Opportunities	Challenges	Practices
- GFMD as an informal and flexible space where all stakeholders can address the challenges and obstacles, build alliances to move forward with GCM implementation - There are existing policies and legislations on migration that could feed into the overall development agenda of the country. There are also some documents such as "Foundation for Implementation" and OHCHR's "Principles and Guidelines on the HR Protection of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations" - OHCHR and UN resident coordinators in countries have a big role to play - GCM "is the best that we could get"; Formulating a GCM national plan "seems to be daunting" but it's about meeting with different agencies on how to consolidate all the existing plans	- Other countries would think that there is a risk of a non-binding document (i.e. GCM) replacing the international standards - Abolishing slavery system among migrant workers - Translating GCM commitments in the national development plans of Member States can be challenging - Uruguay - Granting residence to irregular migrants who are in vulnerable situations - CAR – developing a national policy on migration remains a concern - Uganda currently hosts a big number of refugees; lacks migration data especially on women and girls making it difficult for the country to tap into the potential and skills of the migrants; - Togo - Middle East on issues of human rights – women and girls in Sub Sub-Saharan Africa are getting their visas confiscated	- Philippines – key agencies are involved in the migration process. Went out against the Kafala system. International cooperation is key to addressing migration challenges. - Guatemala has a Migration Code – legal framework – it is currently developing protocols on protecting HR of migrants, in talks with other countries in the region: Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador for an "integrated development plan" to look at the migratory cycle in the region - Mexico's has set up a national working group with key agencies to come up with a national implementation plan focused on GCM Objective 13h (best interest of the child) - Flexi Visa system – PH is paying for the visa fees of migration workers for them to become regular migrants in Bahrain

Opportunities	Challenges	Practices
• Key element is the ability to measure progress: states have to develop indicators to harmonize and capture relevant information, and data collection is geared towards desired objectives • Addressing the root causes of irregular migration is key; inter-sectoral approach to migration issues • Take on deliberate steps to make known the successes we've had on migration • Migrant Forum Asia - Colombo Process and ASEAN to guide and inform the creation of national GCM implementation plans – "no need to start from scratch" • Importance of robust legal frameworks that address racism, hate crimes, xenophobia, and combat populist choices • Migrants are an important aspect of the national development agenda	• Costa Rica – only 10% of the applicants have qualified as refugees; the country has a huge "floating population without identity" • Chad – difficulty lies in institutional capacity; how to reform legislations in order to create a national action plan • "Extreme right" took advantage to create a campaign against the Compact; there is already an existing anti-migrant narrative • Madagascar – difficult to set up contact in destination countries to consider human rights situation of migrant workers • Many countries cannot afford to set up embassies or consulates, making it difficult for migrants to reach out to their governments • Smuggling and trafficking of migrants are only addressed from a security perspective • Detention of migrants, deportation, inhumane treatment of unaccompanied minors	• Saudi – Philippines - Wages of household workers will be deposited in the bank to make sure they are properly remunerated • Uruguay designed campaigns to inform migrant populations and inform public servants on how to deal with challenges • Turkey - Issuance of biometric identity, necessary documentation and provision of access to basic services; organization of awareness campaigns and online platforms for migrants; emergency centers are in place for refugees • Togo – Working with neighboring countries to put in place policies for the protection of their migrants' human rights • Thailand – brought together relevant agencies to provide alternatives to detention of children in an MOU; capacity-building for local authorities to implement the MOU and ensure the best interests of the child

Thematic Session 1: Human Rights-Based Approaches in Developing GCM National Implementation Plans as a transversal issue

Opportunities	Challenges	Practices
• Bilateral and regional cooperation to foster a trans-border perspective of human rights • NHRIs can act as "regulators," bring them into the conversation • Labor rights elements should be embedded in the national plans of countries • Rights-based approach sets the standards for migrants to have dignified and better working conditions, contribute in various ways • Philippines - Strategic value of "social dialogue" and "tripartism" as mechanism to mainstream labor rights in national action plan. This brings about stronger buy in and consensus among sectors involved. • Create a "Template" or some sort of guidance based on the outcomes of this workshop that can inform the action plans of countries	• Closing the gaps between migration and human rights in policy discourse and policymaking • Ethiopia - Migrants facing different kinds of abuses from irregular migration; some laws undermine the rights of migrant workers • Unpaid salary, overwork, unpaid overtime, poor working conditions, passport retention among migrant workers • Costa Rica - Difficulty in explaining laws, policies, mechanisms on migration among citizens and what labor opportunities are available to them • Colombia - some institutions at the local level do not take into account the national and international obligations; there is a need to emphasize that there are agreements and frameworks that protect migrants	• Costa Rica – constitution guarantees the balance between the rights of nationals, sovereignty of country, and rights of migrants; created a body inspired by Canada – "administrative migration tribunal" where migrants and asylum seekers whose application are rejected can appeal to; set up a national fund against trafficking of persons (1 dollar contribution) • Mauritania – ensures that migrants have access to basic services; conducted workshops and information campaigns for multi-stakeholder actors to ensure proper understanding about migrants, avoid trafficking of women and children; conducted surveys to consolidate information about migrants • Regional and sub-regional processes for a "thematic approach" to migration; pre-departure and post-arrival

Opportunities	Challenges	Practices
• ILO - Importance of creating opportunities and space for cross-border social dialogue • IOM – "Migration and Governance Indicators" can be taken as a basis that could be further developed in the GCM implementation • Embark on the process of prioritization – selecting relevant objectives in the national implementation of GCM • Rabat Plan of Action to address issues of racism, xenophobia, etc • Cross sectoral partnerships, transversal human rights approach across ministries to address migration issues		orientations for migrant workers, access to justice; utilize existing RECs • Bahrain encourages migrant communities to form societies, clubs to act as first line of defense – this creates the link between the communities and formal authorities • Stakeholders analysis is important: inclusion of all stakeholders following the 3Ps model as an example (public-private partnerships); outreach programs for policymakers (all governance levels) to build their capacities; mentorship programs between countries to exchange practices and experiences on migration, assess and build capacities • Honduras – next week to submit a draft law for displaced persons mandating each state institution to have a budget item about human rights, considering HR as a cross-cutting issue

Opportunities	Challenges	Practices
		• Egypt – has passed a law to comprehensively combat smuggling of migrants; put in place a 10-year strategy to eliminate trafficking of migrants and to establish a fund to assist migrants • UNICEF works with national stakeholders to conduct research and identify priorities on the national action plans for children; support youth and children to raise their voices and strengthen child protection systems in their own countries • Ecuador – passed a law on Human Mobility to address cross-cutting issues of human mobility; conducted roundtables on mixed migration flows, inclusion, etc. carried out in different parts of the country with a wide-range of actors • Bangladesh - Institutional arrangements between CoD and CoO to build capacities of migrant workers; cross-border social dialogue to open more

Opportunities	Challenges	Practices
		sensitive/controversial issues on migration; utilize special rapporteur on migrants • IFRC - on access to justice – establish firewalls and confidentiality and identify organizations that migrants can feel comfortable to connect to • Ethiopia - Encourage countries to come up with strong coordination mechanisms – address the "fragmented way" of tackling migration issues at the national level; giving free legal counsel to migrants; countries must come up with reports on HR-related objectives of the GCM in the UPR reports of the Human Rights Council • Connection between schools, hospitals, religious institutions, etc. for migrants • Include civil society in dialogues as they can give a clear overview of what is going on in the field • Philippines – tap labor, business and governments in decision

Opportunities	Challenges	Practices
		making, norm setting and standard setting; expanded maternity leave; social dialogue with labor and business industry partners • Viet Nam – set up an association to provide information to labor migrants about their countries of destination

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