

SUMMARY

Mapping Progress - Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)

Analysis of the Stakeholder Inputs to the Regional Reviews (2020 – 2021)

October 2021

This summary provides a preliminary analysis of the stakeholder inputs, as part of the GCM regional review process which took place over the period from November 2020 to September 2021. It outlines (i) a snapshot of the key challenges and emerging issues pertaining to GCM implementation, underscored by stakeholders¹, and it provides (ii) a set of observations on the methodology, collection and online publication of stakeholder inputs.

Note: 52 documents were analyzed, including written inputs submitted by stakeholders in various formats², as well as summary reports from consultations with stakeholders held prior to the Intergovernmental Regional Review Conferences: Africa (6), Arab States (7), Asia and the Pacific (9) Europe and North America (16), Latin America and the Caribbean (19)³. Only data highlighting post-GCM adoption challenges, recommendations and practices relating to one or several objectives were considered for this mapping.

KEY CHALLENGES AND EMERGING ISSUES

- **GCM Objectives that received relatively more attention in stakeholder inputs across all five regions⁴:** **Objective 1** (Data), **Objective 2** (Minimize adverse drivers), **Objective 3** (Information provision), **Objective 5** (Regular pathways), **Objective 6** (Recruitment and decent work), **Objective 7** (Reduce vulnerabilities), **Objective 13** (Alternatives to detention), **Objective 15** (Access to basic services), **Objective 16** (Inclusion and Social cohesion), **Objective 17** (Eliminate discrimination), **Objective 21** (Dignified return and reintegration), **Objective 23** (International cooperation). (*Refer to the figures in Annex I*).
- **GCM Objectives that received relatively less attention in stakeholder inputs across all five regions:** **Objective 4** (Legal identity and documentation), **Objective 8** (Save lives), **Objective 9** (Counter smuggling), **Objective 10** (Eradicate trafficking), **Objective 11** (Manage borders), **Objective 12** (Screening and referral), **Objective 14** (Consular protection), **Objective 18** (Skills development and recognition), **Objective 19** (Migrant and diaspora contributions), **Objective 20** (Remittances), **Objective 22** (Social protection). (*Refer to the figures in Annex I*).

¹ This report does not provide an in-depth assessment for each GCM objective or clustering of objectives.

² While the format of these inputs was left open in some regions, stakeholders submitted responses to a structured questionnaire in others. The written submissions from “migrants, civil society, migrant and diaspora organizations, faith-based organizations, local authorities and communities, the private sector, trade unions, parliamentarians, National Human Rights Institutions, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, academia, the media and other relevant stakeholders” (General Assembly Resolution 73/195, para. 44) as well as summary reports from consultations with stakeholders held prior to the regional review conferences and that have been posted on the UN Network on Migration [website](https://migrationnetwork.un.org/website) are considered as “stakeholder inputs”. See the list of inputs reviewed for this analysis in **Annex II**.

³ This regional division correspond to the groupings of Member States of the UN Regional Economic Commissions. See the UN Network on Migration website for more information: <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/regional-reviews>.

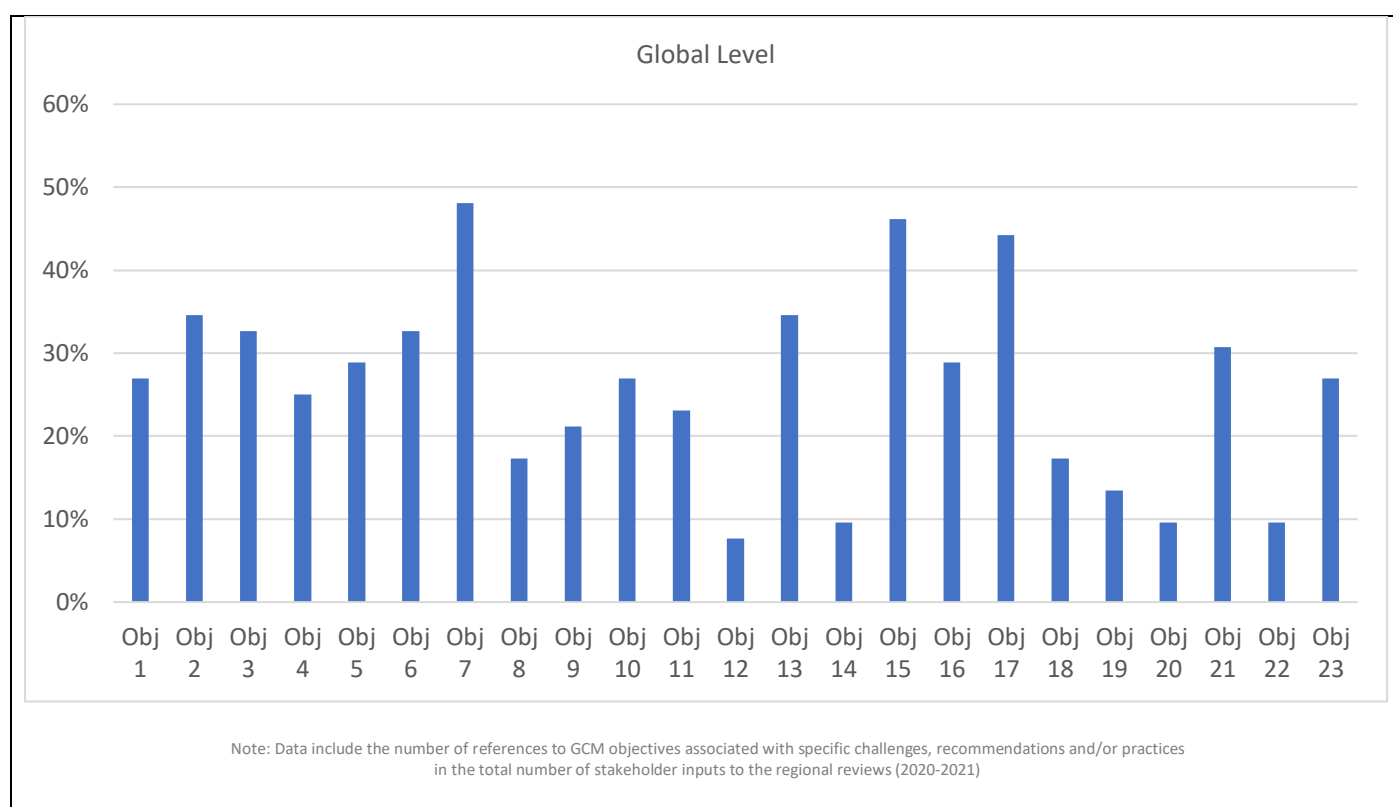
⁴ Only references to objectives associated with specific challenges, recommendations, initiatives or practices were considered in the data of the chart (**Annex I**). The GCM objectives cited in more than 25% of the total number of stakeholder inputs are considered having received relatively *more* attention. The objectives cited in less than 25% (or 25% included) of the total inputs are considered having received relatively *less* attention. Please note that the graph in Annex I aims to give an idea of the general trend that emerges from the inputs reviewed as part of this analysis.

- **Special attention to children and youth:** “Children” and “youth” are among the groups that benefit from greater attention in stakeholder inputs. They refer in particular to the drivers that push young people to migrate, to the detention of children as a violation of the “best interests of the child” principle and the child rights, to the importance of services adapted to the needs of children and young migrants as well as to the inclusion of young migrants in host countries and the creation of opportunities for them.
- **Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic:** Many stakeholders focus their written inputs on the impacts of COVID-19 and stress that migrants faced barriers to access to basic services, vaccinations, testing and treatment. They highlight that COVID-19 has exacerbated existing inequalities, vulnerabilities and challenges for migrants to access healthcare, education, etc. In this context, they noted the non-fulfilment of certain GCM objectives by some Member States. Stakeholders also underline that COVID-19 represents an opportunity to elaborate renewed policies in order to ensure the protection of migrants, irrespective of their status, in future crises.
- **Alternatives to detention:** Stakeholders regularly refer to the Objective 13 of the GCM and mention both progress on this issue and good practices, as well as challenges that persist.
- **Climate change as a key driver:** Climate change, along with natural disasters and environmental change are depicted as key drivers of migration by stakeholders who call on governments to take into consideration the climate change impacts, to help affected populations and to include climate-specific responses in their design and implementation of regular pathways.
- **Migrants in situation of vulnerability and the elimination of discriminations:** Stakeholders emphasize the need to ensure that policies and laws address the specific needs and situations of vulnerability of migrants, including children, young and elderly migrants, LGBTIQ + migrants, migrants with disabilities, survivors of torture or trauma, migrants with physical or mental health needs, trafficked persons and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
- **Missing migrants:** While the objectives related to trafficking and smuggling, which are often discussed together without a clear distinction, receive a lot of attention from Member States and stakeholders, a few civil society organizations also highlight the less well known issue of missing migrants and their relatives.
- **Decent work and migrant workers’ rights:** The issue of access to decent work, respect of the international labor conventions by the employers, respect of the migrants’ rights to access to effective complaint mechanisms and access to justice in case of exploitation and abuse, respect of the migrant workers’ rights (freedom of association, right to collective bargaining, etc.) are presented as key issues on which progress must be made in all regions.
- **Information provision and digital divide:** Stakeholders encourage the authorities to use digital tools to share information with migrants and to facilitate their access to basic services, while paying attention to the digital divide so as not to leave people behind.
- **Importance of disaggregated data, harmonization process and protection of personal data:** The need to collect and analyze accurate, reliable and disaggregated data in a harmonized way and as a basis for evidence-based policies is underlined many times by stakeholders in their inputs, along with the importance to protect personal data shared by migrants.
- **Cooperation and partnerships between Member States and stakeholders:** A significant number of stakeholders underline that the role of local authorities and communities, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and parliamentarians should be strengthened and that effective collaboration between Member States and all relevant stakeholders should be enhanced to advance GCM implementation at local, national, regional and international levels.

METHODOLOGY AND COLLECTION OF STAKEHOLDER INPUTS: KEY LEARNINGS

- **Format of written submissions – Data collection and analysis.** The format of the written inputs that stakeholders were invited to share was not pre-defined in several regions. Therefore, many stakeholder inputs do not mention specific GCM objectives. In some regions, stakeholders were asked to complete a structured questionnaire but stakeholders often provide information which do not correspond to the right clustering of objectives.
- Although GCM objectives may operate in a cross-cutting fashion, for data management purposes and in order to produce a coherent analysis, in parallel with the analysis of the Voluntary GCM Reviews submitted by Member States, future inputs submitted by stakeholders should follow a more structured format, encouraging civil society organizations and other stakeholders to specify which objective (and under which clustering of objectives) the provided information refers to.
- **GCM assessment – Indicative outline.** Future submissions could follow a common indicative outline in all five regions, including a section per clustering of objectives and, in each of these sections, stakeholders could add information on (i) key emerging issues, (ii) key challenges, (iii) key recommendations, and (iv) key initiatives (indicating specific dates) and practices, while referring to specific GCM objectives, and mentioning partnerships (with other stakeholders and/or Member States) if any. Flexible criteria could be defined for practices submitted by stakeholders. These criteria could be communicated to them on the indicative outline in order to help them identify the practices which could be included in the Repository on the Migration Network Hub or taken into consideration by the Network for other purposes.
- **Collection of written inputs.** For future regional reviews, a centralized system and user-friendly interface (for instance via the Migration Network Hub) should be used to collect stakeholders inputs and ensure that all written inputs submitted by stakeholders can be posted on the UN Network on Migration website.
- **Online publication of stakeholder inputs.** Confusion around the membership of certain actors who produced inputs to one of the categories of stakeholders listed in the GCM led to the transmission of documents, categorized as “stakeholder inputs”, produced by intergovernmental organizations or platforms (development banks, regional organizations, etc.). A sub-category could be created to bring together these inputs and differentiate them from those submitted by stakeholders.

ANNEX I – KEY FIGURES⁵



ANNEX II – LIST OF STAKEHOLDER INPUTS⁶

Africa

- Red Cross Red Crescent Global Migration Lab
- African Employers
- Human Rights Watch Africa
- IFRC “Empowering local communities as key partners to the growing migration needs in Africa”
- Draft Outcome Document – “Multi-stakeholder consultation on the implementation of the GCM in West Africa”

Arab States

- Mediterranean City-to-City Migration – “Targeted City Actions”
- Mediterranean City-to-City Migration – “Going the (Social) Distance”
- Cross-Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants
- Outcome Document – “Stakeholder Consultation for the Arab States on Advancing GCM Implementation for Women Migrant Workers, Migrant Children and Youth in the Arab Region”
- Report – “Multi-stakeholder dialogues on the GCM Regional Review in the Arab Region”
- Report – “Arab Parliaments Dialogue on the Regional Review of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Arab Region”
- Report - First Regional Consultation on the Review of the Implementation of the GCM 2021 GCM Iraq National Stakeholder Outreach Event Page

Asia and the Pacific

- Report - Stakeholder Consultation (19 November 2020)
- Report - Stakeholder Consultation (28 October 2020)
- Report - Stakeholder Consultation (19 November 2020)
- Report - Stakeholder Consultation (16 December 2020)
- Report - Stakeholder Consultation (3 February 2021)

⁵ Please refer to the footnote number 4 (page 1 of this overview report).

⁶ The stakeholder inputs are available on the UN Network on Migration [website](#), except the four Stakeholder Joint Statements (Asia and the Pacific) on the ESCAP [website](#).

- Summary of the Stakeholder Consultations
- Joint Stakeholder Statement during the Intergovernmental Conference – Cluster 1
- Joint Stakeholder Statement during the Intergovernmental Conference – Cluster 2
- Joint Stakeholder Statement during the Intergovernmental Conference – Cluster 3
- Joint Stakeholder Statement during the Intergovernmental Conference – Cluster 4

Europe and North America

- International Detention Coalition
- Human Rights Watch
- PICUM
- ACT Alliance
- Initiative for Child Rights in GC
- ENNHRI
- Milan
- Strasbourg
- Bristol
- Solidarity Center
- German NGOs
- Anti-Discrimination Centre Memorial
- European Commission Services
- Special Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe
- UNMGCY
- Ghent University
- Contribution by the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Migration and Refugees of Council of Europe
- Summary Report from the Rapporteur of the “Informal Multi-stakeholder Consultation in the UNECE region”

Latin America and the Caribbean

- Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados Ecuador
- Asylum Access México
- Associação Nacional de Imigrantes Venezuelanos (ANIV)
- Asociación de Mujeres Transgéneras Nicaragüenses (Admutrans)
- Children Believe Nicaragua
- Bloque Latinoamericano
- City of São Paulo
- FOPREL
- Semillas de Paz Ecuador
- Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes Uruguay
- Venezolanos por Decisión Colombia
- World Vision Nicaragua
- Humanity and Inclusion
- Red Espacio Sin Fronteras
- Human Rights Watch
- Conferencia Suramericana sobre migraciones
- Secretaría Ejecutiva de la Conferencia Regional sobre Migración (SE- CRM)
- United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth (UNMGCY)
- Report – “Consultation with civil society” (13-15 April 2021)