

Global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration

Second informal thematic session on “Addressing drivers of migration, including the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development and poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution”

22-23 May 2017, United Nations Headquarters, New York

Co-facilitators’ summary

CONTENTS

I. Introduction

II. Panels

1. Panel on sustainable development and poverty eradication
2. Panel on human-made crises as drivers of migration
3. Panel on adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters as drivers of migration
4. Summary panel

III. Areas of discussion

- a. Overarching frameworks and principles
- b. Holistic approach to the multi-faceted drivers of migration
- c. Poverty eradication and inclusive growth
- d. Migrants’ contributions to sustainable development
- e. Addressing the environmental dimensions of migration
- f. Sustaining peace
- g. Data

IV. Conclusions

ANNEX: Programme of work

I. Introduction

The second informal thematic session in phase I (consultations) of the preparatory process leading to the adoption of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration entitled “*Addressing drivers of migration, including the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development and poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution*”, was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 22 and 23 May 2017. The session consisted of opening remarks by the co-facilitators and the Secretary-General of the intergovernmental conference, three expert panels and a summary panel. In addition, the co-facilitators invited all stakeholders to an informal dialogue on the morning of the second day.

In total, 109 Member States attended the session and made 59 interventions. Additional interventions were made by 8 UN agencies and 12 non-governmental stakeholders. Another 13 non-governmental stakeholders made oral inputs during the informal dialogue with the co-facilitators before the informal thematic session resumed on the morning of the second day.

The purpose of this summary is to highlight the main aspects of the discussion on the basis of interventions delivered in the room and inputs received. It also summarizes the ideas presented and recommendations made for consideration in this and subsequent phases of the preparatory process. The contents of this summary will serve as one of the inputs for discussion at the stocktaking meeting in Guadalajara, Mexico on 4-6 December 2017.

II. Panels

The [inter-agency issue brief](#) prepared by the Secretary-General of the intergovernmental conference for the second informal thematic session was presented in the opening segment and served as a basis for the panels and the subsequent discussions.

1. Panel on sustainable development and poverty eradication

By drawing on the regional contexts particularly of Africa and Asia, panelists observed that, for the most part, migration is a livelihood strategy to escape poverty and improve economic conditions, as well as overall conditions of livelihood. Migration takes place mostly intra-regionally, is temporary, and is closely related to demographic developments, such as ageing, population growth and an increasing youth bulge in some regions. They further asserted that migration and development mutually reinforce each other, noting that both a lack of development as well as increased development drive migration. This migration hump can be observed, among others, in Africa, where social transformations play an increasing role for young people to choose migration for aspirational reasons. Yet it was also stated that migration is generally not an option for the poorest of the poor. They also elaborated on the framework conditions required to promote the positive contributions of migration to development and address vulnerabilities of migrants.

In the discussion, there was a widespread recognition of the positive implications of migration for development, especially when migration is safe, orderly and regular. It was mentioned that migration is not a problem to be solved, but a reality to be well-managed. Many delegations recognized that migration is closely linked with sustainable development. It was acknowledged that both the interplay of multi-faceted drivers as well as the positive contributions of migrants to development can be addressed through development measures and international cooperation to create favorable conditions for productivity and economic growth at local, national and regional levels. In this regard, there was a strong call to align the global compact with the existing international frameworks, particularly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as well as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework, as these instruments are understood as vehicles linking migration and development.

2. Panel on human-made crises as drivers of migration

The panelists shared the view that migration should be a choice and not a necessity. They asserted that necessity may arise not only due to drivers such as conflict, violence, human rights violations and discrimination, but also poverty and economic disadvantages, coined “the breakdown in social contract” by one panelist. In consequence, the global compact should seek to mitigate the “negative” drivers compelling persons to migrate, while better understanding the “positive” drivers of migration that promote development. With regard to forced displacement as a result of human-made crises, the panelists emphasized the importance of international efforts on conflict prevention and resolution, human rights protections and international accountability. Furthermore, they also asserted that violence is unlikely to cease altogether due to the geopolitical complexity of conflicts. As such, it is important for the two global compacts to identify and address protection needs of all migrants, including those who do not qualify as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, but who might face other vulnerabilities.

In the discussion, there was an acknowledgement that different types of crises drive people into migration out of necessity. Many delegations emphasized the interrelations between peace, development and human rights and noted the importance of an integrated approach to conflict prevention and resolution, highlighting the role of diplomacy and mediation. It was also stated that there was no international consensus on the term of human-made crisis. Furthermore, delegations reaffirmed the importance of respecting international humanitarian law and international human rights law. There was also a shared understanding that full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a means to prevent conflicts and promote gender-sensitive approaches with a view to leaving no one behind. Also, the importance of bridging the humanitarian-development gap was frequently noted. Some delegations were of the view that forced displacement, including internally displaced persons, should be discussed by the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration in order to address the protection gaps in the international framework. Meanwhile, others expressed serious concerns about the blurring of categories and stated in particular that armed conflict as a driver should be addressed in the global compact on refugees.

3. Panel on adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters as drivers of migration

Panelists highlighted the historical significance of including climate change and natural disasters in the global compact, as they have thus far not been prominent themes in migration discussions. They emphasized the complex interrelations of environmental factors and other drivers of migration, noting how particularly slow-onset climate change tends to exacerbate socioeconomic vulnerabilities. This is especially true in resource-dependent communities, including agriculturalists, pastoralists and fishers. However, migration should not be regarded as a mere failure to adapt to changing conditions, but rather as a proactive adaptation strategy. Panelists stressed the need for more knowledge and longitudinal data with regard to projecting population movements due to environmental changes. With regard to natural disasters, panelists stressed that most displacement occurs internally, but can lead to international migration when persons cannot find adequate protection, or simply cannot return or subsist in their places of origin. Existing international instruments as well as regional practices can be drawn on for comprehensive approaches to prevention, risk reduction, protection, and assistance.

In the discussion, a majority of delegations affirmed the importance of aligning the global compact for migration with the existing international frameworks on climate change, as well as existing guidelines on migration related to environmental factors, such as the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change. Also, a number of regional instruments were mentioned, as well as the importance of considering migration in national adaptation plans. Some asserted that the added-value of the global compact should be to address the migration-specific aspects of climate change and disaster-related measures, such as disaster risk reduction and resilience, preparedness, and early warning. Furthermore, delegations highlighted a willingness to explore adaptation and mitigation measures by weaving together the relevant international and regional frameworks and instruments. Additionally, some participants debated the advantages and disadvantages of creating specific migration categories relating to climate change and natural disasters. Some asserted what they perceived as added value in facilitating targeted measures, while others questioned such utility by highlighting the multi-causal nature of the migratory phenomenon, even as it relates to climate change.

4. Summary panel

The summary panel, consisting of the moderators and the thematic expert, summarized the substantive discussions held during the two-day informal thematic session. On that basis, the thematic expert identified common themes and areas for further discussion drawing from the statements made. In the ensuing discussion, delegations and stakeholders reiterated issues of priority and recommendations, provided views on the forthcoming sessions in this phase of the process and on the potential format of the global compact.

III. Areas of discussion

a. Overarching frameworks and principles

Delegations generally stressed that the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration should be aligned with and complement the existing international legal and policy framework to address the multi-faceted drivers of migration. Other participants added that they would favour a focus on the implementation of such norms and commitments relating to migration, in line with existing instruments. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals was widely cited, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as well as environmental frameworks, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification received significant attention. Also, a number of voluntary principles and guidelines relating to migration and environmental factors, as well as regional instruments, were considered to be foundations on which the global compact should build upon. Moreover, the international human rights framework was reaffirmed in order to address the drivers of migration.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Reaffirm commitments to respect international law, particularly international humanitarian law and international human rights law
- Ratify and effectively implement existing international law, including the Convention on Migrant Workers and Their Families
- Ratify basic workers' conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- Give due regard to the gender dimension of drivers of migration, including by applying gender responsiveness at all stages of the migratory process
- Support the UN Secretary-General's initiatives on prevention of armed conflict and human rights violations, including the Human Rights Up Front (HRUF) Initiative
- Make use of other global processes, such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), and existing regional and bilateral cooperation frameworks, as a means to share practices, avoid duplications and promote synergies
- Take into consideration advances in the context of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, as well as the Nansen Initiative and the subsequent Platform on Disaster Displacement, and build upon the best practices identified therein, including through support for effective implementation

b. Holistic approach to the multi-faceted drivers of migration

The discussion yielded a shared understanding of the complex interrelations between different drivers of migration, as well as their mutually reinforcing dynamics in a given context. For example, natural disasters and deteriorating environmental conditions may exacerbate socio-economic deprivation and lead to social tensions and even to conflict. Consequently, participants appeared to recognize that there are multiple and intersecting drivers of international migration. A holistic approach is required to account for the aforementioned multi-dimensional nature of migration. A generally shared notion was that addressing the

drivers of migration does not equate to stopping migration, but rather to mitigating the interrelationship of drivers that lead to unsafe, disorderly and irregular migration, so that the benefits of migration can be maximized and negative aspects minimized. In this regard, many delegations noted the importance of measures that span from prevention, to protection and assistance, to facilitating regular pathways. Participants noted that such comprehensive approaches require the cooperation of a multitude of relevant sectors, levels of government and stakeholders, and that all three pillars of the United Nations should be taken into consideration. Delegations had differing views on the purview of the global compact regarding migrants that move due to intersecting necessities, are vulnerable, and whose international protection is not covered by the 1951 Refugee Convention. Another area with clear differences included the question of internally displaced persons, as some of the drivers are shared with international migration. While some delegations reiterated their understanding of the scope and mandate of the global compact, others felt that internal displacement was an underlying driver that should be discussed.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Develop non-binding guiding principles and voluntary guidelines, consistent with international law, on the treatment of migrants in vulnerable situations, especially unaccompanied and separated children, who do not qualify for international protection as refugees and who may need assistance
- Promote coherent approaches to humanitarian assistance and development cooperation, including through joint analysis and programming
- In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, establish national action plans to build comprehensive and coherent migration systems and policies across sectors and in cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination

c. Poverty eradication and inclusive growth

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its inherent principle of “leaving no one behind”, delegations repeatedly stated that the Sustainable Development Goals and the complementary Addis Ababa Action Agenda provide effective means to address some of the main drivers of migration today, which mainly are socio-economic scarcities and inequalities. Reducing inequality, poverty and social deprivations, as well as promoting inclusive growth, education and job creation can create favorable conditions for people to establish decent and productive livelihoods in their countries of origin. On the other hand, demographic realities in many countries place migration at the center of development planning precisely as an engine for economic growth and resilience. In this regard, participants mentioned labor migration, the role of remittances, development cooperation and also highlighted some best practices that promote (re)investment to address the lack of economic opportunities as a driver of migration.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Implement all the Sustainable Development Goals from a migration perspective by developing an action-oriented road-map within the framework of the global compact for migration
- Fully integrate migration into development policies and national development plans and strategies, including at the local level, with an emphasis on economic growth and employment
- Consider formulation of bilateral or regional development plans and strategies that integrate migration into shared agendas
- Increase resources for development cooperation and provide more predictable funding
- Establish measures to provide favorable conditions for highly skilled workers to remain in their country of origin through investment promotion, access to education and creation of decent work opportunities.
- Increase access to quality education that focuses on the development of skills needed in the labour market

- Facilitate trade and investment to create conducive environments for job creation in countries of origin, including through incentives and by engaging diaspora communities
- Provide training on entrepreneurship skills, especially for young people to reduce youth unemployment in countries of origin and destination
- Increase resources for development assistance, including strengthen the capacities of national institutions to ensure data gathering

d. Migrants' contributions to sustainable development

The positive contributions of migrants to sustainable development were affirmed by numerous delegations, along with the recognition that these benefits are maximized when migration is safe, orderly and regular. In this regard, many delegations asserted that well-managed and regular migration should be promoted to the benefit of sustainable development. Migration was both recognized as an individual or family livelihood strategy against poverty as well as a vehicle for economic growth at large. Delegations noted that the global compact for migration should provide guidance and measures to maximize the development impacts of migration in countries of origin, transit and destination, including through innovative labor mobility schemes, increasing the impacts of financial and social remittances, entrepreneurship, skills development, and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Explore innovative mobility models, such as global skills partnerships to link skills development and skills mobility in a mutually beneficial way, taking into account labour market needs
- Establish temporary and seasonal/circular employment programs to successfully support sustainable development by boosting skills (e.g. language, technology), filling seasonal labour shortages, raising incomes and increasing resilience of communities
- Promote scholarship programs in order to enhance mobility and recognition of skills
- Ensure access to justice, strengthen capacities of consular units and facilitate consular cooperation in order to enhance protection and assistance, including in transit
- Adopt “brain gain” policies by supporting start-ups of and promoting dialogue with diaspora communities
- Promote financial inclusion and literacy for migrants through workshops, targeted programmes, and access to quality education in partnership with the private sector
- Lower transaction costs of remittances to promote faster and more affordable transfers, including through bilateral or regional agreements
- Provide information on remittances and transfers on online platforms for comparison of services
- Provide access to ID technology to ensure proper identification for secure remittances transfer services and fraud prevention
- Encourage regular consultation processes on remittances between states and the private sector
- Develop programs to attract remittances into national economies, for example through formulas that supplement each dollar invested by migrants with another dollar in the form of a grant provided by the State
- Ensure that labor rights of migrants are fully respected and that protection floors (basic social security guarantees) in this regard are homogenous vis-à-vis national workers
- Promote multi-stakeholder partnerships on different aspects of labor mobility that identify and operationalize areas of opportunity, match skills, promote the portability of earned benefits ensure protection of labour rights and empower migrants, their employers and their communities to reduce inequalities

- Reduce informal migration channels by providing regular pathways and offering regularization

e. Addressing the environmental dimension of migration

The deliberations yielded a wide agreement that the international framework provides a comprehensive system of norms, instruments and guidelines to effectively address environmental drivers of migration, such as climate change, land degradation, desertification and natural disasters. These include the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and subsequent agreements. Many delegations asserted that the added value of the global compact for migration would be to promote the integration of migration in the implementation of international frameworks as well as in regional, national and local plans and strategies on disaster risk reduction, resilience, preparedness, mitigation and adaptation. In light of progressing climate change, some delegations noted that migration should be recognized as an adaptation strategy and thus mechanisms for temporary, circular or permanent migration should be promoted.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Strengthen international and regional exchange of practices and cooperation for disaster risk reduction, resilience and preparedness, as well as for mitigation and adaptation
- Establish protocols with neighboring countries on cross-border displacement in the event of a natural disaster
- Establish technology transfer and innovative finance mechanisms to address climate change
- Weave together existing instruments to create a more coherent framework that focuses on the migration-specific aspects of climate change and disaster risk reduction
- Make use of and further develop the toolbox provided in the context of the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change
- Integrate climate change measures into cross-sectoral strategic planning at national level to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacities and include migration in national adaptation plans, before the occurrence of natural disasters
- Enhance efforts to develop national and regional climate risk assessments and early warning systems
- Support people in adapting to the impact of climate change, including through migration or planned relocation
- Promote rapid response measures to ensure that people survive and can rebuild their lives, including by returning home
- Provide temporary work visas for people particularly affected by sudden onset natural disasters, while working to enhance resilience that allows for sustainable return when possible
- Establish labour mobility, residence and free movement schemes that are designed for applications from persons displaced by the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters
- Appoint a high level representative to lead efforts on nexus of climate and security within the UN system
- Establish and implement national temporary or humanitarian protection measures for persons whose return is either not permitted, not reasonable, or not possible based on legal provisions
- Harmonize regional and international policies for relocation, humanitarian visa, and subsidiary/temporary protection based on human rights
- Strengthen the capacities of sub-national and local governments to ensure that disaster risk reduction, management plans and rapid response measures are available and accessible

- Provide financial support to fund renewable energy projects that can provide job opportunities and lower energy costs, in order to mitigate the long-term impacts of climate change

f. Sustaining peace

It was stated that situations, such as civil unrest, armed conflict, generalized violence and widespread human rights violations, can trigger migratory movements. However, there was less clarity on the role of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration to address this phenomenon. While some delegations were of the view that situations of displacement brought about by armed conflict should be solely addressed by the global compact on refugees, other delegations stressed that not all people who are displaced are covered by the 1951 Refugee Convention. It was stated that the global compact for migration should explore ways of better addressing the needs for protection and assistance of these non-refugee migrants. The discussion highlighted the interrelationship between armed conflict and socioeconomic deprivation and reaffirmed the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in this regard. Delegations spoke in favour of integrated approaches to peace, development, human rights and humanitarian assistance, indicating that such an approach is required to address what was coined as “negative” drivers of migration. Furthermore, the importance of considering the needs of host communities and strengthening their resilience was stated.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Strengthen good governance, the rule of law, democracy and accountability mechanisms as a means of prevention of armed conflict and human rights violations, including by ensuring access to justice
- Support new mechanisms that facilitate quick access to funding for rapid assistance during emergencies, such as the IOM Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism
- Improve collaboration of humanitarian and development actors through joint analysis and planning, including through multi-donor approaches and multi-year funding cycles to shift from humanitarian emergency assistance to longer term responses
- Revise the peacekeeping expenditures to explore ways to invest in prevention, and increase financial and technical support for prevention measures
- Provide training on legal frameworks, particularly on international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including by contributing to the dissemination of international law to armed groups
- Strengthen mediation capacities, facilitation and peace promotion endeavors at various levels, through counselling and training
- Promote the protection of migrants in bilateral and multilateral peace agreements and ensure the active participation of migrants therein, particularly women and youth
- Strengthen the role of women mediators in conflict-affected countries and regions, both at a state or country level, and in regional and international organizations
- Create national action plans to implement Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security
- Establish national crisis centers for improved crisis management allowing to monitor the development of risks and threats, launch emergency operations, and support post-crisis stabilization
- Develop toolkits to better anticipate conflicts and crisis, including to strengthen early warning capacities at national and local levels
- Consider adopting humanitarian visa policies, as appropriate, to expand safe and regular pathways for people fleeing countries in crisis

- Promote the application of the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster emanating from the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC)
- Strengthen the role of National Human Rights Institutions in conflict prevention through monitoring and reporting

g. Data

The prevailing lack and necessity of data, knowledge and evidence-based policy-making to effectively address the multi-layered drivers of migration in a holistic manner was noted as key issue to be considered in the global compact throughout all panels and discussions. Research and data collection, including longitudinal data, were noted as particularly relevant with view to better understanding and addressing the interrelations between migration and development, as well as migration and environmental factors, respectively. Data disaggregation was considered of particular relevance to targeting group-specific drivers and vulnerabilities. Furthermore, international coordination, harmonization and interoperability of data collection and analysis were highlighted.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Strengthen the capacities of national institutions to ensure comprehensive data gathering, disaggregation and analysis
- Improve quality of data to better identify migration trends and their interrelations with different drivers, particularly climate change, including by downscaling data to local and household levels and by integrating qualitative and quantitative data
- Develop accurate and country-specific migration profiles
- Promote data collection over time to better understand the migration trajectory
- Harmonize methodologies of data collection and analysis to improve coordination and interoperability between national institutions as well as between countries

IV. Conclusions

The second informal thematic session in phase I (consultations) of the preparatory process leading to the adoption of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration served to address a wide array of issues pertaining to the drivers of migration, including the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crisis, as well as ways to address them through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution. It allowed for discussion of priority issues, sharing national practices, proposing concrete recommendations and identifying areas for further discussion.

The complex interrelationship between the different driving factors of migration was widely acknowledged, along with the recognition that policies should be promoted in support of migration as a choice while mitigating those drivers that make migration a necessity. Overall, it was reaffirmed that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a framework to comprehensively reduce the “negative” drivers and promote the benefits of migration at the same time. Member States appeared ready to explore practical measures that would unlock the full potential for sustainable development, particularly when migration takes place through planned and well-managed policies. However, while an understanding was widely shared that 2030 Agenda has led to a paradigm shift by recognizing migration as a relevant factor for inclusive growth and sustainable development, the translation of the Sustainable Development Goals into a holistic and actionable approach to migration has yet to be developed.

Many delegations acknowledged that the global compact for migration should address migration in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, as well as in relation to adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters. Differing views were expressed regarding the scope of the global compact for migration relating to human-made crises. Discussion among Member States has indicated that more clarification is needed on how best to address situations of people moving out of necessity and being

in need of protection and assistance, while not being considered as refugees under the 1951 Refugee Convention. Similarly, further discussion is needed on possible roles of the global compacts in aligning existing mechanisms, addressing the phenomenon of internal displacement, and developing adequate responses to vulnerabilities. In essence, Member States may benefit from greater definitional clarity of key concepts and phenomena as they relate to contemporary international migration.

Finally, it was suggested that longitudinal, disaggregated and harmonized data is required to understand the migration trajectory and find adequate responses to multi-faceted and interrelated drivers. The ambition of a holistic approach to migration will also require further efforts to take full advantage of frameworks and instruments relating to peace, sustainable development and human rights. Overall, Member States appeared to favor greater information sharing, exploration of common approaches, and evidence-based policies.

ANNEX – Programme of work

Day 1 – Monday, 22 May 2017

Time	Session	
10:00 - 10:15	<p>Opening Segment</p> <p>Welcoming remarks by the co-facilitators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ H.E. Mr. Jürg Lauber, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations ▪ H.E. Mr. Juan José Gómez Camacho, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations <p>Remarks by Ms. Louise Arbour, Secretary-General of the intergovernmental conference</p>	
10:15 - 13:00	<p>Panel 1. Sustainable development and poverty eradication</p> <p>This panel will identify development approaches that address poverty, underdevelopment, lack of opportunities and access to services that create conditions for balanced, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and employment, reducing vulnerabilities at all stages of migration. The panel will explore how well-governed and well-informed migration policies can harness the development benefits of migration to alleviate poverty, reduce inequality and realize the full potential of the 2030 Agenda for migrants and communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Mariama Awumbila, Head of the Centre for Migration Studies and Senior Lecturer at the University of Ghana ▪ Mr. Rex Varona, East and Southeast Asia Coordinator of Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA) ▪ Ms. Susan Martin, Professor Emerita of International Migration at Georgetown University <p><u>Moderators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ H.E. Mr. Sabri Boukadoum, Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations ▪ H.E. Mr. Carlos Duarte, Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations 	
13:00 - 15:00	Lunch	Space for side-events
15:00 - 17:50	<p>Panel 2. Human-made crises as drivers of migration</p> <p>This panel will examine policy options for a more concerted focus on prevention of human-made crises, for example, through preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention, resolution, joint humanitarian-development and peacebuilding efforts, etc. The panel will advance ways to build peaceful and secure environments in communities of origin, transit and destination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Chukwu-Emeka Chikezie, Executive Director and co-founder of the African Foundation for Development (AFFORD) ▪ Mr. T. Alexander Aleinikoff, Director of the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility at The New School ▪ Ms. Roula Hamati, Head of research and Advocacy at INSAN Association <p><u>Moderator:</u> H.E. Ms. Riitta Resch, Ambassador for Global Migration Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland</p>	
17:50 - 18:00	Closing remarks by the co-facilitators	

Day 2 – Tuesday, 23 May 2017

Time	Session	
10:00 - 10:05	<p>Welcoming remarks by the co-facilitators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ H.E. Mr. Juan José Gómez Camacho, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations ▪ H.E. Mr. Jürg Lauber, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations 	
10:05 - 13:00	<p>Panel 3. Adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters as drivers of migration</p> <p>This panel will explore ways that i) minimize the adverse effects of environmental degradation, climate change and disasters on migration and ensure effective preparedness and response mechanisms, while harnessing the potential benefits of safe, orderly and regular migration, and ii) link relevant international migration, climate change, environment, humanitarian and development policy frameworks to ensure complementarity and coherence in addressing climate change, hazard-related risks and associated migration pressures at the global, regional and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. François Gemenne, FNRS Senior research associate and Director at the University of Liège ▪ Ms. Susana Adamo, Research scientist at the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (The Earth Institute, Columbia University) ▪ Mr. Walter Kälin, Envoy of the Chairmanship of the Nansen Initiative <p><u>Moderator:</u> H.E. Mr. Aunese Makoi Simati, Permanent Representative of Tuvalu to the United Nations</p>	
13:00 - 15:00	Lunch	Space for side-events
15:00 - 17:50	<p>Summary Panel: Synopsis of the main conclusions and outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moderators present the key recommendations resulting from their panels ▪ Mr. Binod Khadria, Professor at the Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, thematic expert for this second informal thematic session, provides a short overview of the main discussions ▪ Interactive exchange between the moderators, the thematic expert, the Secretary-General of the intergovernmental conference and Member States on the outcomes of the session 	
17:50 - 18:00	Closing remarks by the co-facilitators	