



1. International migration, while addressed in United Nations summits for decades, was not included in the Millennium Development Goals.

The Programme of Action¹, adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), provides the most comprehensive, negotiated text on international migration to date. In Chapter X, the Programme of Action examines the opportunities and challenges of international migration for development, highlights the rights of documented migrants and lists concrete actions to address the challenges of undocumented migration. The Programme of Action, which was extended by the General Assembly beyond 2014, also calls on governments to address the root causes of forced displacement, to strengthen protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers and to redouble efforts to seek durable solutions to their plight. Subsequent United Nations conferences and summits in the social and economic field have affirmed the need to uphold the human rights of international migrants, respect labour standards for migrant workers, enhance the contributions of international migration to development, address the challenges associated with migration, and strengthen international cooperation on migration³.

Previous world population conferences had examined aspects of international migration. In addition to considering international migration within the context of overall population dynamics, the World Population Plan of Action, adopted at the 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest, and the Recommendations for Action, agreed at the 1984 International Population Conference in Mexico City, called attention to the need to respect the human rights of international migrants, to mitigate the effects of the "brain drain", to uphold labour standards for migrant workers, to prevent discrimination, to promote understanding about contributions of migrants to development, to provide prospective migrants with

accurate information, to regulate migration flows through bilateral agreements, and to ensure that the international community had recognized the important relationship between international migration and development and identified a series of concrete actions to enhance the

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(d) Follow-up, review and implementation

Follow-up, review and implementation of the migration-related commitments of the 2030 Agenda is critical for achieving the development goals. Progress towards implementing the 2030 Agenda will be reviewed at global, regional and national levels as well as thematically. The High-level Political Forum (HLPF), meeting annually under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and quadrennially under the auspices of the General Assembly will have a central role in overseeing the follow-up and review process at the global level. The functional commissions of ECOSOC are expected to play an important role in the thematic reviews of the SDGs. The Commission on Population and Development is well placed to conduct substantive, periodic and evidence-based reviews of progress

migration and mobility, given its existing mandate to assess the status of implementation of the 1994 ICPD Programme of Action⁶. Other intergovernmental bodies and forums, such as the GFMD, are also expected to contribute to the periodic thematic review of the HLPF. A robust indicator framework to monitor the status of implementation of the SDG indicators will be critical in order to hold all actors to account. In March 2016, the Statistical Commission is expected to adopt a global set of indicators for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs. Members of the GMG continue to collaborate with the Interagency and Expert Group on SDG indicators in developing a set of indicators to measure the migration-related targets of the SDG framework. The GMG will also play a key role in assisting Member States in implementing the SDGs at the national level.

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