

The 5-year Action Plan for Collaboration

Civil Society's proposal for an outcome and follow up to the UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013.

As a distinct outcome and follow up to the HLD, civil society proposes to collaborate with States during the next five years on concrete projects and measurable progress on the following eight points; two points for each HLD Roundtable theme on the agenda.

CORRESPONDING TO
HLD ROUNDTABLE - 1

focusing on development issues

1

Integration of migration into the post-2015 development agenda to address not only the contributions that migrants make to development in countries of origin and destination, but also the possibilities for better policy planning and coherence that can make migration more genuinely a choice and not a necessity, and greater gain than drain. This development agenda would work to affirm both the right to migrate and the right to remain at home with decent work and human security. As such, it links migration to United Nations development concerns regarding poverty, health, gender equality, financing for development and sustainable development, and to future development goals.

2

Models and frameworks that facilitate the engagement of diaspora and migrant associations as entrepreneurs, social investors, policy advocates and partners in setting and achieving priorities for the full range of human development in countries of origin, heritage and destination.

CORRESPONDING TO
HLD ROUNDTABLE - 2

focusing on the rights of migrants

3

Reliable, multi-actor mechanisms to address the assistance and protection needs of migrants stranded in distress, beginning with those trapped in situations of war, conflict or disaster (natural or man-made) but with the same logic and urgency with respect to migrant victims of violence or trauma in transit. This should include specific attention to egregious gaps in protection and assistance for migrant women who are raped, and the thousands of children that are unaccompanied and abused along the major migration corridors in every region of the world. Benchmarks could include further work and multi-stakeholder capacity-building on frameworks developed by agencies with such responsibilities including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the consolidation of relevant principles and practices under existing refugee, humanitarian and human rights laws.

4

Models and frameworks that address the needs and rights of migrant women in their specificity, including policies and programmes that enable women workers to have the choice whether to migrate or remain in home countries, and legislation that enables migrant women, regardless of status, to have access to basic services; recourse to the justice system; and protection against all forms of violence. The rights of migrant women should be addressed as a separate goal and also seen as a cross-cutting concern in all of the eight goals. In addition, mechanisms should consider the best interests of children in the context of migration, including their rights.

CORRESPONDING TO
HLD ROUNDTABLE - 3

focusing on partnerships

5 Benchmarks for promoting the exchange of good practice and enactment and implementation of national legislation to comply with the full range of provisions in international conventions that pertain to migrants even outside the labour sphere, with particular concern for rights in the context of enforcement policies, rights to basic social protection and due process.

6 Redefinition of the interaction of international mechanisms of migrants' rights protection, which recognizes the roles of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and the Global Migration Group, albeit limited; revives emphasis of the distinct mandate of the International Labour Organization (ILO) for worker protection; and more coherently, aligns protection activity of agencies including the ILO, IOM, UNHCR, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNODC. This would be in the context of the UN normative framework, and involve a thorough evaluation of the GFMD process, including questions of accountability, transparency, inclusiveness and outcomes. A goal would be to institutionalize the participation of civil society in future governance mechanisms.

CORRESPONDING TO
HLD ROUNDTABLE - 4

focusing on labour mobility

7 Identification or creation, and implementation, of effective standards and mechanisms to regulate the migrant labour recruitment industry, an outcome that civil society is convinced is within reach, thanks to a growing convergence towards reform among countries of origin, transit and destination, and among private sector actors and funders as well as NGOs, trade unions and migrants themselves. Benchmarks could include a global synthesis of existing recruitment problems and solutions, national or transnational; a global convening of legitimate private recruitment actors; development of a compact on reducing abuses in the recruitment field, etc.

8 Mechanisms to guarantee labour rights for migrant workers equal to the rights of nationals, including the rights to equal pay and working conditions, to form and organize in trade unions, to ensure portability of pensions, and to have paths to citizenship for migrant workers and their families. This recognizes the long-term needs of many nations for migrant workers, while guaranteeing human security and rights to those workers to meet economic, demographic and development needs while affirming the States' role to protect the rights of all workers. Benchmarks could include addressing the movement of peoples in the global trade agenda and national progress in complying with the worker-related international conventions, in particular ratification and implementation of the UN Migrant Workers Convention and the ILO Convention on Domestic Workers.

Of course, civil society recognizes the central role of States in legislating and implementing effective policy regarding migration, development and human rights, and the non-derogable obligation of states to protect the rights of migrants. In turn, civil society stands ready to support the five-year plan as both advocates and partners.