

**GCM Stakeholders Regional Review  
in the Arab Region: Findings of the  
Online Survey**

## GCM Stakeholders Regional Review in the Arab Region

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## Key Findings

In line with its guiding principles that call for a whole-of-society approach to the implementation, follow-up and review of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in cooperation with the members of the Regional United Nations Network on Migration (Regional UNNM) in the Arab Region, collected and consolidated voluntary written inputs from all relevant stakeholders with regards to the implementation of the GCM. The main findings of this survey can be summarized in the following points.

### **First: Overview on the implementation status of the GCM**

1. Respondents' opinions on the change in situation of migrants in their countries since the adoption of the GCM in December 2018 is positive with about 50.0 percent of respondents reported an improvement in the situation of migrants.
2. Despite the satisfaction with the change in situation of migrants since the adoption of the GCM, respondents reported that the progress in the GCM implementation needs further improvement as 73.3 percent of respondents reported that the progress in the GCM implementation needs improvement or significant improvement.
3. Top three GCM Objectives that respondents' countries have made the most progress are Objective 01 (on collecting disaggregated data), Objective 04 (on legal identity and documentation), and Objective 15 (on access to basic services).
4. Top three GCM Objectives that respondents' countries need to make more efforts on are Objective 01 (on collecting disaggregated data), Objective 02 (on drivers of migration), and Objective 06 (on fair and ethical recruitment).
5. Top three GCM Objectives that respondents' countries need support are the same as top objectives identified under point no. 4 above.
6. As for respondents' reporting of their country's development of a national response plan/plan of action or strategy to implement the GCM, 38.8 percent of respondents reported that they do not know of the existence of such instruments.
7. With respect to the implementation of the GCM objectives since December 2018, responses reported that countries made progress in all GCM objectives with varying degrees. Respondents' top three ranked implemented objectives are as follows: Objective 01 (on collecting disaggregated data), Objective 07 (on reducing vulnerabilities), and Objective 15 (on access to basic services).

8. Regarding the stakeholders' better contribution to the implementation of the GCM, respondents regarded "providing direct assistance to migrants" as the best way for contribution to the implementation of the GCM, followed by "providing capacity building," and "producing data and research" as well as "providing funding support."

### **Second: Gaps, Challenges, Promising practices and Lessons learned**

9. As for gaps, and in their response to a question on their top areas of support that is most needed in their countries to accelerate the implementation of the GCM, respondents identified "finance" as the priority, followed by "capacity building," and "data gathering and analysis."
10. As for promising practices and lessons learned, the main examples, stated by respondents, included integrating migrants through making available socioeconomic integration programs, capacity building for local actors, the adoption of national migration strategies, better access to basic rights, collecting disaggregated data, the development of national migration strategies, and including migrants in the COVID-19 awareness campaigns and services.
11. With respect to the involvement of the study population in the follow-up and review process of the GCM, respondents who have been involved in the follow-up and review at the national level amounted for about 20.0 percent of total respondents, while those who participated at the regional level only amounted for 13.8 percent. The survey successfully captured the voices of nearly half of the respondents who have not been part of either the national or regional level consultations.

### **Third: The cross-cutting and interdependent GCM guiding principles**

12. As for the GCM guiding principles, and despite the examples provided by respondents on how the GCM guiding principles were applied/integrated in the GCM implementation in their countries, the results of the survey indicate that respondents are not satisfied with the degree of application/integration of such principles in the implementation of the GCM. The respondents who indicate the needs for further improvement ranged between 60 percent for the child-sensitive approach, to more than 70 percent for the whole-of-society approach.

# **GCM Stakeholders Regional Review in the Arab Region**

## **Findings of the Online Survey**

### **1. Introduction:**

The global dialogue on international migration has gained increased momentum in the past decades considering unprecedented human mobility patterns and trends, which has led to the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants on the 19<sup>th</sup> of September 2016 by the UN General Assembly. In this Declaration, Member States committed to launch a process of intergovernmental negotiations that culminated in the adoption of the GCM and formally endorsed by the UN General Assembly on the 19<sup>th</sup> of December 2018.

To ensure its effective implementation, Member States highlighted the importance that the GCM includes a call for voluntary follow-up and review. At the global level, the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF), which will be held every four years beginning in 2022, will serve as the primary intergovernmental platform to discuss and share progress on the implementation of all the objectives of the GCM.

The outcome of regional reviews will inform the IMRF of major implementation progress, opportunities, regional trends, challenges, successful practices, and emerging issues. The General Assembly Resolution 73/326 on the modalities and organizational aspects of the IMRF emphasized the importance of engaging with all relevant stakeholders to ensure a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

As part of the effort to conduct the GCM Regional Review in the Arab region, and in line with the GCM guiding principles that call for a whole-of-society approach in the GCM implementation, follow-up and review, IOM, in close cooperation with the members of the Regional UNNM, sought to collect and consolidate voluntary written inputs from all relevant stakeholders with regards to the progress of implementation of the GCM. As specifically referred to in the GCM resolution text, these stakeholders include migrants, civil society, migrant and diaspora organizations, faith-based organizations, local authorities and communities, the private sector, employers' and workers' organizations, trade unions, parliamentarians, National Human Rights Institutions, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, academia, the media and

other relevant stakeholders at global, regional and national levels in consideration with age, gender and diversity approach. These written inputs will contribute to understanding the challenges and opportunities related to the GCM implementation as experienced and observed by a broad range of stakeholders. These contributions will also constitute a significant opportunity for engagement at national and regional levels for all the relevant stakeholders considering the time constraints and physical restrictions related to the pandemic that might limit their participation in the Multi-stakeholder Consultation and the Regional Review Conference. This report is considered as one of the tools of soliciting stakeholders' opinions and reflections regarding the follow up of the implementation of the GCM in the Arab region.

### **Objectives:**

This report is meant to identify migration-related priorities in the region and highlight key trends, common challenges, and opportunities in implementing the GCM faced by these stakeholders, as well as key emerging issues. The report also seeks to shed light on some gaps and promising practices from the region. The report will be posted online on the UN Network on Migration's Website, presented at the Regional Review conference, and the final report will be submitted, accompanying other reports and outcome documents to the IMRF organized in 2022.

### **Methodology:**

The inputs from different stakeholder categories was sought using a standardized questionnaire, intended to be short and to the point.<sup>1</sup> The development of the questionnaire was a collaborative process led by the IOM Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa (IOM RO MENA) in collaboration with the members of the Regional UNNM. It was developed, refined, and approved by the IOM RO MENA and members of the Regional UNNM to further contextualize it for the GCM Regional Review in the Arab Region.

### ***The Questionnaire:***

After the background section, the questionnaire included the following sections:

#### **Section II: Overview on the implementation status of the GCM**

Respondents were requested to submit their inputs addressing issues related to:

- (a) Changes`in the situation of migrants in their countries/regions,

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix I for the survey questionnaire.

- (b) The progress of the GCM implementation,
- (c) Top three GCM Objectives that their countries have made the most progress on since the adoption of the GCM in December 2018,
- (d) Top three GCM Objectives that their countries need to make more efforts in the next two years until the IMRFm in 2022,
- (e) Top three GCM objectives where their countries would need support in terms of finance, capacity-building, policy advice, data gathering and analysis, technology, partnerships,
- (f) National response plans/plans of action or strategies to implement the GCM, and
- (g) Respondents' involvement in the development of the national response plans, plans of action or strategy development.

### **Section III: Gaps, Challenges, Promising practices and Lessons learned**

Section III is devoted to questions to identify gaps, promising practices and lessons learned, and overview on the follow-up and review process of the GCM in the respondents' countries/regions.

### **Section IV: The cross-cutting and interdependent GCM guiding principles**

The GCM is based on a set of cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles: (a) People-centered, (b) International cooperation, (c) National sovereignty, (d) Rule of law and due process, (e) Sustainable development, (f) Human rights, (g), Gender-responsive (h), Child-sensitive, (i) Whole-of-government approach, and (j) Whole-of-society approach. An attempt was made in this section to clarify the extent to which national implementation of the GCM were guided by these guiding principles.

The questionnaire was prepared in line with the *Indicative Outline*<sup>2</sup> to assist respondents in providing similar inputs in a much simple manner with some pre-set options with enough room for free-text inputs. As stated above, quality feedback and suggestions were received from the

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<sup>2</sup> The Indicative outline for Member States to review the status of implementation of the GCM at national level, in preparing for regional reviews was developed in March 2020 by the Global United Nations Network on Migration..



Regional UNNM members, namely, UNICEF, OHCHR, ILO and WFP, as well as from the stakeholder engagement consultant.

### *Data Collection and Analysis:*

A data collection form was developed by the IOM RO MENA's Liaison and Policy Unit with the support of IOM ICT team. The questionnaire was posted online for the period from December 10, 2020 until February 5, 2021. Invitation messages were consolidated by the members of the Regional UNNM. Further efforts for dissemination were made through multiple channels by the members of the Regional UNNM, IOM and other UN Agencies' Country Offices and through the Newsletters and websites of IOM and the UNNM as well as social media respective outlets.<sup>3</sup> The number of forms collected amount to 133 forms. Despite the multiple follow up email messages sent to potential participants and the long duration of over one month receiving forms, this limited response rate may be attributed, in part, to four reasons; (a) the fact that part of the duration of making the form available is considered as a holiday and end of year vacations, (b) the saturation of potential respondents due to the excessive use of online and web-based resources during the COVID-19 phase, (c) the long time it took for respondents to put together some substantive feedback especially on the free-text formulation with the average response time of 198 minutes, though most questions were set as not mandatory to respond, and (d) the fact that response rates of online surveys are always less than face-to-face surveys which are not possible nowadays.

By the end of the data collection period, the data file was prepared for analysis, Arabic and French open-ended/textual responses were translated to English, quantitative data cleaned, and the data file was made ready for the analysis and the extraction of tables to be included in this report. A statistical software package was used for the analysis of quantitative data. Basic statistical techniques, such as frequencies, percentages, and crosstabulations, were deemed enough for the analysis. Graphical presentation techniques were also used to visualize data. Two forms were excluded from the analysis due to incompleteness. Hence, 135 responses were submitted through online forms and 131 responses were considered valid to be further analyzed in this report.

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<sup>3</sup> Potential participants' email addresses were collected based on the lists of the multi-stakeholders' invitees and participants for the two stakeholders dialogues took place on October 27, 2020 and November 3, 2020.

## 2. Descriptive Characteristics of Respondents:

This relatively brief section commences the presentation of the findings of the survey. It contains the analysis of the descriptive characteristics of the studied population. It includes a description of the study population by gender, country/geographical focus of their work, and stakeholders' categories. With respect to the gender composition of respondents, men represent 56.5 percent of the respondents (74 cases) while women represent 41.2 percent of respondents (54 cases), with three respondents stated that they do not want to declare their gender.

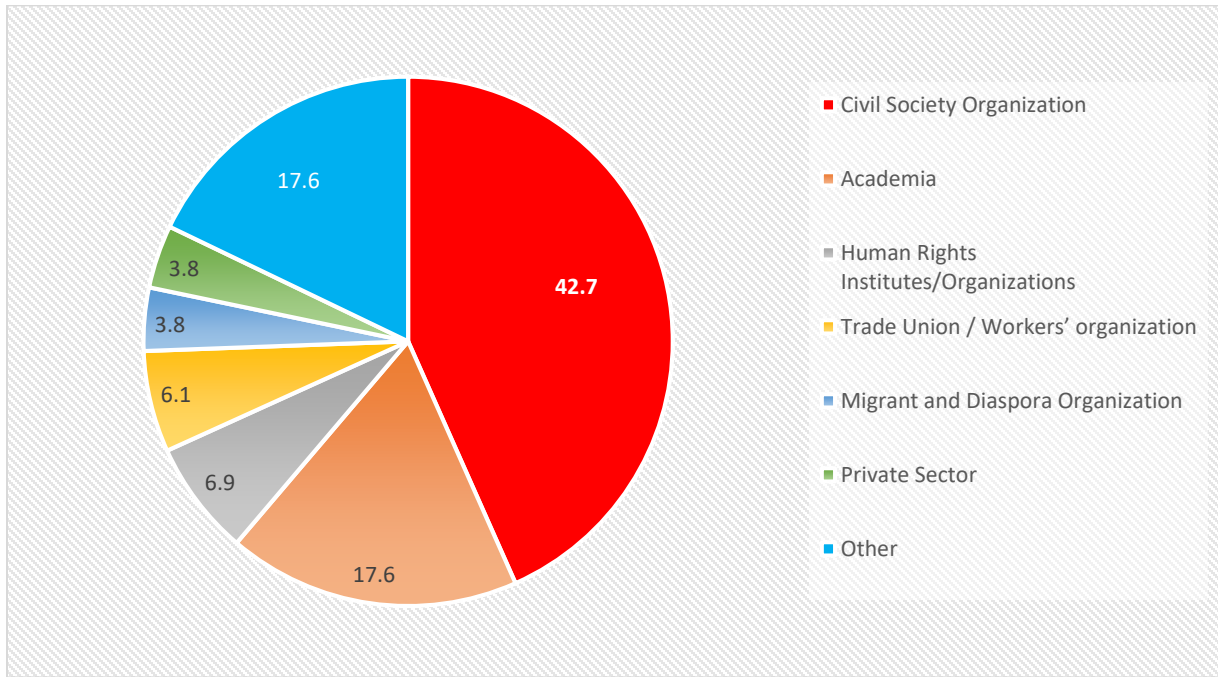
As for the geographical focus of their work (in case of an individual as a respondent) or their organizations' work, Morocco ranks first with 18.3 percent, followed by Tunisia with 13.0 percent, then Egypt with 11.5 percent. Moreover, one can notice that respondents with geographical focus on Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt represent about 43 percent of total respondents. Adding to these three countries, Iraq and Lebanon (7.6 percent each), increased the percent of the five (5) countries to about 60 percent of respondents. Other countries included Libya (9 cases), Jordan (8 cases), Algeria (6 cases), Kuwait (4 cases), Sudan (4 cases), Bahrain (3 cases), Qatar (2 cases), Mauritania (1 cases), and Oman (1 cases). Respondents with global, regional, sub-regional, or more than one country focus represents 13.0 percent of total respondents.

As for respondents' affiliations, it is evident that the majority of respondents belong to two main categories of stakeholders: civil society organizations (CSOs hereafter) and academia. CSOs respondents represent 42.7 percent of total respondents (56 cases), and academia respondents represent 17.6 percent (23 cases). Together, CSOs and academia respondents represent more than 50.0 percent of respondents. National Human Rights Institutes/ Human Rights organizations ranked third with *nine* respondents, followed by Trade Union / Workers' organization with *eight* respondents. Other stakeholders altogether represent about 25.0 percent of respondents. For more details, see **Figure 1** and **Table 1** below.

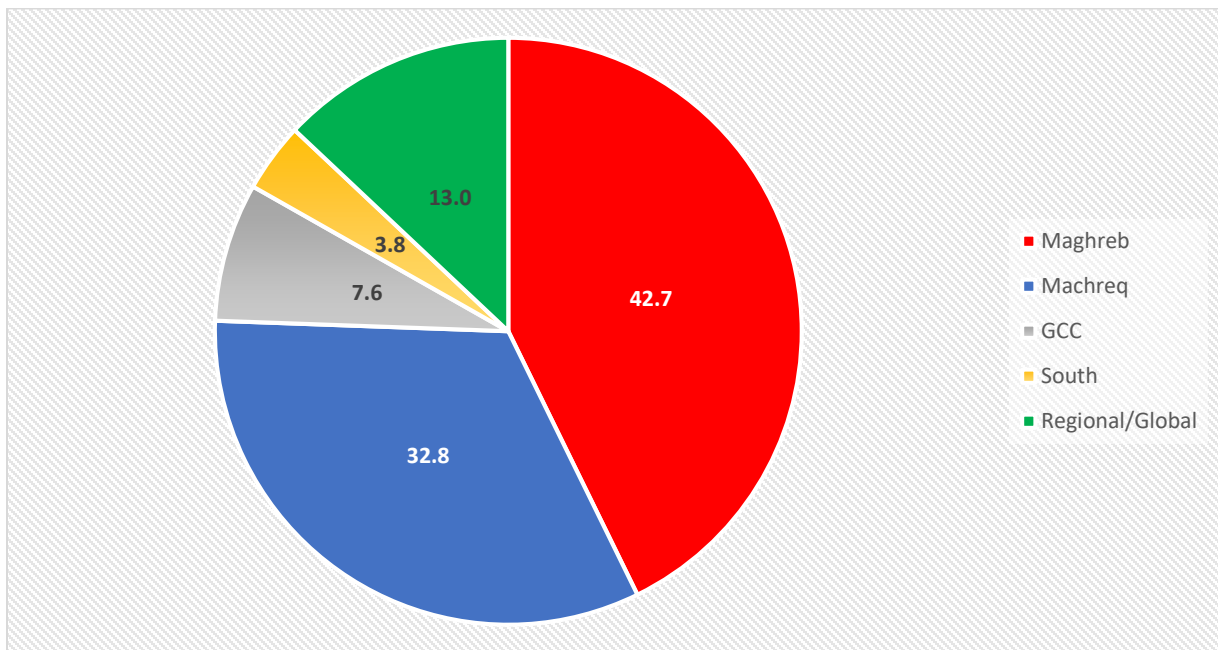
**Table 1**  
**Descriptive Characteristics of Respondents**

<b>Background characteristics</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Men	74	56.5
Women	54	41.2
Not Declared	3	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Country/Geographical Focus</b>		
Morocco	24	18.3
Tunisia	17	13.0
Egypt	15	11.5
Iraq	10	7.6
Lebanon	10	7.6
Libya	9	6.9
Jordan	8	6.1
Algeria	6	4.6
Kuwait	4	3.1
Sudan	4	3.1
Bahrain	3	2.3
Qatar	2	1.5
Mauritania	1	0.8
Oman	1	0.8
Other/Regional/Global	17	13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Stakeholder Category</b>		
Civil Society Organization	56	42.7
Academia	23	17.6
National Human Rights Institutes/ Human Rights organizations	9	6.9
Trade Union / Workers' organization	8	6.1
Migrant and Diaspora Organization	5	3.8
Private Sector	5	3.8
Migrant	4	3.1
Media	4	3.1
Faith-based Organization	3	2.3
Local Authority/Community	3	2.3
International Red Cross or Red Crescent Movement	3	2.3
Employers' Organization	2	1.5
Government	2	1.5
UN Specialized Agency	2	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 1**  
**Stakeholder Categories of Respondents (Percentage)**



**Figure 2**  
**Regional Distribution of Respondents (Percentage)**



### 3. Overview on the implementation status of the GCM

This section presents the results of the survey regarding respondents' overview on the implementation status of the GCM in their respective countries/regions of interest. The section includes responses to questions from 9 to 18 in the survey questionnaire. Questions included respondents' evaluation of the change of situation of migrants in their countries of focus since the adoption of the GCM in 2018, progress of the GCM implementation, national response plans and plans of action or strategies to implement the GCM, stakeholders' involvement in the development of national response plans, and respondents' opinion on the best way for stakeholders to contribute better to the implementation of the GCM. Detailed results on all these issues are given below.

#### **Change in situation of migrants since the adoption of the GCM**

Respondents' opinions on the change in situation of migrants in their countries since the adoption of the GCM in December 2018 are presented in **Table 2** and **Figure 3** below. As shown from the table and the figure, about 50.0 percent of respondents reported an *improvement in the situation of migrants*, with 34.4 percent reported *slight improvement* while 14.5 percent reported *significant improvement* in the situation of migrants. Those who reported a *deteriorated situation* represent about 24.0 percent of respondents with 13.0 percent reported *significant deterioration* and 10.7 percent reported *slight deterioration*. Respondents who reported *no change in the situation of migrants* amounted for 26.0 percent of total respondents.

#### **Progress of the GCM Implementation**

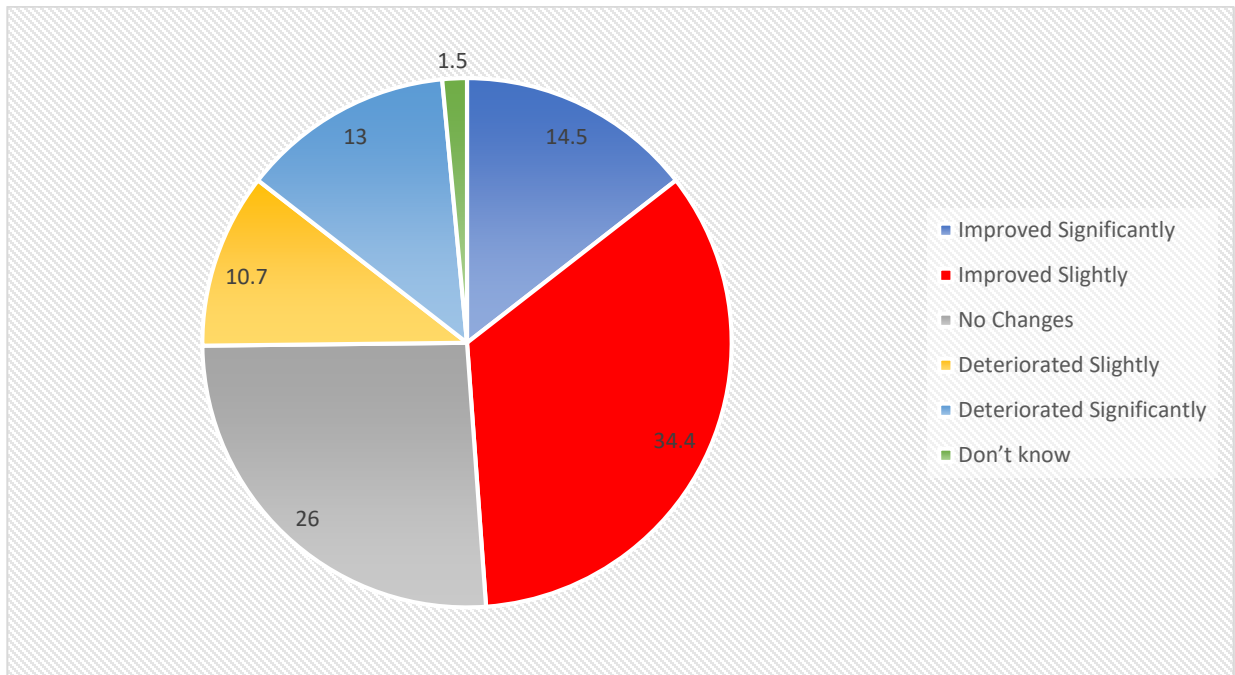
Despite the satisfaction with the change in situation of migrants since the adoption of the GCM, majority of respondents reported that they were *not satisfied* with the progress in the GCM implementation. As shown in **Table 3** and **Figure 4** below, 73.3 percent of respondents reported that the progress in the GCM implementation *needs improvement* (38.9 percent) or *significant improvement* (34.4 percent). Respondents who expressed their *satisfaction* with the implementation of the GCM represent 17.6 percent of the total respondents.

**Table 2**

**Respondents' opinions on the change in Situation of Migrants in their countries since the adoption of the GCM in December 2018.**

<b>Situation of Migrants</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Situation of Migrants Improved Significantly	19	14.5
Situation of Migrants Improved Slightly	45	34.4
No Changes in the Situation of Migrants	34	26.0
Situation of Migrants Deteriorated Slightly	14	10.7
Situation of Migrants Deteriorated Significantly	17	13.0
Don't know	2	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0</b>

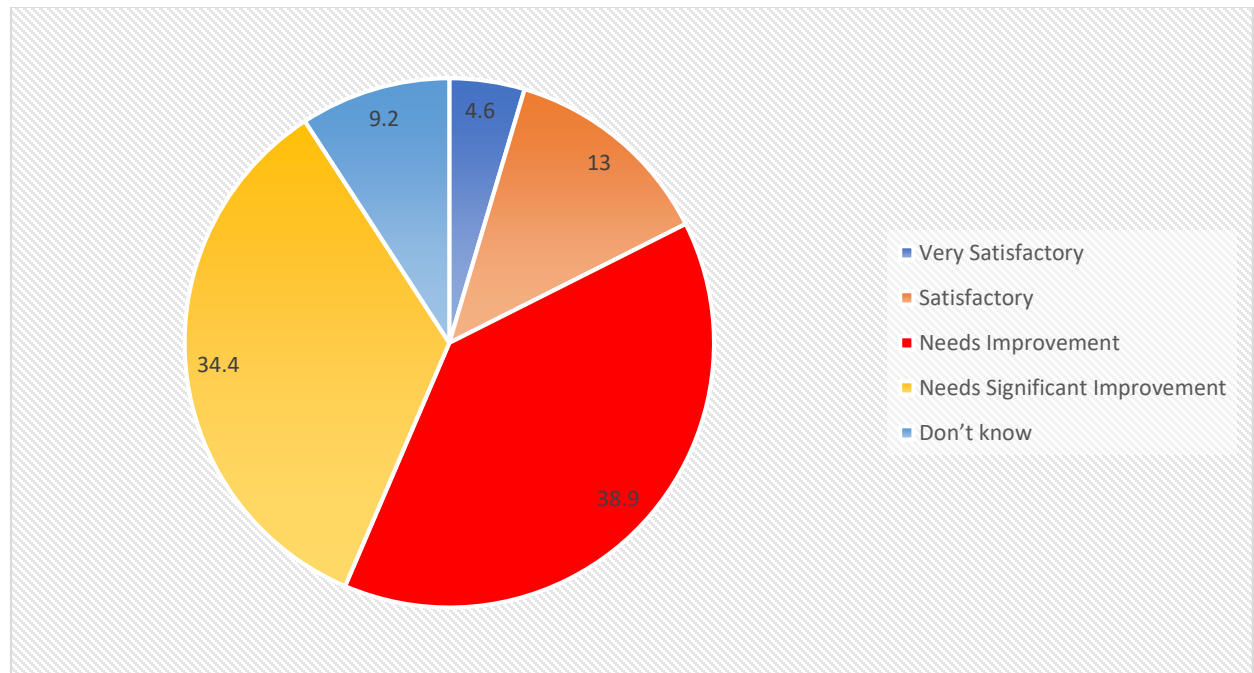
**Figure 3**  
**Situation of Migrants Since the Adoption of the GCM in 2018**



**Table 3**  
**Respondents' Perceptions on the Progress of the GCM Implementation**

<b>Progress of the GCM Implementation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very Satisfactory	6	4.6
Satisfactory	17	13.0
Needs Improvement	51	38.9
Needs Significant Improvement	45	34.4
Don't know	12	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 4**  
**Respondents' Perceptions on the Progress of the GCM Implementation**



**GCM Objectives that respondents' countries have made the most progress.**

Respondents were asked to report top objectives that their countries of focus have made the most progress on since the adoption of the GCM in December 2018. Responses are summarized in



Table 4 below. As shown in the table, respondents' top three ranked objectives were as follows: **Objective 01** (on collecting disaggregated data) with 20.5 percent of respondents, **Objective 04** (on legal identity and documentation) with 8.4 percent of respondents, and **Objective 15** (on access to basic services) with 7.8 percent of respondents.

#### **GCM Objectives that respondents' countries need to make more efforts**

Respondents' opinions on the top GCM Objectives that their countries need to make more efforts on them in the next two years by the International Migration Review Forum in 2022 were sought. Responses are summarized in **Table 5** below. As shown in the table, respondents' top three ranked objectives were as follows: **Objective 01** (on collecting disaggregated data) with 13.5 percent of respondents, **Objective 02** (on drivers of migration) with 9.9 percent of respondents, and **Objective 06** (on fair and ethical recruitment) with 8.5 percent of respondents.

#### **GCM Objectives that respondents' countries need support**

Respondents' top GCM objectives where their countries would need support in terms of finance, capacity-building, policy advice, data gathering and analysis, technology, and partnerships were sought. Responses on needs echo responses on objectives that countries need to make more efforts on them in the next two years until the IMRF in 2022. Responses are summarized in **Table 6** below. As shown in the table, respondents' top three ranked objectives are as follows: **Objective 01** (on collecting disaggregated data) with 16.0 percent of respondents, **Objective 02** (on drivers of migration) with 8.5 percent of respondents, **Objective 06** (on fair and ethical recruitment) with 7.7 percent of respondents.

**Table 4**

**Top GCM Objectives that Respondents' countries have made the most progress on since the adoption of the GCM in December 2018**

<b>Objective Number</b>		<b>Objective Number</b>
Objective 01	20.5	1
Objective 02	6.6	4
Objective 03	6.0	7
Objective 04	8.4	2
Objective 05	5.4	9
Objective 06	4.5	11
Objective 07	6.0	8
Objective 08	2.4	13
Objective 09	6.3	5
Objective 10	0.0	22
Objective 11	6.3	6
Objective 12	0.6	21
Objective 13	3.0	12
Objective 14	1.5	17
Objective 15	7.8	3
Objective 16	2.1	14
Objective 17	2.1	15
Objective 18	1.2	18
Objective 19	0.9	20
Objective 20	0.0	23
Objective 21	2.1	16
Objective 22	1.2	19
Objective 23	4.8	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

\* Exact wording of the question as per the questionnaire: "In your opinion, what are the Top 3 GCM Objectives that your country has made the most progress on since the adoption of the GCM in December 2018?".

**Table 5****Respondents' Opinion on the Top GCM Objectives that their country need to make more efforts in the next two years until the International Migration Review Forum in 2022**

<b>Objective Number</b>		<b>Objective Number</b>
Objective 01	13.5	1
Objective 02	8.5	3
Objective 03	5.9	8
Objective 04	7.6	4
Objective 05	6.2	6
Objective 06	9.9	2
Objective 07	6.8	5
Objective 08	3.4	12
Objective 09	1.1	21
Objective 10	4.5	10
Objective 11	1.7	16
Objective 12	0.6	23
Objective 13	2.8	13
Objective 14	2.0	14
Objective 15	4.5	11
Objective 16	5.6	9
Objective 17	6.2	7
Objective 18	1.7	17
Objective 19	2.0	15
Objective 20	1.4	20
Objective 21	0.8	22
Objective 22	1.7	18
Objective 23	1.7	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

\* Exact wording of the question as per the questionnaire: "In your opinion, what are the Top 3 GCM Objectives that your country need to make more efforts in the next two years until the International Migration Review Forum in 2022?".

**Table 6**

**Respondents' Top GCM objectives where their country would need support in terms of finance, capacity-building, policy advice, data gathering and analysis, technology, and partnerships**

<b>Objective Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Objective 01	16.0	1
Objective 02	8.5	2
Objective 03	4.8	8
Objective 04	4.8	9
Objective 05	4.8	10
Objective 06	7.7	3
Objective 07	6.3	4
Objective 08	3.1	13
Objective 09	3.1	14
Objective 10	5.4	5
Objective 11	3.1	15
Objective 12	2.0	19
Objective 13	1.7	20
Objective 14	3.7	11
Objective 15	5.4	6
Objective 16	5.1	7
Objective 17	2.6	16
Objective 18	3.4	12
Objective 19	1.7	21
Objective 20	0.9	23
Objective 21	1.1	22
Objective 22	2.3	17
Objective 23	2.3	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

\* Exact wording of the question as per the questionnaire: Please select the Top 3 GCM objectives where your country would need support in terms of finance, capacity-building, policy advice, data gathering and analysis, technology, partnerships.

### **National response plans/plans of action and strategies to implement the GCM**

In order to implement the GCM, countries are encouraged to develop comprehensive and inclusive national response plans, plans of action, or strategies. These instruments can help in accelerating the implementation of the GCM by setting concrete steps, responsibilities and priorities at national level and assessing the progress of the implementation of the objectives of the GCM. Respondents were asked to report the existence, or non-existence, of such instruments in their countries. The idea behind such question was not to sort out countries that developed such instruments, but mainly to assess respondent's awareness of the existence or absence of these instruments as well as their involvement in the development process of such tools, if available.

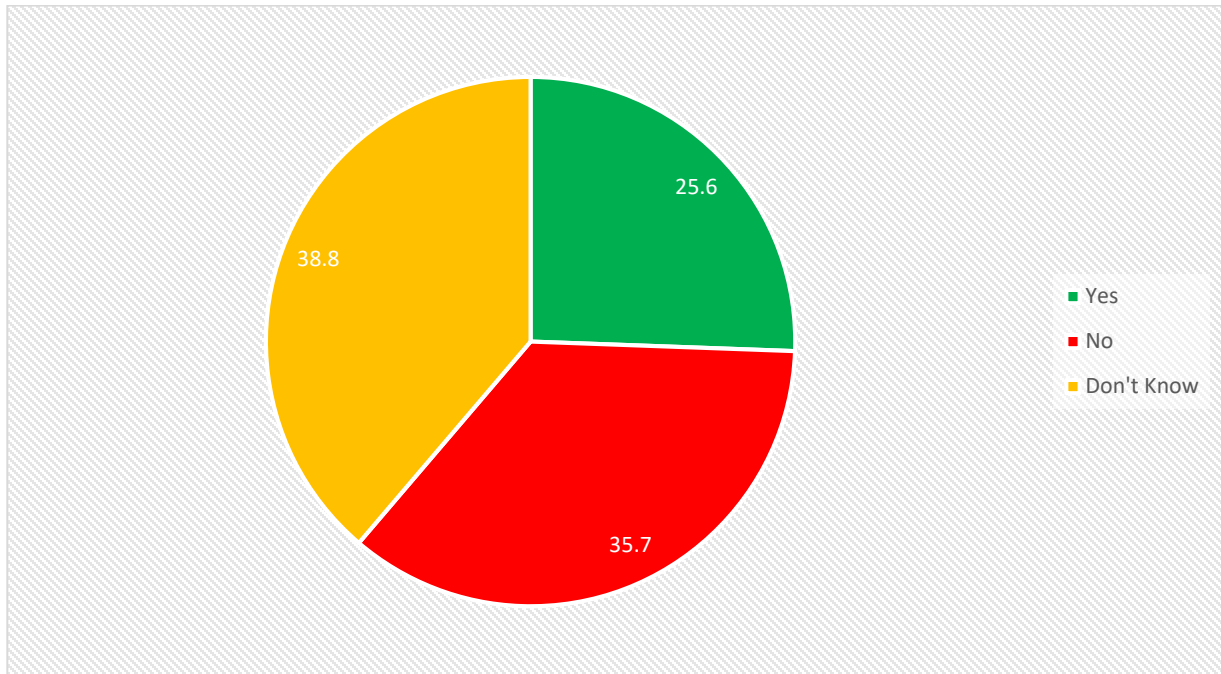
As for respondents' reporting of their country's development of a national response plan/plan of action or strategy to implement the GCM, as shown in

**Figure 5**, 38.8 percent of respondents reported that they are not aware of the existence of such instruments. Respondents who reported the existence of such instruments amounted for 25.6 percent, while those who reported the absence of such instrument amounted for 35.7 percent. Respondents who reported the presence of such instruments were further asked about their involvement in the development of the national plans and strategies. Results indicate that half of those respondents answered positively about the existence of such instruments; thus, about one in eight of total respondents have been involved in the development of the national response plan, plan of action or strategy development.

Respondents who stated that they have been involved in the development of the national plans and strategies, were asked to state how they have been involved in the development of the national response plan, plan of action or strategy development. The involvement of respondents ranges from participation in the activities related to the preparation of these plans to consultations with other partners, providing data and research inputs, developing proposals for pilot projects, and advocacy. See **Textbox 1** for more details.

**Figure 5**

**Respondents' reporting of their country's development of a national response plan/plan of action or strategy to implement the GCM**



### Textbox 1

#### Quotes by respondents on how they have been involved in the development of the national response plan, plan of action or strategy development

<b>Establishment of National Committees and Participation in Committees' Activities</b>	A <b>national committee</b> was established for the implementation to ensure coherence of responses.
	Our organization is part of the <b>national committee for addressing migrants' needs and the anti-trafficking national committee</b> . Through the working group, we actively engaged in advocating and sharing responsibilities to respond to migrants' needs in different sectors.
<b>Invitations by the Government</b>	Civil society organizations were <b>invited by the government</b> to give their point of view on the national migration strategy.
<b>Research and Reports</b>	I participated through conducting <b>research</b> , writing <b>reports</b> , and offering reform <b>recommendations</b> .
<b>Consultations</b>	I was asked as a researcher and human rights activist to contribute to the process of the development of the national migration strategy in my country. My participation was <b>through numerous consultations</b> that have enabled the public authorities to lay the foundations for a realistic, achievable, operational and effective policy on migration.
	We were <b>approached and consulted</b> when the National Immigration and Asylum Strategy was being developed.
<b>Participation in Seminars</b>	We <b>participated in seminars</b> and multi-stakeholder consultations.
<b>Participation in Pilot Projects</b>	We participated in several consultation meetings with the ministries in charge, local authorities and universities. We have <b>developed pilot projects</b> to facilitate the integration and social, economic, educational and leisure development of migrants in partnership with the ministry in charge of migration.



## **Implementation of the GCM objectives since December 2018**

Respondents were asked to report objectives that have been implemented by their organization or with governments or other stakeholders since the adoption of the GCM in December 2018.

Responses are summarized in

**Table 7** below. As shown in the table, countries made progress in all GCM objectives with varying degrees. Respondents' top three ranked implemented objectives are as follows: **Objective 01** (on collecting disaggregated data) with 33.9 percent of respondents, **Objective 07** (on reducing vulnerabilities) with 26.8 percent of respondents, and **Objective 15** (on access to basic services) with 31.3 percent of respondents.

Other objectives with high reported percentages include: **Objective 06** (on fair and ethical recruitment) with 25.0 percent of respondents, **Objective 17** (on eliminating all forms of discrimination) with 25.0 percent of respondents, **Objective 04** (on legal identity and documentation) with 24.3, and **Objective 03** (on accurate and timely information) with 21.4 percent of respondents.

The least implemented objectives, as reported by respondents, are **Objective 11** (on borders management) stated by 5.4 percent of respondents, **Objective 12** (on screening, assessment and referral) stated by 8.0 percent of respondents, and **Objective 22** (on social security) stated by 8.9 percent of respondents.

**Table 7**

**In your country, have you/your organization implemented any of the 23 GCM objectives independently or with governments or other stakeholders since the adoption of the GCM in December 2018?**

<b>Objective Number</b>	<b>Percent*</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Objective 01	33.9	1
Objective 02	12.5	11
Objective 03	21.4	7
Objective 04	24.3	6
Objective 05	10.7	12
Objective 06	25.0	4
Objective 07	26.8	3
Objective 08	9.8	16
Objective 09	9.8	17
Objective 10	20.5	8
Objective 11	5.4	23
Objective 12	8.0	22
Objective 13	9.8	18
Objective 14	10.7	13
Objective 15	31.3	2
Objective 16	19.6	9
Objective 17	25.0	5
Objective 18	9.8	19
Objective 19	10.7	14
Objective 20	9.8	20
Objective 21	10.7	15
Objective 22	8.9	21
Objective 23	17.0	10
General	20.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

\* Multiple responses allowed

### Stakeholders’ better contribution to the implementation of the GCM

How can stakeholders better contribute to the implementation of the GCM? Respondents’ opinions on the best way for stakeholders to contribute better to the implementation of the GCM are stated in **Table 8** below. As per the table, respondents regarded “providing direct assistance to migrants” as the best contribution to the implementation of the GCM (stated by 25.2 percent of respondents), followed by “providing capacity building” (stated by 22.7 percent of respondents), “producing data and research” as well as “providing funding support” ranked third (stated by 12.6 percent of respondents for each element). Despite the high dependence on technology, especially because of the COVID-19 pandemic and the social distancing, “providing technology and technical support” ranked the least (stated by just two respondents).

**Table 8**  
**Respondents’ opinion on the best way for stakeholders to contribute better to the implementation of the GCM?**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Provide direct assistance to migrants	30	25.2
Provide capacity building	27	22.7
Produce data and research	15	12.6
Provide funding support	15	12.6
Offer partnerships	11	9.2
Provide policy advice	10	8.4
Inform public through media	4	3.4
Provide technology and technical support	2	1.7
Other	5	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 4. Gaps, Challenges, Promising practices and Lessons learned

This section presents the results of the survey regarding gaps, challenges, promising practices and lessons learned since the adoption of the GCM in December 2018. The section includes responses to questions from 19 to 33 in the survey questionnaire.<sup>4</sup> Questions included respondents' opinions and suggestions on areas of support that is most needed to accelerate the implementation of the GCM, main gaps and challenges which hindered the implementation of the GCM, examples of promising practices and lessons learned on the implementation of the GCM, ways for stakeholders to contribute better to the follow-up and review of the GCM, in **addition** to questions on the cross-cutting and interdependent GCM guiding principles. Detailed results on all of these issues are given below.

### 4.1 Gaps

In their response to a question on their top areas of support that is most needed in their countries to accelerate the implementation of the GCM, respondents identified “finance” as the first priority (stated by 23.8 percent of respondents), followed by “capacity building” (stated by 23.2 percent of respondents). “data gathering and analysis” ranked third (stated by 19.2 percent of respondents). The least area of support stated by respondents was “technology” (stated by 3.2 percent of respondents). See **Table 9** for more details.

Respondents were also requested to lay out the main gaps and challenges they have identified, which hindered the implementation of the GCM in their countries using a free-text format. A summarized list of gaps and challenges are given below in **Textbox 2**. As shown in the textbox, gaps and challenges included an array of issues, such as the lack of political will, lack of coordination between actors and stakeholders, insufficient resources to implement the GCM objectives, lack of reliable data and information, lack of comprehensive national policies for migration in some countries, the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic on receiving countries and the livelihood of migrants and refugees as well as the political instability in the region.

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<sup>4</sup> The survey questionnaire is attached to this report.

**Table 9**

**Respondents' Top areas of support that is most needed in respondents' countries to accelerate the implementation of the GCM**

<b>Top three areas of support</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Finance	23.8	1
Capacity-building	23.2	2
Policy advice and advocacy	15.1	4
Data gathering and analysis	19.2	3
Technology	3.2	6
Partnerships	14.1	5
other	1.4	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Exact wording of the question as per the questionnaire: "Please select the Top 3 areas of support that is most needed in your country to accelerate the implementation of the GCM (Finance, capacity-building, policy advice and advocacy, data gathering and analysis, technology, partnerships and Other)".

## Textbox 2

### Main gaps and challenges identified by respondents, which hindered the implementation of the GCM in their countries

Lack of a <b>clear strategy</b> to implement the GCM in some countries	<b>Lack of a Clear Strategy</b>
Absence of a <b>regional / sub-regional policy</b> to mitigate the negative and structural factors related to migration (economic migration and climate migration)	<b>Absence of a Regional / Sub-regional Policy</b>
Absence of a <b>migration policy</b> in some countries	
Lack of clear visibility of <b>migration policy</b>	
Lack of comprehensive <b>national policy for migration</b> in some countries	
The negative <b>impact of COVID-19 pandemic</b> on receiving countries and the livelihood of migrants and refugees.	<b>COVID-19</b>
Insufficiency of <b>resources</b> to implement the GCM objectives	<b>Insufficient Resources</b>
Data collection is poor and inadequate, with very little transparency and lack of <b>reliable and accurate data</b> on migration flows and their characteristics.	<b>Lack of Reliable and Accurate Data</b>
Data collection, analysis and dissemination to share data, address data gaps and assess key migration trends, that encourages collaboration between relevant stakeholders at all levels	
<b>Fear, xenophobia, racism and scapegoating</b> of migrants	<b>Xenophobia</b>
<b>Political instability</b> in the region	<b>Political Instability</b>
Lack of a <b>public policy</b> on the subject and lack of <b>collaboration</b> between civil society actors.	<b>Lack of Coordination and Collaboration</b>
Lack of <b>consultation with the actors/stakeholders</b> working directly with migrants.	
Instability and lack of <b>coordination</b> between actors involved in migration	
Lack of <b>involvement of different stakeholders</b> and policy makers	
Lack of <b>coordination</b> and effective involvement and <b>partnership</b> with civil society	
The lack of understanding on the importance of GCM and the absence of <b>communication between line ministries</b> to coordinate in that regard.	
Absence of a <b>whole-of-society approach</b> in some countries	
Lack of awareness and the need for <b>capacity building</b>	<b>Need for Capacity Building</b>
Lack of <b>political will</b> to implement the GCM and Conflict of interest between sending and receiving countries	<b>Lack of Political Will</b>
Lack of <b>social dialogue</b> on migration	<b>Social Dialogue</b>
Lack of <b>tools for monitoring</b> the implementation of the GCM.	<b>Lack of Monitoring Tools</b>
The difficulty of the <b>integration</b> of regularized migrants in the economic and social space	<b>Difficulty of Integration</b>

## **4.2 Promising practices and Lessons learned**

Respondents were asked to provide some examples of promising practices and lessons learned on the implementation of the GCM in their countries of focus. Due to the space constraints, an abridged list of examples of promising practices and lessons learned is given in



**Textbox 3** below.

The main areas of promising practices and lessons learned on the implementation of the GCM in respondents' countries included the following main areas:

- Developing new policies and strategies
- Drafting new laws
- Data collection activities
- Capacity building
- Support during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Improving access to basic services
- Regularization and integration of migrants
- Providing support to migrants, and
- Building partnerships

### Textbox 3

#### Some examples of promising practices and lessons learned on the implementation of the GCM in respondents' countries

<b>Developing New Policies and Strategies</b>	Close cooperation with migrants' countries of origin 'Signing of a repatriation agreement for irregular undocumented migrants with Niger'; 'Assistance to migrants within the context of African solidarity and respect for human dignity'; 'Repatriation of migrants to their countries of origin.' <sup>5</sup>
	The global agreement obligated the government to think seriously about developing solutions and working on this file. Governmental efforts to develop new strategies.
	The adoption of a National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum Strategy (NSIA); 'The regularization of irregular migrants'; 'Initiatives for the integration of migrants.'
	The development of national migration strategies
<b>Drafting New Laws</b>	Drafting a law on asylum.
	The promulgation of the Law to Prevent Human Trafficking, and the formation of a National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking.
<b>Awareness Raising</b>	Awareness campaigns and training workshops targeting social workers as to the inclusion of displaced and migrant working communities.
	Raising awareness on Human trafficking and smuggling of migrants through training and dissemination of guides to consulates abroad, media outlets, NGOs, social service providers.
	Using music, theatre, storytelling, art and culture as a tool for inclusive advocacy and bridging the divides between migrant and local communities.
<b>Data Collection</b>	Collect and store statistical data during the services offered to migrants.
<b>Institutional Reform</b>	Communication and reforms of the Ministry of Labor concerning the recruitment of foreign employees.
<b>Capacity Building</b>	Development of the training for migrants for better vocational integration and access to decent work.
	Capacity building of local actors.
	Employing most of the refugee women in the Women Empowerment Program. Providing training to develop their skills and help them obtain a job opportunity.

<sup>5</sup> In the context of the repatriation agreements between countries of origin and countries of destination, it's assumed that repatriation is voluntary from migrants perspectives.

<b>Support during the COVID19 pandemic</b>	Especially during the COVID19 pandemic, Red Cross/Red Crescent National Societies in MENA have done its best to involve migrants in their response, improving migrants' access to basic services.
	During pandemic the government is somehow appreciating the coordinated efforts of different diaspora, CSO's and nongovernmental organization that provides immediate redress on COVID response which is very helpful.

#### Textbox 4

### Some examples of promising practices and lessons learned on the implementation of the GCM in respondents' countries

(Cont'd)

<b>Improving Access to Basic Services</b>	Improved access to basic social services.
	Access to basic services for migrants is expanding, for example, a greater number of populations (although not yet universal) have access to primary public education. Similarly, healthcare is available to non-nationals as it is to nationals. This is a positive step.
	Better access to basic rights for migrants.
	Encouraging projects and programs aimed at assisting immigrants and facilitating their access to basic services
	Accessibility to health services and schooling of children
	The creation of inclusive and integrated classrooms in public schools.
<b>Regularization and Integration</b>	The regularization of the situation of migrants
	Regularizing the legal status for the residency of many immigrants.
	Inclusion of migrant workers in social insurance, as well as national workers.
	Legislation trends and courts to criminalize withholding documents of migrant workers.
	There is more integration of trade union, migrant workers association, and other voices in civil society into regional processes, and ways for voices that were previously excluded to be brought in.
	Engaging government institutions and interests in implementing programs aimed at integrating immigrants and providing appropriate stability conditions.
<b>Providing Support to Migrants</b>	NGOs do quite a good job in providing support to refugees and migrants.
	Provide livelihood and capacity building trainings on recreational activities.
	Improvement of the protection of emigration candidates during the recruitment process and introduction of a bill for the regulation of overseas placement by private agencies.
<b>Building Partnerships</b>	Building a partnership between the state and civil society contributes to providing timely and effective answers to some situations related to migrants.

	Partnerships between origin and destination countries, and civil society through regional processes to promote Objective 3 of the GCM.
	Partnerships with other countries and cooperation with the IOM in enhancing legal mobility.

### **4.3 Overview on the follow-up and review process**

With respect to the involvement of the target population in the follow-up and review process of the GCM, respondents were asked to report their involvement at national levels and/or regional level or whether they have not been involved. As shown in

**Table 10** below, respondents who have been involved in the follow-up and review at the national level amounted for about 20.0 percent of total respondents, while those who participated at the regional level only amounted for 13.8 percent. More than 15.0 percent of respondents have been involved in both levels; national and regional. This renders an important number of respondents who have not had the chance to be involved at all in this process 49.6 percent, nearly half of the respondents to the online survey managed to reach and capture their voices outside of the national and regional consultation mechanisms.

The survey solicited respondents' opinion on the best way for stakeholders to contribute better to the follow-up and review of the GCM (**Table 11**). Given the fact that more than 40.0 percent of respondents represent CSOs, it is not surprising to see that the first ranked way of contribution is "representing voices of migrants in consultations" with 32.8 percent of respondents. "Providing data and research" ranked second. Most probably to represent the opinion of the second largest category of respondents (Academia) with 31.2 percent of total respondents. "Reporting stakeholders' implementation results" ranked third (with 18.4 percent of respondents), while "drafting stakeholders' own review report" ranked fourth (with 13.6 percent of respondents).

**Table 10**  
**Respondents' involvement in the follow-up and review process of the GCM**

<b>Involvement in the follow-up</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes, at national level	24	19.5
Yes, at regional level	17	13.8
Yes, both national and regional levels	19	15.4
No	61	49.6
Don't know	2	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 11**  
**Respondents' opinion of the best way for stakeholders to contribute better to the follow-up and review of the GCM led by the government**

<b>Best way for stakeholders' contribution</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Report stakeholders' implementation results	23	18.4
Provide data and research	39	31.2
Draft stockholders' own review report	17	13.6
Represent voices of migrants in consultations	41	32.8
Other	5	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **5. The cross-cutting and interdependent GCM guiding principles**

The GCM is based on a set of cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles: (a) People-centered, (b) International cooperation, (c) National sovereignty, (d) Rule of law and due process, (e) Sustainable development, (f) Human rights, (g) Gender-responsive, (h) Child-sensitive, (i) Whole-of-government approach, and (j) Whole-of-society approach. Respondents were asked to report their perceptions regarding the impact of the application of these guiding principles on accelerating the implementation of countries' plans and strategies. Moreover, respondents' opinions and evaluation of the application/integration of such principles in their respective countries were sought.

As shown in



**Table 12**, more than 50.0 percent of respondents (51.2 percent) reported that the application of the GCM guiding principles accelerated the implementation of countries' plans and strategies. Respondents who reported negative impact amounted for 26.0 of respondents, while respondents who reported that they don't know amounted for 22.8 percent.

### **The whole-of-society approach and the GCM application**

Moving from the general to the specific, respondents were asked about their opinion on the application/integration of each individual principle for implementation in respondents' countries. The whole-of-society approach is one of the key GCM guiding principles with regards to stakeholder engagement. Respondents' opinions on the application/integration of the whole-of-society approach for implementation in respondents' countries of focus are given in **Table 13** and

**Figure 6** below. As per the data, the majority of respondents are not satisfied with the application of this principle. More than 70.0 percent of respondents regarded the application of this principle as needs improvement (34.9 percent of respondents) or needs significant improvement (35.7 percent of respondents). Only 15.5 percent of respondents regarded the application of this principle as satisfactory and less than 4.0 percent regarded the application as very satisfactory.

Respondents were also asked to describe how the whole-of-society approach was applied in the GCM implementation in their countries using free-text format. Examples of respondents' application of this approach are given in

**Textbox 5** below. Examples stated by respondents included the following areas of intervention:

- Establishing public-private partnerships
- Engagement of CSOs in activities related to migrants
- Advocacy among stakeholders,
- Cooperation with governmental institutions,
- Joint mechanism of stakeholders and collaborative work, and
- Dialogue between stakeholders.

### **The whole-of-government approach and the GCM application**

The whole-of-government approach is another key GCM guiding principle with regards to inter-ministerial coordination. Respondents' opinions on the application/integration of the whole-of-government approach for implementation in respondents' countries of focus are shown in

**Table 14** and **Figure 7** below. As per the data, responses regarding this principle almost replicated the pattern of responses for the whole-of-society one. The majority of respondents were not satisfied with the application of this principle. About two-thirds of respondents regarded the application of this principle as needs improvement (28.1 percent of respondents) or needs significant improvement (38.3 percent of respondents). Only 12.5 percent of respondents regarded the application of this principle as satisfactory, and less than 4.0 percent regarded the application as very satisfactory.

### **The human rights-based approach and the GCM application**

The human rights-based approach is another GCM guiding principles. Respondents' opinions on the application/integration of the human rights-based approach for implementation in respondents' countries of focus are given in **Table 15** and **Figure 8** below. As per the data, responses almost replicated the patterns of responses for the whole-of-society and the whole-of-government principles. The majority of respondents were not satisfied with the application of the human rights-based approach in the implementation of the GCM in their respective countries. More than two-thirds of respondents regarded the application of this principle as needs improvement (28.3 percent of respondents) or needs significant improvement (37.8 percent of respondents). Some 20.5 percent of respondents regarded the application of this principle as satisfactory and less than 3.0 percent regarded the application as very satisfactory.

With respect to the human rights-based approach respondents were also asked to describe how this approach was applied in the GCM implementation in their countries using the free-text format. Examples of respondents' application of this approach are given in **Textbox 6** below. Most of the example provided by respondents focus on the legislative aspects of migration and the existence of laws and regulations that make for more protection for migrants. The main areas of interventions are stated below:

- Care of victims of trafficking
- Integration of the rights-based approach
- Respecting the dignity of migrants
- Providing legal services and protection
- Legal reform
- Incorporating a human rights approach into policies

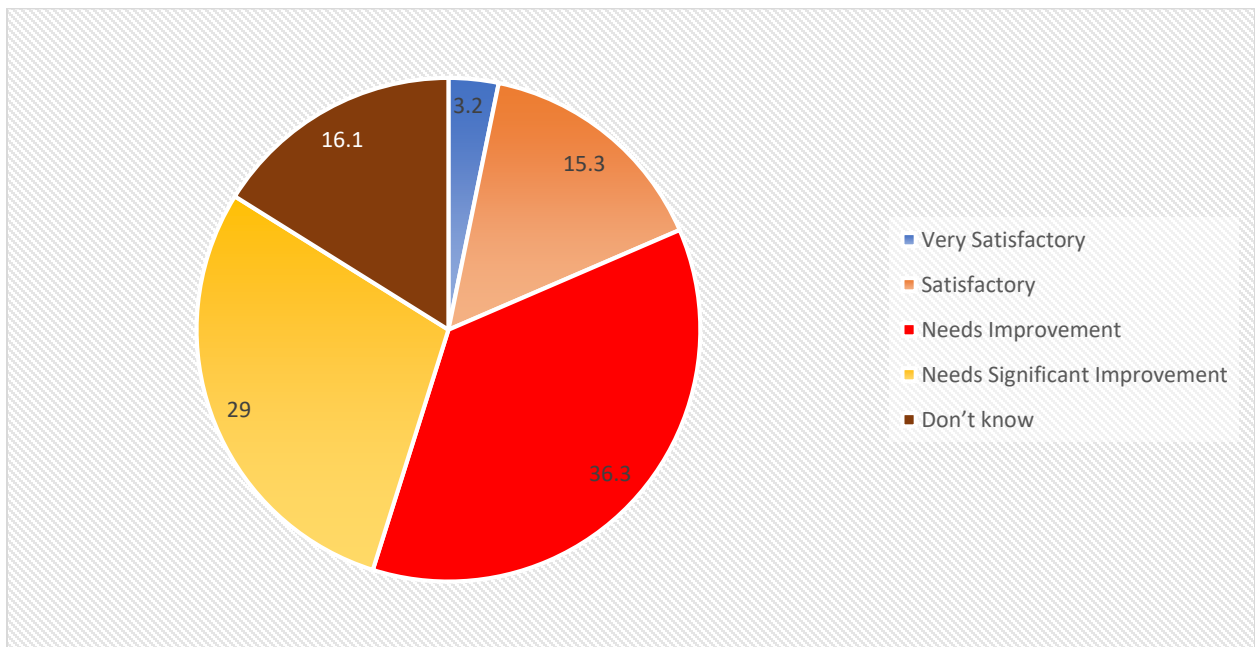
- Development of national immigration and asylum strategies, and
- Regularization and inclusion.

### **The gender-responsive approach and the GCM application**

The gender-responsive approach is one of the GCM guiding principles. Respondents' opinions on the application/integration of the gender-responsive approach for implementation in respondents' countries are given in

**Table 16 and Figure 9**

**Respondents' opinions on how/to what extent was the gender-responsive approach applied in the GCM implementation in their countries**



below. As per the data, responses almost replicated the patterns of responses for the previous principles. The majority of respondents were not satisfied with the application of the gender-responsive approach in the implementation of the GCM in their respective countries. More than two-thirds of respondents regarded the application of this principle as needs improvement (26.3 percent of respondents) or needs significant improvement (29.0 percent of respondents). Some 15.3 percent of respondents regarded the application of this principle as satisfactory and less than 4.0 percent regarded the application as very satisfactory.

With respect to the gender-responsive approach, respondents were also asked to describe how this approach was applied in the GCM implementation in their countries using the free-text format. Examples of respondents' application of this approach are given in **Textbox 7** below. Examples by respondents included the work of NGOs adopted a gender-responsive approach in their actions, laws to combat violence against women, and work in the fields of protection and empowerment. The main areas of intervention stated by respondents included the following issues:

- Absence of discrimination
- Equal legal treatment of men and women
- Pro-women policies and practices
- Gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approaches
- Advocacy and anti-discrimination laws, and
- Gender-inclusion awareness.

### **The child-sensitive approach and the GCM application**

The child-sensitive approach is one of the GCM guiding principles. Respondents' opinions on the application/integration of the child-sensitive approach for implementation in respondents' countries of focus are given in **Table 17** and **Figure 10** below. As per the data, responses almost replicated the patterns of responses for the previous principles. The majority of respondents were not satisfied with the application of the child-sensitive approach in the implementation of the GCM in their respective countries. About 60.0 percent of respondents regarded the application of this principle as needs improvement (31.1 percent of respondents) or needs significant improvement (28.6 percent of respondents). Some 18.5 percent of respondents regarded the application of this principle as satisfactory, and less than 4.0 percent regard the application as very satisfactory.

With respect to the child-sensitive approach, respondents were also asked to describe how this approach was applied in the GCM implementation in their countries using the free-text format. Examples of respondents' application of this approach are given in

**Textbox 8** below. The main areas of intervention regarding the application of child-sensitive approach were as follows:

- The application of child-sensitive protection codes
- Protecting children from exploitation
- Integration of migrants in public and private schools
- Anti-discrimination laws
- Protection for minors, and
- Issuance of birth certificates.



**Table 12**

**Respondents' perception on the impact of the application of the GCM Guiding Principles on accelerating the implementation of Countries' plans and strategies\***

<b>GCM and country plans implementation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes, accelerated the implementation	65	51.2
No, didn't accelerated the implementation	33	26.0
Don't know	29	22.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Exact wording of the question as per the questionnaire: "Did the application of the GCM guiding principles helped accelerate the implementation of plans and strategies?".

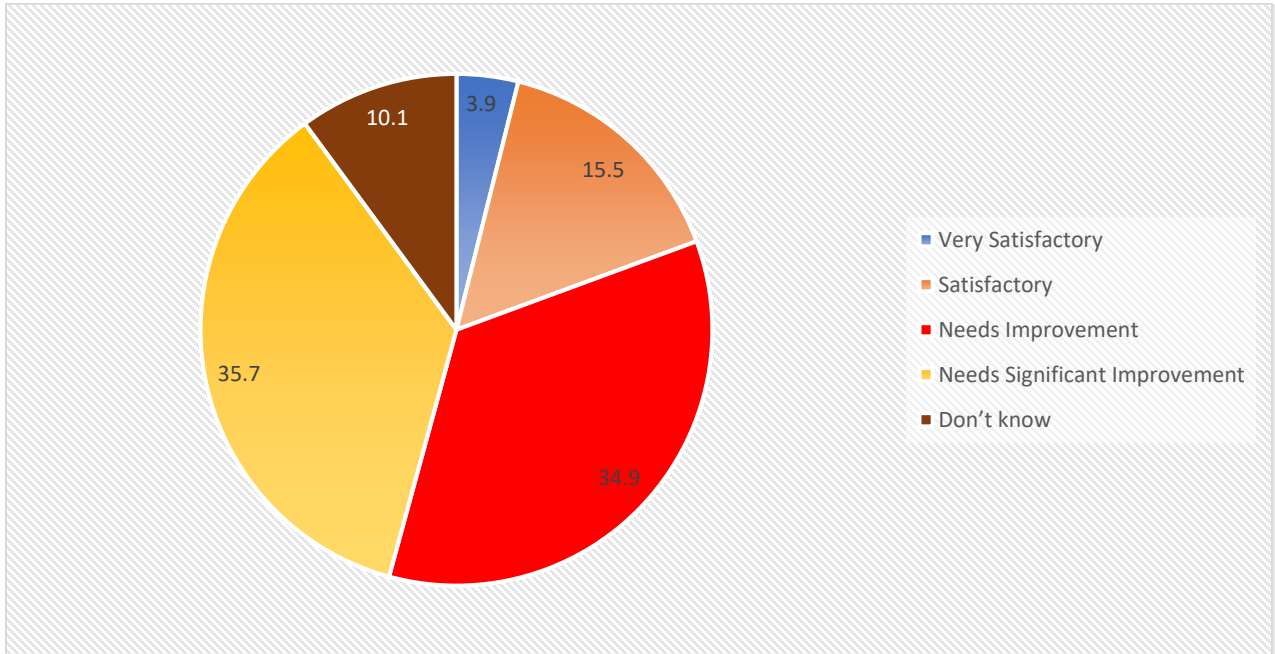
**Table 13**

**Respondents' opinions on the application/integration of the whole-of-society approach for implementation in respondents' country**

<b>Progress of the GCM Implementation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very Satisfactory	5	3.9
Satisfactory	20	15.5
Needs improvement	45	34.9
Needs significant improvement	46	35.7
Don't know	13	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 6**

**Respondents' opinions on the application/integration of the whole-of-society approach for implementation in respondents' country**



### Textbox 5

#### Quotes from respondents on the description of how the whole-of-society approach was applied in the GCM implementation in their countries

Public-private partnerships have been signed, synergies between public institutions and NGO's have emerged.	<b>Public-private partnerships</b>
Engagement of CSOs in voluntary return operations, activating solidarity of the population towards migrants, especially during national holidays, and other assistance (accommodation for migrants, campaigns for the distribution of meals, clothing, employment, medical care and financial aid).	<b>Engagement of CSOs</b>
Advocacy with government institutions, civil society and the private sector in order to raise awareness and present the objectives of the GCM and the activities to be carried out by each stakeholder.	<b>Advocacy among Stakeholders</b>
Application of the approach by engaging CSO's and migrant workers communities in dialogue.	
Civil society consultation in the draft national migration strategy.	<b>Cooperation with Governmental Institutions</b>
Meetings with the relevant ministry were organized with NGOs, civil society and associations working in the field of migration.	
Forming a joint mechanism of stakeholders to prepare the national review and present it to the community through the media and ongoing workshops.	<b>Joint Mechanism of Stakeholders</b>
Collaborative work between public institutions and the media.	
The involvement of multiple institutions in the GCM implementation.	
There is involvement of many parties in the programs dealing with migration.	
Cooperation with UN bodies	
Supporting social integration programs for immigrants by providing them with a suitable environment for living	
The dialogue is always there between civil society organizations and the Government.	<b>Dialogue between Stakeholders</b>
Through partnership and cooperation between governmental and non-governmental institutions to create a joint national work program.	
By activating the partnership between the concerned authorities and civil society institutions, including human rights and charitable institutions, in designing relevant public policies and enacting legislation regulating migration.	
Strengthen networking, also create working groups by integrating groups of migrant and diaspora communities and organizations.	

**Table 14**

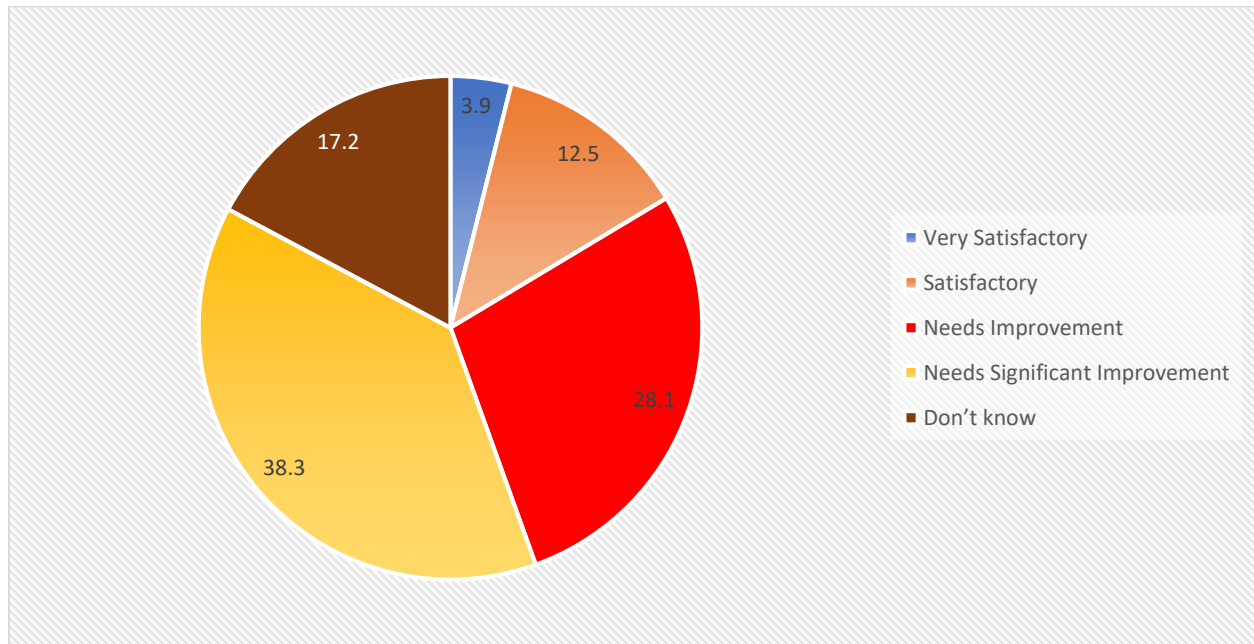
**Respondents' description of the application of the whole-of-government approach<sup>6</sup> for implementation in their countries**

<b>GCM and the WOG approach</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very Satisfactory	5	3.9
Satisfactory	16	12.5
Needs Improvement	36	28.1
Needs Significant Improvement	49	38.3
Don't know	22	17.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Exact wording of the question as per the questionnaire: "How would you describe application of the whole-of-government approach for implementation in your country?".

**Figure 7**

**Respondents' description of the application of the whole-of-government approach for implementation in their countries**



<sup>6</sup> Whole-of-Government Approach (WGA) refers to the joint activities performed by diverse ministries, public administrations and public agencies in order to provide a common solution to particular problems or issues. WGA also seeks to introduce coherence in the decision-making process of public administrations.

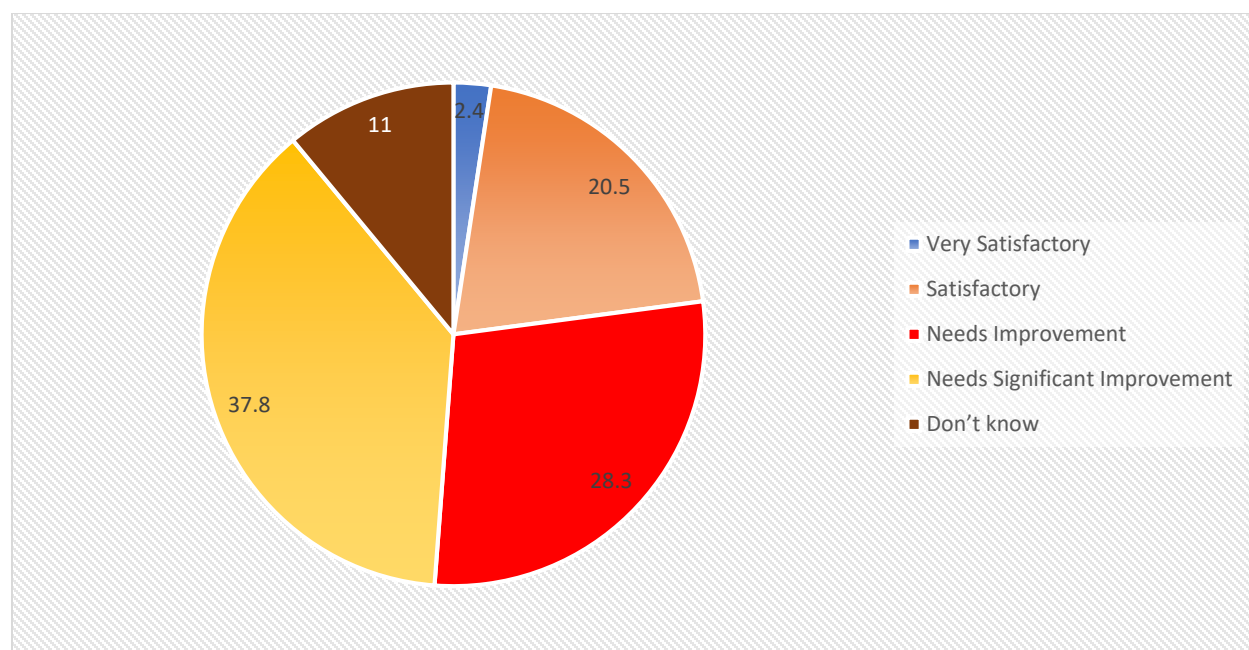
**Table 15**

**Respondents' opinions on how/to what extent the human rights-based approach was applied in the GCM implementation in their countries**

<b>Human-rights-based approach and the GCM Implementation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very Satisfactory	3	2.4
Satisfactory	26	20.5
Needs improvement	36	28.3
Needs significant improvement	48	37.8
Don't know	14	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 8**

**Respondents' opinions on how/to what extent the human rights-based approach was applied in the GCM implementation in their countries**



### Textbox 6

#### Quotes from respondents on how the human rights-based approach was applied in the GCM implementation in their countries

<b>Care of Victims of Trafficking</b>	Certain procedures have been improved particularly with regard to the care of victims of trafficking.
<b>Integration of the Rights-based Approach</b>	Integration of the rights-based approach into the draft national strategy on migration.
	Putting the necessary means in place to ensure that the human rights-based approach is applied.
<b>Respecting the Dignity of Migrants</b>	Respect for the dignity of migrants through wide-ranging aid and assistance to migrants including housing, food, clothing, access to employment and health, free medical care, and access to education for minors.
<b>Providing Legal Services and Protection</b>	CSO's provide legal services and basic needs for migrants.
	The draft National International Employment Strategy is quite focused on the issues of decent work, fair recruitment, and protection of migrant workers' rights.
<b>Legal Reform</b>	There was the implementation of reforms on the migration issue including some laws.
	Upholding human rights principles is stipulated in all legislations and in the Constitution.
	Advocating and promoting human rights by submitting law proposals to legislative bodies and monitoring through human rights organizations for implementation by the government, its security and judicial agencies.
	Laws relating to immigration have been enacted keeping in mind the human rights dimension
<b>Incorporating a Human Rights Approach</b>	Incorporating a human rights approach into some public policies, especially in the field of human trafficking and racial discrimination, and this is evident through the issuance of exceptional laws in this field.
<b>Development of National Immigration and Asylum Strategies</b>	The National Council for Human Rights was directly involved in the development of the national immigration and asylum strategy in partnership with relevant ministries and civil society actors.
<b>Regularization and Inclusion</b>	The regularization of the situation of migrants in the country is an approach clearly based on human rights.
	Participation of migrants and meeting their needs to contribute to their economic and social integration.
	Inclusive cultural projects and awareness raising activities.

**Table 16**

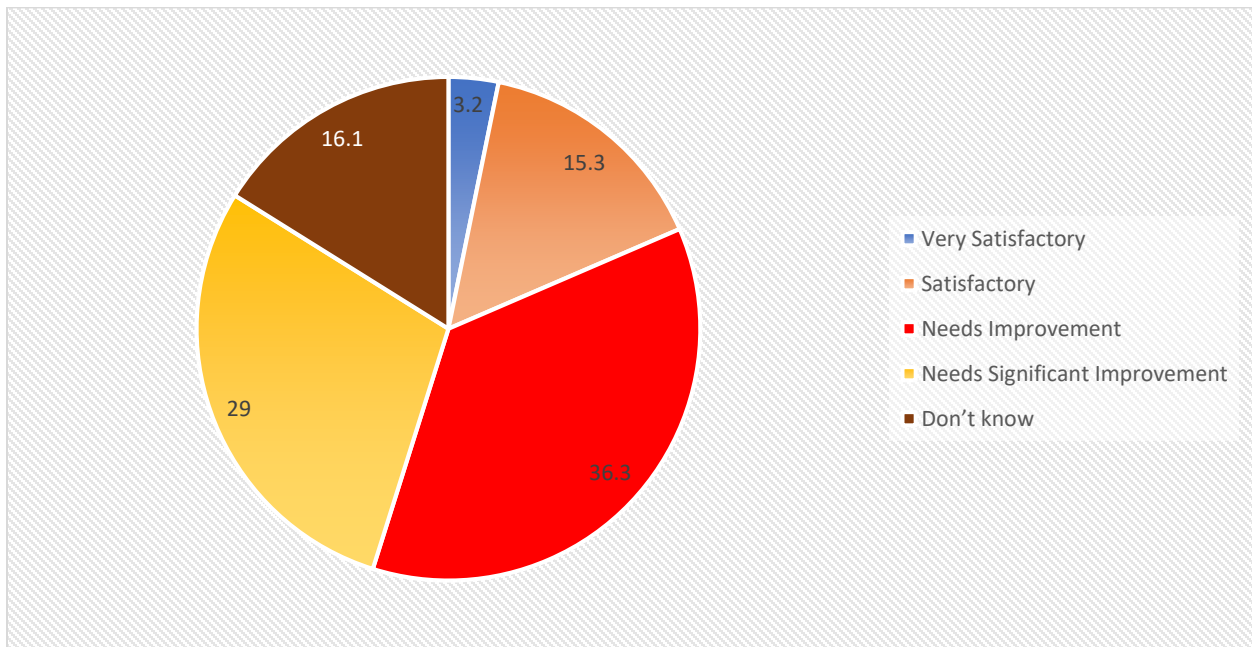
**Respondents' opinions on how/to what extent was the gender-responsive approach applied in the GCM implementation in their countries**

<b>Gender-responsive approach and the GCM Implementation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very Satisfactory	4	3.2
Satisfactory	19	15.3
Needs improvement	45	36.3
Needs significant improvement	36	29.0
Don't know	20	16.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Exact wording of the question as per the questionnaire: "In your opinion, how/to what extent was the gender-responsive approach applied in the GCM implementation in your country?".

**Figure 9**

**Respondents' opinions on how/to what extent was the gender-responsive approach applied in the GCM implementation in their countries**



**Textbox 7**

**Quotes from respondents on how the gender-responsive approach was applied in the GCM implementation in their countries**

Absence of discrimination (female-male) in the assistance and support provided to migrants.	<b>Absence of discrimination</b>
Applications for residence permits were treated equally for women and men; - Both enjoy the same rights of access to basic services.	<b>Equal Legal Treatment of men and women</b>
Both men and women are treated equally.	
Local legislation and government directives did not differentiate between the sexes in the percentage of their chances of obtaining a job, nor did they differentiate between the citizen worker and the migrant worker in work contracts represented by the rights and obligations in the work environment.	
Many social projects were gender-oriented which created more space for women to be visible in the ecosystem of equal opportunities.	<b>Pro-Women Policies and Practices</b>
During the process of regularization of immigrants, all the files submitted by women were regularized.	
The gender issue was well presented in debates and representativeness at conferences or seminars	<b>Gender-sensitive and Gender-responsive Approaches</b>
GCM implementation in the country adopts a somewhat gender-sensitive approach.	
Gender is always at the heart of the different interventions in favor of migrants/refugees (at the level of design, implementation and monitoring-evaluation).	
Many projects on women's empowerment and access to their rights are established.	
NGOs adopt a gender-responsive approach in their actions, laws to combat violence against women are adopted, sheltering actions are undertaken.	
Advocacy for migrant women's access to free reproductive health - law to combat trafficking which mainly affects women - law to combat violence against women and child	<b>Advocacy and Anti-discrimination</b>
The creation of a national anti-discrimination law.	
Some attempts at local level to encourage gender inclusion - awareness and empowerment campaigns and workshops.	<b>Gender inclusion-awareness</b>



**Table 17**

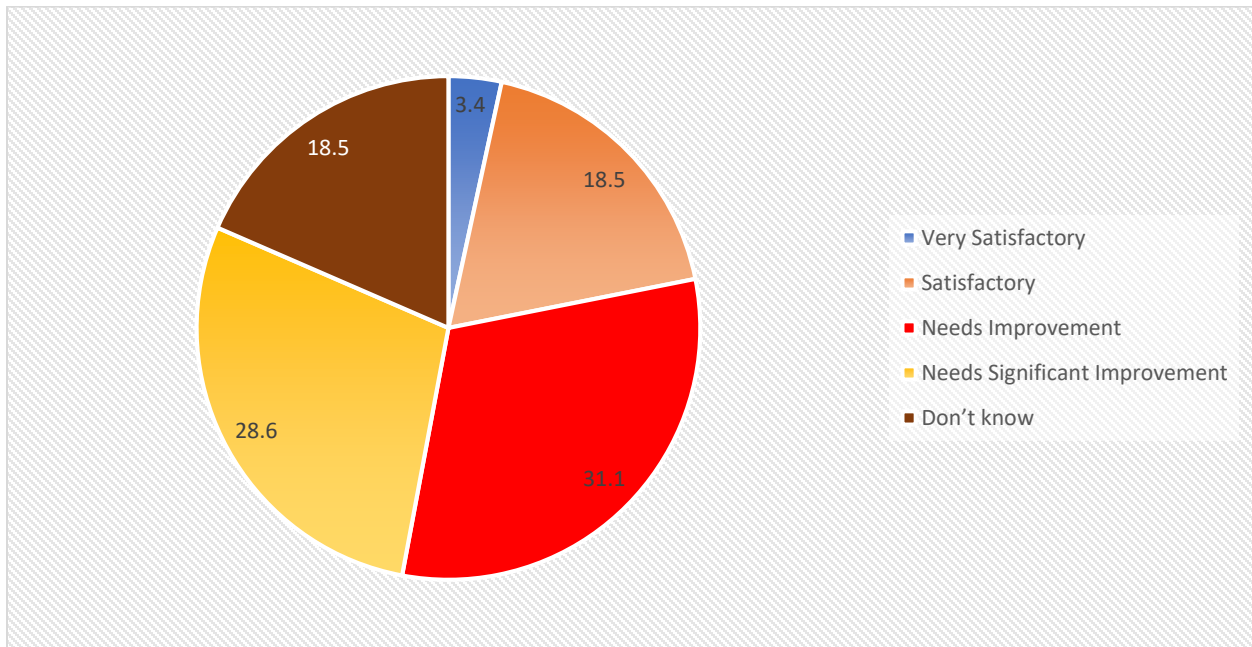
**Respondents' opinions on how/to what extent was the child-sensitive approach applied in the GCM implementation in their countries**

<b>Child-sensitive approach and the GCM Implementation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very Satisfactory	4	3.4
Satisfactory	22	18.5
Needs improvement	37	31.1
Needs significant improvement	34	28.6
Don't know	22	18.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Exact wording of the question as per the questionnaire: "In your opinion, how/to what extent was the child-sensitive approach applied in the GCM implementation in your country?".

**Figure 10**

**Respondents' opinions on how/to what extent was the child-sensitive approach applied in the GCM implementation in their countries**



### Textbox 8

#### Quotes from respondents on how the child-sensitive approach was applied in the GCM implementation in their countries

<b>child-sensitive protection code</b>	A child-sensitive protection code (which doesn't distinguish between migrant children and nationals) has been adopted.
<b>Protecting Children from Exploitation</b>	Protecting children from exploitation is among the objectives of the national strategy to combat human trafficking and irregular migration.
<b>Integration of Migrants in Public &amp; Private Schools</b>	At the level of education, we have seen a slight improvement. In particular, the integration of children in public schools.
	Enabling the children of migrant families to have access to basic services (health, schooling).
	Children of immigrants have been allowed to enroll in public and private schools.
	Easing access to education for foreign children
<b>Anti-discrimination Laws</b>	The creation of a national law against discrimination against children.
	The child protection code applies to all children in the country. It guarantees a set of rights for all children and protects them against forms of economic or sexual exploitation.
	National legislation does not differentiate between children, as it guarantees the rights of all children residing in the country.
<b>Protection for Minors</b>	During the process of regularization of immigrants, all the files submitted by families with children were regularized. Minor migrants are protected.
	Management of children's' needs in terms of care, education, food and clothing.
<b>Issuance of Birth Certificates</b>	Children easily obtain their birth notice and the issuance of their birth certificate is facilitated.
	The registration of newborns in the registers of the civil state.

## 6. The Way Ahead

This report is meant to highlight the main findings of the stakeholders' opinions and reflections regarding the follow up and review of the implementation of the GCM in the Arab region through the analysis of an online survey designed specifically for that purpose. Despite the progress made towards the implementation of the GCM in the Arab region, it is evident that the progress of the GCM implementation needs further improvement. The following areas may need to be considered in the near future:

- Improving the adoption and the integration of the guiding principles of the GCM, with strong emphasis on the whole-of-government principle, the whole-of-society principle, with a view on the importance of the rights-based approach.
- While it's expected that some countries may focus on the implementation of a specific set of GCM objectives according to their national situations, it's important to pay attention to the implementation of other GCM objectives since the 23 GCM objectives are interlinked in a way or another.
- Governments and stakeholders need to learn from each other and strengthen intra-national and international knowledge and practice experience exchange.
- Stakeholders, especially migrants and their representative bodies, should be more meaningfully engaged throughout the process and included in the development and implementation of national strategies and plans.
- More focus should be devoted to securing resources to ensure successful implementation of the GCM goals. Capacity building of all stakeholders is an important element of successful implementation. Advocacy and policy engagement with governments are also important.

Annex I: Survey questionnaire (attached)

Annex II: Name of respondents (attached)