bringing the total number tracked to 22.9 million IDPs, 11.7 million returnees, 3.5 million migrants and 3.5 million other individuals. In these ways, the DTM contributes directly to objectives of the GCM (Objective 1 and 3) and SDGs related to migration data.

IOM, through the DTM Unit, remained an active participant of the Expert Group for Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS) in 2018, including the IDP subgroup, to support the drafting of the International Recommendations for IDP Statistics (IRIS) document which is to be submitted to the UN Statistical Commission's 51st session in 2020. The document outlines key areas of guidance and approached for National Statistical Offices to manage official statistics on IDPs.

The Organization remains dedicated to enhancing knowledge on migration and produced 125 new publications in 2017. From January to June 2018 alone, total downloads of publications on the IOM bookstore reached over a million. Some of the most downloaded reports included the World Migration Report 2018 and 26 papers by the Migration Research Leaders Syndicate, which were compiled in a report, including a special issue in support of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration process. Globally, nearly 100 IOM offices published or completed studies, research papers, analyses or assessments for external distribution, covering a wide range of topics, including Displacement Tracking, Health, Return, Human Trafficking, and Child Labour.

Other noteworthy publications included Making Mobility Work for Adaptation to Environmental Changes: Results from the MECLEP global research. Furthermore, IOM GMDAC launched the *Data Bulletin: Informing a Global Compact for Migration* series summarizing existing migration data on a range of topics in order to support discussions and follow-up activities relating to the GCM, and its reports *More than Numbers* (produced in collaboration with McKinsey & Company) and Fatal Journeys 3 – Improving Data on Missing Migrants.

The Organization's expertise also benefits governments. During 2018, 80 IOM offices extended technical support to government counterparts to improve migration data capture and analysis across the world. For example, the IOM GMDAC organized trainings in a number of countries to increase knowledge and build capacity on migration data in National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and other ministries, including in Egypt and Uganda. IOM GMDAC was also involved in similar workshops at the regional level, including a joint workshop facilitated in collaboration with the African Union (AU) in Mauritania, training officials from over 30 countries. Other support included the introduction of a new methodology of climate-specific displacement data collection to eight communities in the Bol region of Chad.

Since the mid-nineties, IOM has assisted over 100,000 victims of trafficking. Through its direct assistance activities, IOM has developed its central case management database which securely contains information on over 55,000 individual cases. As a unique source of information on human trafficking, IOM has worked to bring this data to public audience so that valuable insights can be developed and shared among counter-trafficking actors worldwide. In March 2018, IOM launched the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC); the world's first global data portal on human trafficking with primary data contributed by organizations around the world. CTDC combines the three biggest case datasets on victims of human trafficking in the world, resulting in one centralized dataset with information on over 90,000 cases, 172 documenting 171 nationalities exploited in 169 countries. It allows researchers to carry out their own analysis on the anonymized and publicly accessible, downloadable data file available on CTDC. It is a complex, innovative project that leverages technology to bring previously obscure data into the public domain for the first time. It has been carried out successfully, with buy-in and support from leading anti-trafficking actors. While the initiative is still very new, concrete and impactful evidence outputs are being developed using identified victim case data. For example, in 2017, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Walk Free Foundation, in partnership with IOM, published the *Global Estimates*

of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage. The research revealed the extent of forced labour and forced marriage today. IOM case data on victims of trafficking was used to contribute to the estimates of both sexual exploitation and child victims of forced labour, data sets for which it was difficult to collect information through household surveys. The research is an example of how IOM data are being put to valuable use developing the evidence base for work towards the achievement of the SDGs.

The IOM Migration Data Governance Policy provided a framework to manage data across the Organization and represented one of the first such policies to be developed by an international organization. It established standards, accountabilities and responsibilities and aims to ensure optimal use of migration data and information, while making sure that data are handled and managed in a responsible, consistent, integrated and secure manner.

Valuable successful experiences and lessons learned in empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality

The adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) can be cited as a clear success and a milestone to help achieve the migration aspects of the SDGs. The GCM is the first comprehensive agreement on migration developed through inter-governmental negotiations in the United Nations General Assembly. It provides a blueprint for how states can better manage migration and cooperate more effectively with one another.

Now that the GCM has been adopted, it is important that states and other stakeholders partner to realize the promise of the Global Compact to contribute to fulfilling the human and development potential of societies worldwide. Providing support to states and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Global Compact is a major institutional priority for IOM both as the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and as the coordinator of the UN Network on Migration. The anchoring of the GCM in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also means that IOM's work towards the realization of the SDGs and the GCM implementation will be complementary and mutually supportive.

Emerging issues likely to affect inclusiveness and equality at various levels

The coming decade will bring new challenges for which the United Nations will need to prepare itself:

a) Demographic changes

Growing intercontinental demographic disparity, combined with widening economic and social inequality, and instability – is likely to lead to increased internal, regional and international mobility as individuals seek to establish sustainable livelihoods for themselves and their families. While some countries of the world experience demographic expansion, others face sharp decline. While it is easy to make sweeping generalizations, migration dynamics are an aggregation of thousands of individuals, context-specific decisions that are often poorly understood. Unravelling how macro-developments affect micro-movements, and vice versa, will be key to ensuring that policies can remain effective, supportive and globally coherent.

b) Ability to move

The ability to move is not equally shared. With growing inequalities, the dichotomy between 'strong' and 'weak' passports and the relative importance of the individual characteristics of travelers, such as ethnicity, age, gender and immigration background are only likely to increase. While the skilled, middle class and Global North will find it easy to remain mobile, opportunities may further diminish for those with few skills, accessible channels, or the financial means to move, limiting the potential to improve human development outcomes for all peoples.

c) Increasing urbanization

Rapid urbanization continues to transform the demographic landscape of many countries around the world. Cities are growing at a rapid pace globally with majority of international migrants and displaced population concentrating in cities, the pressure on local authorities and resources is mounting. Local authorities are becoming leaders in finding creative solutions for rapid social change, supporting communities through innovation. However, rapidly expanding cities are also fragile ecosystems. Governments and international agencies tasked with supporting large populations in small geographies must navigate access to resources, balance deep inequalities and rethink the delivery of public services. These challenges may be exacerbated when job growth does not keep pace with population growth, and environmental change threatens the livability of urban centers located in coastal regions.

Migration is driving much of the increase in urbanization, making cities around the world much more culturally diverse and successful centers of economy and life. The effects of rapid urbanization will also be felt most in the Global South, placing huge demands on infrastructure, services, job creation, and climate and the environment[5]. Decentralized levels of governance need to be empowered to carry forward the 2030 Agenda and its relevance to migration in ways that are responsive to their context and the realities that they face on the ground. These actors are uniquely placed to articulate migration and development realities since (a) they have direct experience in development planning, service provision and responding to mobility dimensions of crisis; and (b) they are also conduits between local realities and national priorities, implementing national-level migration and development related policies.

However, so far cities, local and regional authorities remain by and large ill-equipped in terms of capacities and financial resources.

d) Impact of new technologies and innovation

The world in which people move is also rapidly changing. Technology has created new opportunities to connect populations, as well as identify them more efficiently. Widespread access to social media is accelerating migration trends and expanding the networks through which migrants can seek support. Advancements in artificial intelligence and big data collection and analysis may offer new insights into understanding current migration patterns as well as predicting new ones and ensuring timely responses. Advances in digital identification may offer migrants and others new opportunities to access public services and manage their own mobility. However, to ensure continued trust between governments and

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[5] World Bank Group (2009) World Development Report 2009: Reshaping Economic Geography

migrants, the management of data security and privacy will need to be carefully addressed. The use of new technology should not be based solely on feasibility, but also on desirability. IOM will need to be a trusted partner and adviser as the world innovates.

e) The future of work

Labour markets are never static and their changing nature will influence the skills needed in the future. At the same time, the terms of employment are becoming ever more flexible, in some cases precariously so. To succeed, citizens across the world will have to become more adaptable, more resilient and ready to take on several careers. How to learn will become as important as what to learn, though some skills will remain in critically short supply. Migrants are often those most capable to take on these challenges. Yet they can also be excluded from the training and support that is essential to help realize career potential. The investments governments make today in their working-age populations, including migrant groups, will be determinative of their success in the future.

An assessment of the situation regarding the principle of "ensuring that no one is left behind" at the global, regional and national levels

Although most migration is regular and has a largely positive impact on individuals and societies, when migration occurs involuntarily, such as during displacements, or irregularly it can increase vulnerability to violence, abuse, exploitation, and/or other rights violations. In 2018 the Missing Migrants Project recorded 4,727 migrant deaths (2,299 of which in the Mediterranean) while 414 have been recorded for the first two months of 2019. The displaced population tracked by the Displacement Tracking Matrix as of March 2019 is 29,265,908. Non-displaced and regular migrants can find themselves in difficult situations with lack of assistance or full access to basic services and too often at risk of being marginalized within society. These factors highlight the scale and multiple dimensions of issues that are vital to consider ensuring that "no one is left behind". Hence, without taking into consideration migrants, in particular displaced persons, and the different conditions they find themselves in a comprehensive way, the attainment of the sustainable development goals would be incomplete.

a) Global level

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) includes a commitment to ensure timely and full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to reach the furthest behind and has as its first objective a call to improve migration data.

Developing systematic and robust approaches to GCM implementation will be important for progress to be made and to lay the groundwork for the international and regional follow-up and review provided for in the Global Compact.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, gave IOM the task of coordinating the UN Network on Migration and serving as its secretariat. In this new role, IOM will coordinate the UN system's support to Member States for Global Compact implementation, follow-up and review in a spirit of

partnership and cooperation with its fellow UN agencies and other non-UN partners such as civil society, cities and municipalities, the private sector, unions, migrant and diaspora organizations, academia and migrants themselves.

The effects of natural hazard and conflict-induced crises have grown in scale and scope globally in recent years. During 2018, 68,5 million people were forcibly displaced due to insecurity or conflict. With growing humanitarian needs globally, the number and scale of protracted crisis and displacement is on the rise, and there is a simultaneous need to ensure progress toward the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs. IOM is therefore committed to improving collaboration across the humanitarian development peace nexus and to the "New Way of Working" (NWOW), including by bringing a whole of organization approach to crisis contexts and more effective partnerships. The Organization has operated across the spectrum of this nexus over the past couple of decades with a view to reduce needs, risk, and vulnerability.

b) Regional level

Migration is a transnational issue that cannot be addressed by one country alone. As such, it requires a concerted effort whereby regional and interregional bodies and forums are vital actors in improving international migration governance and in enhancing cooperation and joint actions to "ensure that no one is left behind".

One well-recognized and successful cooperation model in the migration field is usually referred to as the Regional Consultative Processes on migration (RCPs). RCPs promote policy dialogue, cooperation and partnership on migration issues among their Member States (160 countries a member of at least one RCP) and can provide a forum for enhancing the cooperation needed for attaining the migration-related SDGs. Indeed, many RCPs see support to the 2030 Agenda as a priority. About half of these processes have included a discussion of SDGs in their meetings in the past few years and many have ongoing projects or activities in support of various SDGs. For example, the Almaty Process promotes sustained dialogue and exchange of information on migration issues. It has identified an explicit role for itself in supporting the achievement of several migration-related SDG targets (in particular SDGs 10.7, 5.2, 8.7, 16.2, 1.5, 11.5, and 17.18) through policy dialogue consultations, capacity building, and research.

Cooperation and dialogue on migration, including at regional level, has been expanding. IOM has been actively supporting such regional cooperation frameworks for many years, but more work can be done to expand and reinforce this dialogue and facilitate the exchanges of good practices. Regional consultative processes should take a proactive role in addressing and implementing the SDGs in their agendas.

c) National level

Migration presents opportunities and challenges on different thematic areas that are addressed by a wide range of government ministries. It essential that countries keep working to increase coherent and whole-government approaches to migration issues, and to improve the ways they collect and manage migration data. In this sense, countries should make sure that their policies are evidence-based, and not short-sighted or even counterproductive and working at cross-purposes to broader development objectives.

This will help them take steps towards the implementation of their global and national commitments and lead to concrete and realistic plans of actions to ensure that no one is left behind.

The Organization continues to assist States in their efforts to ensure adherence to migration-related international standards. One hundred and ten IOM offices reported having supported States in meeting their commitments under international law. IOM worked with a broad spectrum of ministries and entities dealing with issues ranging from home affairs, border management and immigration to health, gender inclusion and national defense. In most cases, IOM advised governments on reviewing or developing legislation and policies through consultations organized with relevant stakeholders, technical cooperation or compliance assessments. IOM expertise was also provided through training for relevant stakeholders (e.g. government officials in 112 countries, CSO partners in 60 countries and the private sector in 40 countries) on adherence to international standards. Some of the most common standards on which IOM delivered training concerned human trafficking and smuggling (107 and 72 countries, respectively), labour standards (65 countries) and standards relating to entry and exit (61 countries). In addition, IOM trained 770 people on international standards relating to migrant rights. Further, IOM has trained a number of countries on migration data collection and management processes, including by focusing specifically on migration data in the context of the SDGs.

d) Local level

Cities are the destinations of most of the world's migrants and displaced persons. In recent years, an increased recognition of the role played by the local level in migration governance and management improved the space of local government authorities in the global debates on human mobility. However, this space is still too often reduced, its importance too often underestimated and the tools available to measure and support local level efforts still too limited. The achievement of the SDGs will depend on how successfully sustainable and inclusive development strategies are implemented at subnational levels.

In 124 countries, IOM supported cities and other local and regional authorities' efforts to enhance migration governance for development and humanitarian response at the local level. This included support for social cohesion, engagement with diaspora, mainstreaming migration into local development planning, enhancing partnerships with civil society actors and promoting sustainable livelihoods. In 2018, IOM had 114 active projects to support local level humanitarian responses provided through community stabilization programming in 39 countries. In some cases, capacities at the local level were strengthened through training on migration and development or organization of conferences to promote good practices. IOM also worked with municipalities to support the integration of displaced persons or newly resettled refugees and to enhance understanding in communities.

IOM helps foster the policymaking role and capacity of cities and facilitated their input to international policy developments; for example, IOM also supported subnational dialogue on migration issues through the annual Global Mayoral Forum on Migration and Development.

Areas where political guidance by the high-level political forum is required

In 2019, UN Member States will define the modalities of the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF), the intergovernmental body designated to follow-up and review implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. The HLPF should take note of the outcomes of those deliberations, and where necessary create space for the systematic inclusion of migration in the HLPF's ongoing reviews, to promote synergies between reviews of the 2030 Agenda and that of the Global Compact for Migration.

Policy recommendations

We will not achieve the SDGs without due consideration of migration. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that issues will not be tackled effectively unless a holistic approach is taken. This includes partnership building in line with the spirit of the ongoing UN reforms and the establishment of new important bodies such as the UN Network on Migration. UN agencies must collectively work better together, ensuring coherence and alignment of their activities so that we can fully leverage the capabilities of the UN System to support the realization of the SDGs.

Our specific policy recommendations include:

(i) **A rights-based approached will ensure that no one is left behind.** Migrants can be a particularly vulnerable group affected by multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination and exclusion. We must uphold and protect all mobile populations' rights so that they can contribute to sustainable development.

(ii) **Policy coherence is crucial if we are to achieve all 17 SDGs**. Countries that can govern from a systems perspective, rather than through discrete silos, will be able to make faster progress on the SDGs. We must adopt whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to achieve progress on the international commitments related to migration. This means bringing together sectors and levels of government, as well as involving non-State actors such as civil society, the private sector, academia and migrant groups etc. Governments should also be encouraged to assess the migration policies, strategies and data systems and processes they have in place to identify priorities, gaps, and areas of improvement.

(iii) **Timely, reliable and comparable data on migration can help policymakers devise evidence-based policies and plans to address the migration aspects of the SDGs**. UN agencies and other stakeholders should continue to improve migration data collection and analysis in this regard through capacity building activities. Financing different types of migration data capacity building and establishing platforms of meaningful exchange of experience and good practices related to migration data between countries and other actors will be important going forward.

(iv)   **Improved collaboration across the humanitarian development peace nexus is required to reach the furthest behind first**. The New Way of Working will improve the scope for comprehensive and coherent responses bringing development programming into crisis contexts earlier. Oftentimes, transition and recovery programming will be key for creating conditions that are more conducive to development efforts. This will also require ensuring such efforts are systematically funded and not left between silos of humanitarian and development funding.

(v)   **Action at the global level to promote sustainable development must address migration.** This means taking full account of the linkages between migration and development in the establishment of new international frameworks, and in the implementation, follow-up and review of existing ones. For example, reporting to the International Migration Review Forum on GCM commitments and to the HLPF on the implementation of the SDGs through Voluntary National Reviews should address all dimensions of migration. This approach will help to ensure synergies and complementarity between the two processes and assist countries to develop clear roadmaps to address their priorities.