International Dialogue on Migration 2017

Understanding migrant vulnerabilities: A solution-based approach towards a global compact that reduces vulnerabilities and empowers migrants

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Summary of Conclusions

The International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) is the principal migration policy dialogue forum of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and is comprised of Member States and partner inter-governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. In consultation with Member States, IOM's Director General decided to dedicate the two IDMs in 2017 to supporting Member State development of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) by providing an inclusive policy dialogue forum focused on key issues for consideration for the GCM. IOM held its second IDM workshop of 2017 on the 18th and 19th of July 2017 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. It was the second workshop organized within the framework of the IDM 2017 and built on discussions held from 18-19 April 2017 in New York which focused on issues around global governance of migration. This workshop was dedicated to discussing the theme *"Understanding migrant vulnerabilities: A solution-based approach towards a global compact that reduces vulnerabilities and empowers migrants."* The event gathered approximately 400 participants, representing governments, United Nations and other international and regional organizations, academia, the private sector, diaspora and migrant organizations, as well as civil society.

Over the course of two days, the workshop stimulated rich discussion on both the substance and the process leading to the development and planned consideration for the adoption of the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) in 2018. The workshop provided an opportunity to consider migrants' vulnerabilities and capacities, to guide appropriate policy, to discuss programmatic and operational responses to address vulnerabilities and to enhance

migrant resilience through protection and assistance services. Participants highlighted that the Global Compact for Migration presents a historic opportunity to address issues linked to situations of vulnerability for migrants, addressing their causes, reviewing the protection systems available to migrants and identifying implementation gaps in those systems, fostering consensus on appropriate policy responses before, during and after migration, and developing frameworks for inter-agency cooperation and collaboration on policies to prevent, address and sustainably resolve situations of vulnerability. Throughout the workshop, many echoed that this is a unique opportunity to make concrete commitments to vulnerable populations to ensure that nobody is left behind.

In his opening remarks IOM Director General, William Lacy Swing, reminded participants that this is a crucial moment in preparing the Global Compact for Migration, recalling the significant progress in 2015 that set the stage for this process, including the UN General Assembly's adoption of the Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Humanitarian Financing and the Paris Climate Change agreement. Together with the substantial body of human rights law and labour standards, this provides a solid basis for negotiating a Global Compact for Migration.

Director-General Swing suggested a number of points for participants to consider during this second IDM workshop: 1) International cooperation is at the heart of the Global Compact on Migration (GCM). 2) The focus of this workshop is on situations of vulnerability for migrants. "We are not talking about creating a new category of migrants to whom specific protections are owed. Rather we are talking about migrants in vulnerable situations" he underlined. Discussions should thus focus on the specific situations that create vulnerabilities for migrants throughout the migration process and the need to understand the factors that cause vulnerabilities, review available protection systems and foster consensus on how best to address migrant vulnerabilities. 3) This workshop needs to look at pathways to solutions and to make sure that human rights and dignity are upheld for all migrants regardless of status, including at the border, in return and readmission processes and in accountability mechanisms. There is a need to avoid assuming that all migrants are victims and instead recognize their capacities and come up with specific practical solutions for addressing their vulnerabilities. Social inclusion and community integration is a prerequisite for protecting migrants' rights. Actions need to be grounded in existing principles and frameworks to ensure that we implement commitments that have already been made. The follow-up phase must be discussed now if the GCM is to succeed after its adoption.

In his opening remarks, Tijani Mohammed, Ghana's Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, noted that historically migration has played an important role in the country's development and that

by the 1980s Ghana had developed a 'culture of migration.' He emphasized the importance of offering alternatives to youth living in areas of irregular migration and underscored the importance of inclusive governance. In this regard, the newly-created National Commission on Migration includes not only government officials, but also NGOs, academics and representatives of civil society and the media.

Peter Thomson, President of the UN General Assembly, offered remarks by video presentation, reminding participants that in the New York Declaration, States made a commitment to develop the Global Compact for Migration which will be adopted at an intergovernmental conference in 2018. Three of the six thematic consultations have already been held and many more consultations and meetings are scheduled. He reported that in September the General Assembly will adopt a concise political declaration on combatting trafficking, noting that the nexus between smuggling and trafficking is as prevalent today as when the Palermo Protocol was adopted in 2000. He welcomed IOM's leadership and the IDM's focus on migrant vulnerabilities, which was a theme that was also recognized in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Ahmed Hussen, Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship of Canada, stressed the importance of this IDM workshop's focus on migrant vulnerability, sharing some reflections about ways in which Canada tries to reduce vulnerabilities at the international, bilateral and national levels. Canada promotes increasing regular pathways for mobility as a key means of reducing vulnerability. It is the lack of legal pathways which compels some migrants to take risky irregular journeys. At the bilateral and regional levels, Canada has prioritized supporting human rights and especially the rights of women and girls, citing examples where Canada took actions to prevent the exploitation of women, to provide employment opportunities to youth at risk and to ensure decent wages for migrants. At the national level, Canada's policy has been to help all newcomers through a whole of society approach that recognizes that Canada is a multicultural, multiethnic, multi-linguistic society. Canada's inclusive policies toward migrants enjoy broad public support and indicate that inclusive policies contribute to tolerance and prevent xenophobia. Minister Hussen also spoke of his personal experience of migrating to Canada in 1993 and expressed his gratitude for the generosity of welcome which encouraged him to integrate fully in the Canadian society. He noted that two decades after his arrival he was able to lead the department of which he was once a beneficiary.

As per its established practice the workshop included a migrants' voices session. Two migrant women, Fatumo Farah, head of HIRDA and Monami Maulik, International Coordinator of the Global Coalition on Migration, spoke of the importance of both migrant engagement in their communities as well as the key role played by diaspora organizations in contributing to the development of their countries of origin. Both shared with the audience their experiences and

how their successful integration helped them and their organizations to better serve their countries of origin.

The discussion was structured around seven panels covering all aspects of migrant vulnerability, each addressing the main themes of the workshop: 1) Understanding migrant vulnerability: concepts, drivers, protection frameworks and gaps; 2) Identifying migrant vulnerabilities – structural and situational factors of vulnerability; 3) Applying policy and operational frameworks in a migration context; 4) Integration and social inclusion as a means of addressing and mitigating migrant vulnerabilities; 5) Promoting resilience and agency in support of vulnerable migrants; and 6) Towards a global compact on migration: comprehensive and coordinated initiatives to reduce vulnerability and empower migrants.

The panels were led by 40 speakers representing a balanced mix of policymakers and experts in the areas of migration governance and other migration-related fields. The composition of the panels allowed for good gender and geographical balance, with speakers, 22 of whom were women, representing almost all regions of the world. Panel presentations were followed by interactive sessions for questions and comments in which many State and non-State representatives shared their experiences in addressing migrants' vulnerability. Deputy Director-General Laura Thompson offered closing remarks, by indicating seven take-aways from this meeting – all of which are incorporated into the summary points below. She also underscored the complementarity of the two IDM workshops, with both emphasizing the centrality of international cooperation, the importance of holistic migration policies, and the need to implement commitments already made and to ensure a robust follow-up mechanism to the GCM.

This document summarizes the main conclusions of the deliberations held over the course of the two days.

A number of key areas of convergence emerged in the discussion:

1. **Migrants are not inherently vulnerable**. There was a consensus that the terms "situations of vulnerability for migrants" or "migrants in vulnerable situations" should be used rather than "vulnerable migrants". Although participants did not spend much time on terminology, many referred to the background paper which provided a definition of vulnerability as "the diminished capacity of an individual or group to resist, cope with, or recover from violence, exploitation, abuse, and/or violation(s) of their rights." There is consensus on the various factors which influence one's vulnerability and their interplay. Others, including Shahidul Haque, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh noted that vulnerability is a reflection of lack of power and resources. Aud

Kolberg, Deputy Secretary General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway said that it is important to retain the distinction between refugees and migrants, a point reinforced by other speakers. As the New York Declaration underscores, while they face many similar challenges, they are governed by distinct legal frameworks.

Participants pointed out that the vast majority of today's migration is voluntary, legal and a positive force for development. They noted that the way we talk about migrants affects public opinion and thus it is important not to depict migrants as victims or as vulnerable but to emphasize that situational and structural factors which create vulnerabilities (Norway and Morocco). Migrants have agency, are drivers of development and should not be depicted as being a burden (Morocco). Moreover, as one participant affirmed, we need to see the human faces of migrants and not consider them only as units of labour (Colombia).

While much of the discussion focused on irregularity as a cause of vulnerability, a representative of the private sector, Mirela Stoia, Director, Immigration Services, PricewaterhouseCoopers, reminded participants that even those migrating via safe, orderly and regular pathways can face barriers to integration and difficulties in accessing services and need support. In addressing vulnerabilities faced by migrants, there is a need to differentiate between measures needed in the immediate short-term – such as responding to migrants' immediate needs -- and longer-term measures to address the underlying structural causes of vulnerabilities, such as youth unemployment (Ethiopia). There is also a need for more data on migrants in vulnerable situations at every stage of the migration process (EU/DFID).

2. **The causes of vulnerability are both situational and structural.** It is important to understand and address the complex array of factors that create vulnerable situations for migrants and also to recognize that migration patterns change over time. Factors in the country of origin, in transit and in destination can all create vulnerabilities. As Ayoade Olatunbosun-Alakija, Chief Humanitarian Coordinator, Emergency Coordination Center, Nigeria, explained, one of the principal drivers of migration is hopelessness.

Demographic characteristics, such as age, gender and disabilities can make individuals more vulnerable to difficulties encountered during the journey or upon arrival. While certain groups – such as women and youth – are not inherently vulnerable, they are likely to face specific challenges.

Situations in the country of origin, such as conflict, disasters, environmental degradation and internal displacement can increase the vulnerability of migrants. Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) highlighted the particular vulnerabilities of IDPs. In transit, migrants may face harsh physical environments, difficulties in accessing borders and may suffer exploitation and abuse at the hands of smugglers

and traffickers – all of which increases their vulnerability.   In the country of destination, migrants can encounter xenophobia and racism as Nanette Thomas, Minister of Political and Public Affairs of Sierra Leone, recounted. They also often face barriers to accessing employment and services – all of which increase their vulnerability. The lack of family and community support are factors that contribute to vulnerabilities as are negative media images of migrants.

There was considerable discussion of the vulnerabilities of irregular migrants. Those traveling by irregular means are vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, and violence en route, including by criminal smugglers and human traffickers. Many participants spoke of the need to crack down on smuggler networks and human traffickers (Myanmar, Argentina, and Sweden). While further work is needed to address the particular concerns raised by smuggling and trafficking, the next thematic consultation in Vienna (September 2017) will provide an opportunity to focus specifically on this issue. At the same time there was a recognition that creating more safe, orderly and regular routes would go a long way toward reducing the vulnerability of migrants undertaking dangerous irregular journeys. Irregular status can also put migrants at risk in their countries of destination, as when they are unable to go to the police, get a driver's license or access services. Migrants who are caught up in crises in countries of transit or destination are also at risk and the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) initiative was held up as a positive example of a multilateral initiative to respond to a particular situation of vulnerability.

More attention needs to be paid to the vulnerabilities of migrants in temporary and circular migration – processes which are usually assumed to function well. However, migrants working in such situations may not be able to express their agency given restrictions on such issues as labour mobility, timing of return, family reunions and measures preventing residency options.

3. **Special measures are needed to address vulnerabilities of children.** While accepting the premise that migrants are not inherently vulnerable, many participants, such as Gibril Faal, Director of GK Partners, Interim Director of the Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT) noted that children may be an exception given their inherent lack of capacity to deal with the challenges they face. There was an affirmation that children need to be protected, regardless of their migratory status. The example of migration corridors from Central America to Mexico was cited as an example where unaccompanied children face significant risks (Guatemala). Sikander Khan, Director, Geneva Office of Emergency Programmes, UNICEF underscored that a continuum of services for children is needed to ensure that they are protected at all stages of their journey. Several participants called for an end to the practice of detaining children (Sweden, Honduras) and stressed the need for more information about alternatives to detention.

4. **Comprehensive policies are needed to address vulnerability in countries of origin, transit and destination.** Such policies should be grounded in international human rights

law, labour standards and, where relevant, international humanitarian law and refugee law. Policies addressing the vulnerabilities of migrants need to be holistic, incorporating a whole of government and whole of society approach, including migrants' associations and civil society actors. Holistic policies should include measures to evaluate the risks facing migrants and provide differentiated responses on the basis of risks affecting specific groups of individuals, including for example, children, women, the elderly and those with disabilities. Such policies should uphold the rights of migrants, including labour mobility, reduce discrimination, improve access to justice and uphold the rule of law. Policies to address potential risks should be implemented both before migrants leave (so they understand the risks, particularly when moving irregularly) and after they arrive in transit or destination countries are needed. For example, migrant service centers could be established in migration corridors to address vulnerabilities encountered by migrants en route (Sweden). Fair recruitment policies as spelled out by the International Labour Organization need to be implemented. Maria Fernandez Rodriguez, Deputy Secretary of Access to Justice, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Argentina, explained the ways in which the crime of trafficking is dealt with in Argentina.

Comprehensive laws and policies should integrate rights into legislation and provide guidelines and training for local officials. Participants from a wide range of countries shared examples of holistic and comprehensive policies at the national level, some of which are mentioned in the last section of this report on good practices. OHCHR presented the draft principles and guidelines on the protection of the human rights of migrants in a vulnerable situation, jointly developed with the GMG members representing a good starting point for inclusive frameworks and practical guidelines. Participants also stressed the importance of engaging local officials, noting that they are often the first line of contact for migrants. The role of consular officials in addressing vulnerabilities of migrants in destination countries should also be strengthened where necessary and again, examples of some good practices are included below.

5. **Successful integration and social and economic inclusion are critical to address vulnerabilities**. Promoting integration and inclusion are powerful tools in reducing vulnerabilities faced by migrants in countries of destination. Natapanu Nopakun, Director of Social Division, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand explained that migrants play an essential role in Thailand's economy and that many are well-integrated into the country as evidenced by ATM machines in migrants' languages. Marina De Corral, Secretary General of Immigration and Emigration, Secretariat General for Immigration and Emigration, Ministry of Employment and Social Security, Spain noted that integration is a two-way process in

which migrants adapt to their new situation and the destination society also changes as it incorporates newcomers, a sentiment that was affirmed by many other speakers as well. Integration is mutually enriching for both the migrant and the country of destination. Successful integration can re-shape the narrative about migrants and counter xenophobia. At the same time, successful integration does not mean closing migrants off from their country of origin.

Access to the labour market is a key driver of integration (Guatemala, Denmark). Skills recognition, training, and engaging with employers to promote diversity can be helpful steps to integration into the labour market (EU). This is an area where the role of the private sector is particularly important.

Language acquisition and enjoying access to health care and education can enable migrants to contribute to the development of both their countries of origin and destination. But sometimes migrants are unaware of services available to them and confront barriers in accessing them. As Nilambar Badal, Program Director, Asian Human Rights and Culture Development Forum noted, counseling centers at the community level are needed. In a similar vein, Roxana Castro de Bollig, Director of Protection and Assistance to Nationals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru noted, it is important that migrants themselves understand the laws. Chidi King, Director, Equality Department, International Trade Union Confederation, explained that another challenge which can increase migrants' vulnerability is the difficulty faced by migrant workers in organizing in order to collectively advocate for their rights.

6. **International cooperation is essential to the GCM** and to addressing vulnerabilities of migrants. Many participants referred to shared responsibility for migrants as the cornerstone of international cooperation: responsibilities of the governments of countries of origin, transit and destination to work together as well as shared responsibilities between governments and migrants themselves. Enhanced international cooperation with other actors, including diaspora groups, the private sector, NGOs and other civil society actors is needed. As Timur Shaimergenov, Deputy Director, Head of the Policy Analysis Center, the Library of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, noted there is a need for better data from the country of origin. Javier Dario Higuera, Director of Migration, Consular Affairs and Citizen Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Colombia, reminded participants that it is not just responsibility that is shared but also opportunities.

Cooperation at the international level is closely tied to coordination at the national and regional levels (Georgia). Strong coordination mechanisms at all levels reinforce each other. Several

speakers, including Matteo Biffoni, Mayor of Prato, Italy, noted the importance of enhancing cooperation at the regional level. African States are presently working on a freedom of movement protocol and both the Migrants in Countries in Crisis and the Nansen initiatives are successful models of state-led non-binding collaboration to address specific vulnerabilities of migrants.

7. **Policies and frameworks are important but must be implemented.** The key challenge in addressing vulnerabilities of migrants is not to create new norms and guidelines but rather to implement commitments already made, as underlined by Christine Matthews, Senior Policy Adviser, Office of the SRSG for International Migration, which was echoed by many others. In this regard, participants highlighted the centrality of international human rights law as underpinning all efforts to protect migrants in vulnerable situations. Pia Oberoi, Advisor on Migration and Human Rights, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, provided an overview of the work of the Global Migration Group in drafting guidelines on migrants in vulnerable situations. Edward Hobart, Migration Envoy, European Directorate, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, United Kingdom emphasized that the challenge is how to integrate human rights into legislation. Participants emphasized that we are not starting from zero but should seek to implement decisions already taken. The shortcomings of the international system in addressing the situation of vulnerability and risks faced by migrants are a matter of lack of implementation and coordination, recalled Ola Henrikson, Director General, Ministry of Justice, Sweden. Too often, as Mahoub Mallim, Executive Secretary of IGAD, noted, governments participate in important meetings and commit themselves to working on an issue, but follow-up is limited.

Along these lines, participants underscored comments made at the first IDM workshop on the need to carefully plan the implementation phase following the adoption of the GCM. Without monitoring and implementation, the GCM would be an empty shell. Moreover, data and concrete tools are needed to measure the process of implementation.

8. **The particular challenge of returning migrants.** Returning migrants may face particular vulnerabilities, particularly when they have lived in destination countries for an extended period and when the country of origin faces political instability or economic difficulties (Afghanistan, Ecuador). In some cases, returned migrants do not feel like they are going home, but rather feel like migrants in their own countries (Colombia). In some countries (El Salvador, Mexico) the governments have set up special programmes to facilitate the re-integration of returnees into their countries of origin. As Elda Gladis Tobar Ortiz, Executive Director, Salvadoran Institute for Comprehensive Protection for

Children and Adolescents (ISNA) noted, special programmes have been established to deal with the protection needs of children deported from the United States.

9. **Acknowledgement of areas of challenge:** A theme that surfaced at several points in the workshop was the tension between security concerns and addressing migrants' vulnerabilities. States face the challenge of balancing competing demands: maximizing economic gains, protecting citizens, and maintaining state security (Bangladesh). Several governments, including Khadijetou Mbareck Fall, Minister Delegate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mauritania, responsible for Maghrebian and African Affairs, and Expatriate Mauritanians highlighted the challenges faced in both protecting vulnerable migrants and addressing security concerns of reducing irregular movements and preventing terrorism. States also face the challenge of managing tensions between state sovereignty/national interest of the State and universal human rights and the challenge of matching capacity and resources with rising demand for governing migration and mobility (Bangladesh). Finally, while acknowledging that the rights of all migrants – whatever their status – should be upheld, different opinions were expressed about the extent to which migrants in irregular situations should be encouraged to integrate into their country of destination.

10. **Observations on the Global Compact on Migration.** There seemed to be general support that the focus of the GCM should be on safe, orderly and regular migration which is in line with the SDG goals. Different views were expressed on how to address irregular migration since it was recognized that irregular status is a key reason for vulnerability. As Shahidul Haque, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, explained, a key issue which governments will have to decide on is the nature of the Global Compact. Is it to be a binding legal instrument? A set of non-binding principles? A framework with measurable indicators such as the Agenda for Sustainable Development? Or an agreement similar to the Paris Climate Change Agreement which includes both binding and voluntary commitments?

Sharing Good Practices

While recognizing that contexts differ tremendously, participants appreciated the importance of sharing good practices for reducing vulnerabilities. Some of these practices shared at the workshop included:

In Tanzania, Anna Makakala, Commissioner General of Immigration Services, Immigration Services Department, reported that standard operating procedures have been developed for identifying and responding to migrants in vulnerable situations as well as an ethical code of conduct for immigration functionaries when dealing with vulnerable migrants.

As Hilbaq Jama, Councillor, City of Bristol, explained, the local government of Bristol, UK mobilizes community and volunteer engagement to provide a range of services to migrants and refugees, through, for example, community-based English classes and other services (e.g. reading programmes, free barber, legal assistance, child-minding services, drop-in centers, and many others.)

Art producers and media have an important role to play in changing the narrative about migration. Participants had a chance to learn from Daniel Klein about his project "The Perennial Plate", a documentary series, and preview a short film intended to raise awareness of the vulnerabilities of migrants and introduce positive stories into a society that is mainly receiving negative stories about migrants.

The Philippines has developed a comprehensive information programme as a means of empowering migrants and reducing vulnerabilities through pre-departure orientation of migrant workers and through consular offices for Filipino migrants abroad.

Guatemala has developed a programme to assess migrants' skills and match them with labour markets.

The Colombian government is working to enable migrants abroad to access basic services, such as pensions, and reducing the costs of remittances.

Mexico's health ministry has developed a number of programmes to meet the health needs of its citizens living in the United States, including through an annual binational health week which benefited 240,000 people in 2016. Daniela Nunez Pares, Director of Institutional Coordination for Migrant Health, General Direction of International Relations, Ministry of Health, Mexico explained that the Ministry has also established health windows and mobile units to provide health care to Mexican migrants, developed a popular health insurance scheme for migrants, and provided health services to repatriated migrants.

Mechthilde Fuhrer, Deputy Executive Secretary of the European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement of the Council of Europe explained that the Council of Europe, working with IOM and the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction has developed guidelines and case

studies for including vulnerable groups, such as migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, children, the elderly, and those with disabilities in disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures.

Thailand has implemented programmes to regularize migrants in irregular situations, to prosecute smugglers and traffickers and to organize awareness campaigns on safe migration.

UNHCR has developed tools to identify and assess vulnerabilities among the refugee population, including a vulnerability screening tool for persons in detention, a heightened risk identification tool and a rapid best interest assessment form for children as soon as a child is identified as vulnerable.

As Marius Olivier, Institute of Social Law and Policy, Extraordinary Professor, Faculty of Law, Northwest University, explained, there are positive examples in which countries of origin, particularly in Asia, are developing programmes to provide social protection such as portable social security benefits and participation in national insurance schemes to their migrants living abroad.

Many governments have developed comprehensive migration policies. For example, as George Jashi, Executive Secretary, Secretariat of the State Commission Migration Issues, Public Service Development Agency, Ministry of Justice of Georgia, explained, Georgia's migration strategy for 2016-20 brings together government agencies and civil society organizations to support integration, to provide international protection where needed, to mainstream migration into development plans, to strengthen migration management, and raise public awareness of migrants. Kenya has developed a whole of society approach to migration. Ecuador, as Carlos Arturo Lopez Damm, Ambassador, Undersecretary of Migration and Consular Services, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, reported, has strong migration policies, rooted in its constitution which, among other things, provides for the progressive end to foreign status in the country and provides for integration programmes built on differentiated needs, for example for women and children. Morocco has a holistic integration policy to ensure that migrants have the same social and economic rights as nationals. In Denmark, local authorities must offer an integration programme, including language and job training, for refugees and others. In Mauritania, a National Migration Management Strategy has been adopted and the National Migration Management Committee is chaired by the prime minister.

Conclusion:

The discussions in this IDM workshop, as many States affirmed, will provide substantive input into the Global Compact for Migration, particularly in identifying the needs of migrants in

vulnerable situations, understanding the causes of vulnerabilities and developing appropriate policy responses. The present summary is not all-encompassing. A comprehensive analytical report will be produced and will include the outcomes of the two workshops of the International Dialogue on Migration held in 2017.

The report will be provided as input to, amongst others, the intergovernmental stock-taking conference scheduled in Guadalajara, Mexico, in the first week of December 2017 which will be an important opportunity to consolidate input into the Global Compact for Migration.

IOM wishes to thank and recognize the donors for their generosity in supporting the organization of this workshop mainly the governments of Australia, Turkey and the USA.