United Nations ESCAP/GCM/2025/5

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
26 February 2025

Original: English

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Bangkok, 4–6 February 2025

Report on the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*

I. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

1. The following decisions adopted at the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific:

Decision 1

The participants in the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration call upon the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and other members of the Regional United Nations Network on Migration for Asia and the Pacific, within their respective mandates, to continue to support members and associate members of the Commission in the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, following whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches.

Decision 2

The participants in the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration call upon the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and other members of the Regional United Nations Network on Migration for Asia and the Pacific, within their respective mandates, to continue to support members and associate members of the Commission in building capacity and reporting on the implementation of migration-related Sustainable Development Goals at the regional and global levels.

* Annex II is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

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II. Organization

A. Opening, duration and organization of the meeting

2. The Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which was held in Bangkok from 4 to 6 February 2025, was opened by the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Thailand, Ms. Eksiri Pintaruchi; the Executive Secretary of the Commission; and the Coordinator of the United Nations Network on Migration and Representative of the Director General and Senior Director for Partnerships, Advocacy and Communications of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Coordinator of the Indonesian Migrant Domestic Workers Association (PERTIMIG), Ms. Nasrikah Nasrikah, spoke on behalf of the stakeholders set out in the Global Compact for Migration.[1]

B. Attendance

3. Representatives of the following member States attended: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

4. Representatives of the following Permanent Observers attended: Canada, Chile, Egypt, Guatemala, Mexico, Morocco, South Africa and Sweden, as well as the European Union. Representatives of the Holy See, an observer to the United Nations, also attended.

5. Representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) attended.

6. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, funds and related organizations also attended: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Labour Organization (ILO), International Telecommunication Union, IOM, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Population Fund, and World Health Organization.

7. Representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations also attended: Asian Development Bank and Economic Cooperation Organization.

8. Furthermore, the meeting was attended by some 97 representatives of the stakeholders set out in the Global Compact for Migration (see annex II).

[1] That is, migrants, civil society, migrant and diaspora organizations, faith-based organizations, local authorities and communities, the private sector, trade unions, parliamentarians, national human rights institutions, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, academia, the media and other relevant stakeholders (see General Assembly resolution 73/195, annex, para. 44).

9. Representatives of the following other entities also attended: International Centre for Migration Policy Development, in its capacity as secretariat of the Budapest Process; International Committee of the Red Cross; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; and Regional Support Office of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. An observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta attended.

10. In accordance with rule 12 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the Chair and Vice-Chair examined the credentials of all the representatives and found them to be in order.

11. The participants in the meeting took note of the oral report of the bureau on credentials.

C. Election of officers

12. The following officers were elected:

Chair:	Mr. Viliame Naupoto (Fiji)
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. Chou Bun Eng (Cambodia) Mr. Faiyaz Murshid Kazi (Bangladesh) Ms. Indah Nuria Savitri (Indonesia)

D. Agenda

13. The participants in the meeting adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the meeting:
   - (a) Opening addresses;
   - (b) Election of officers;
   - (c) Adoption of the agenda.
2. Review of progress and challenges with regard to implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Asia and the Pacific.
3. Thematic discussions on progress and challenges with regard to implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration at all levels, with due respect to its cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles:
   - (a) Ensuring that migration is voluntary, safe, orderly and regular (addressing objectives 2, 5, 6, 12 and 18);
   - (b) Protecting migrants through rights-based border governance (addressing objectives 4, 8–11, 13 and 21);
   - (c) Supporting migrants' protection, integration and contribution to development (addressing objectives 14–16, 19, 20 and 22);
   - (d) Improving value-driven and evidence-based policymaking and public debate and enhancing cooperation on migration (addressing objectives 1, 3, 7, 17 and 23).

4. Other matters.

5. Adoption of the report on the meeting.

E. Other events

14. The following events were held in conjunction with the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration:

(a) 3 February 2025: stakeholder forum for the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, organized by the Stakeholder Advisory Group of the Regional United Nations Network on Migration for Asia and the Pacific;

(b) 4 February 2025: side event on migrant and refugee indicators in the Global Compact for Migration, organized by the Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development and the Asia-Pacific Refugee Rights Network;

(c) 4 February 2025: side event on access to social protection for migrant workers, organized by the Migrant Forum in Asia in collaboration with Building and Wood Workers' International and ILO;

(d) 4 February 2025: side event on strengthening regional cooperation on labour migration for the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, organized by the Government of Sri Lanka, in its capacity as Co-Chair of the Colombo Process, in collaboration with the Government of India, ILO, IOM and UN-Women;

(e) 4 February 2025: side event on harnessing diasporas to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration with a focus on policies and practices, organized by the German Agency for International Cooperation, the Government of Nepal and the IOM country office in Nepal;

(f) 5 February 2025: side event on systems of migrant worker exploitation, wage theft and access to justice, organized by the Migrant Forum in Asia and Building and Wood Workers' International;

(g) 5 February 2025: side event on harnessing technology and data for climate mobility governance, organized by the Embassy of Bangladesh in Thailand;

(h) 5 February 2025: side event on realizing the decent work agenda for migrants through social dialogue, organized by the International Trade Union Confederation in collaboration with Building and Wood Workers' International, the International Domestic Workers Federation and Public Services International;

(i) 5 February 2025: side event on migrants' rights to family life, organized by OHCHR in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants, UNICEF and UN-Women;

(j) 5 February 2025: side event highlighting migrants' realities through a gender perspective, organized, with the support of UN-Women, by the following group of women's rights organizations: Center for Migrant Advocacy (Philippines), Family Frontiers (Malaysia), Freedom Restoration Project (Thailand), PERTIMIG (Malaysia), Kabar Bumi (Indonesia), Legal Support for Children and Women (Cambodia), Pinay Careworkers Transnational (Philippines) and Three Good Spoons (Myanmar);

(k) 6 February 2025: special event on regional and subregional priorities, cooperation and partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration in Asia and the Pacific, organized by the secretariat of the Commission, IOM and other members of the Regional United Nations Network on Migration for Asia and the Pacific;

(l) 6 February 2025: side event on promising practices and peer learning related to alternatives to immigration detention in Asia and the Pacific within the frameworks of the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, organized by the Government of Thailand, the International Detention Coalition, IOM, OHCHR, UNHCR and UNICEF;

(m) 6 February 2025: side event on how migrant domestic workers organize themselves and contribute to the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, organized by the International Domestic Workers Federation in collaboration with the Association of Nationalist Overseas Filipino Workers in Malaysia (Malaysia), the Federation of Asian Domestic Workers Unions (Hong Kong, China), the Federation of Informal Workers (Thailand), the National Domestic Workers' Movement (India), PERTIMIG (Malaysia), Pinay Careworkers Transnational (Philippines), Protect Union (Sri Lanka) and the Self-Employed Women's Association (India);

(n) 6 February 2025: side event on reframing migration narratives through informed, balanced and ethical media reporting, organized by the Government of Thailand in collaboration with IOM and the Thailand Migration Reform Consortium;

(o) 6 February 2025: side event on the sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights of migrants in an ageing region, organized by the United Nations Population Fund;

(p) 6 February 2025: side event on the needs, priorities and voices of children and youth, organized by Migration Youth and Children Platform and World Vision International;

(q) 6 February 2025: side event on the sustainable reintegration of migrants, organized by the Migrant Forum in Asia;

(r) 6 February 2025: side event on the protection of migrant domestic and care workers, organized by the German Agency for International Cooperation, the Government of Nepal, the Government of Viet Nam, ILO and the International Domestic Workers Federation;

(s) 6 February 2025: side event on integrating marriage migration into the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, organized by the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development in collaboration with Family Frontiers, Kabar Bumi and the Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy;

(t) 6 February 2025: side event on harnessing data to advance the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration in Asia and the Pacific, organized by the IOM Regional Data Hub for Asia and the Pacific;

(u) 6 February 2025: side event on addressing systemic vulnerabilities of migrant workers to exploitation in South-East Asia: developing the evidence base and policy engagement strategies, organized by ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking and ILO.

III. Chair’s summary

15. The discussions held during the meeting have been summarized in a Chair’s summary (see annex III).

Annex I

List of documents

Symbol	*Title*	*Agenda item*
General series		
ESCAP/GCM/2025/1	Provisional agenda	1 (c)
ESCAP/GCM/2025/1/Add.1	Annotated provisional agenda	1 (c)
ESCAP/GCM/2025/2	Review of progress and challenges with regard to implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Asia and the Pacific	2 and 3
ESCAP/GCM/2025/3	Linking the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the context of international migration in Asia and the Pacific	2 and 3
ESCAP/GCM/2025/4	Reports on stakeholder consultations on the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	2 and 3
ESCAP/GCM/2025/5	Report on the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	
Limited series		
ESCAP/GCM/2025/L.1	Draft report	5

Note: The information for participants, the list of participants and the tentative programme are available at www.unescap.org/events/2025/second-asia-pacific-regional-review-implementation-global-compact-safe-orderly-and.

Annex II

List of stakeholders attending the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Aaprabasi Mahila Kamdar Samuha (AMKAS); Alliance Against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal (AATWIN); ASEAN Trade Union Council (ATUC); ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT); Asia Displacement Solutions Platform (ADSP); Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights; Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD); Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM); Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN); Association for Voluntary Action; Association of Cambodian Recruitment Agencies and Ungrithy Group Co., Ltd.; Association of Indonesian Migrant Workers; Association of Nationalist Overseas Filipino Workers in Malaysia (AMMPO); Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities Initiatives Inc.; Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies (BAIRA); Bangladesh Parliamentarians' Caucus on Migration and Development (BDPCMD); Beranda Migran Indonesia; Bhawan Nirman Karmakar Majdoor Union (BNKMU); BRAC; Building and Wood Workers International (BWI); Catholic Bishops Conference of Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands (CBCPNG&SI); Center for Creative Initiatives in Health and Population; Center for Environment and Community Research (CECR); Center for Migrant Advocacy - Philippines (CMA-Phils); Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHRP); Community Development Services (CDS); Deqode Media; Deutsche Welle (DW) Akademie; Development Action for Women Network (DAWN); Dhankuta Municipality; DJ Pte. Ltd.; Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP); Employers' Confederation of Thailand (ECOT); Equal Asia Foundation; Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University; Family Frontiers; Federation of Asian Domestic Workers Unions (Hong Kong, China) (FADWU); Federation of Free Workers (FFW); Foundation for Labour and Employment Promotion; Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism (GRFDT); Human Rights Commission of the Maldives; Humanitarian Organization for Migration Economics (HOME); Indian National Building and Wood Workers Federation (INBCWWF); Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC); Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba); Indonesian Migrant Domestic Workers Association (PERTIMIG); Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka; International Detention Coalition; International Domestic Workers Federation (IDWF); ITUC Regional Organization for Asia and Pacific (ITUC Asia Pacific); Jaringan Buruh Migran (JBM); Justice Project Pakistan; Kaagapay Ng Migranteng Pilipino Sa Thailand; Kabar Bumi (Association Indonesian Migrant Workers Families); Karamay ng Migranteng Filipino sa Penang; Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy (KOCUN); Mangaroa Marae; MAP Foundation; Mekong Migration Network; Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA); Migration Youth and Children Platform (MYCP); Mixed Migration Centre; National Domestic Workers' Movement; National Indigenous Women Forum; National Network for Safe Migration (NNSM); National Workers Welfare Trust; Nepal Trade Union Congress (NTUC); Niue Australian Vagahau Association (NAVA); North South Initiative; Our Journey; Pacific Climate Custodians; Pacific Climate Warriors Fiji; Pacific Islands Council of Qld; Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation; Pacific Migration Platform; Pakistan United Workers Federation (PUWF); Peace Trust; Philippine Migrants Rights Watch (PMRW); Pinay Careworkers Transnational; Protect Union; Provisional Release Association of Japan (PRAJ); Public Association Ravnye Prava; Public Interest Law Center; Public Services International (PSI); Public

Services Labor Independent Confederation (PSLINK); Rural Oriented Youth Movement Nepal (ROYM Nepal); Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA); Solidarity Centre; Tamizhaga Kattida Thozhilalargal Mathiya Sangam (TKTMS); Task Force on ASEAN Migrant Workers (TFAMW); United Methodist Committee on Relief; untitled kompeni; Vanuatu Human Rights Commission; Women's Public Foundation (JIPAR); Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC); Women's Solidarity of Sebay Lampung (SPSL); World Vision International.

Annex III

Chair's summary

I. Introduction

1. The Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration was held in Bangkok from 4 to 6 February 2025. Over 111 representatives of 30 members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and representatives of over 182 intergovernmental organizations, United Nations entities and stakeholder organizations attended the meeting.

II. Summary of discussions

A. Review of progress and challenges with regard to implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Asia and the Pacific (agenda item 2)

2. The participants in the meeting had before them the notes by the secretariat on the review of progress and challenges with regard to implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP/GCM/2025/2), linking the Global Compact for Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the context of international migration in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP/GCM/2025/3) and reports on stakeholder consultations on the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review (ESCAP/GCM/2025/4).

3. A high-level panel discussion was moderated by the Chief of the Labour Migration Branch of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The Coordinator of the United Nations Network on Migration and Representative of the Director General and Senior Director for Partnerships, Advocacy and Communications of the International Organization for Migration provided opening remarks. The panellists were: Minister for Immigration, Fiji, Mr. Viliame Naupoto; Director-General, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan, Ms. Reiko Hayashi; and Project Officer, Migration Youth and Children Platform, Pakistan, Ms. Salsabila Rashid.

4. The panellists noted that well-governed migration pathways played a critical role in: (a) addressing demographic shifts, labour market needs, climate-induced displacement, increased vulnerabilities and protracted crises; (b) optimizing education opportunities; and (c) protecting human rights, including the right to family life. It was noted that migration should therefore be governed responsibly, given that migrants were human beings first and foremost and that their economic roles were secondary. With many countries in Asia and the Pacific experiencing labour migration and mixed migration, as countries of origin, transit and destination, greater regional collaboration, including by leveraging existing regional and subregional mechanisms, was needed.

5. There was an imbalance between the demand for and availability of regular migration pathways, with many existing channels being restrictive, costly and inadequate, pushing migrants towards irregular and riskier alternatives. It was necessary to explore accessible, flexible and rights-based solutions to enhance regular migration modalities. Barriers and challenges faced by both migrants and the members of their families left behind, including children, were highlighted. They included situations with restrictive family

reunification policies, the lack of access to rights and services for children who lacked regular status and the practice of immigration detention for children. Examples of recent changes in migration policies in countries of origin and destination were presented, highlighting the focus on rights-based approaches and attempts to address challenges related to demographic shifts, such as population ageing and the associated need for care, through migration. Using a life-course approach to migrant integration was suggested. The need for whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to advance safe, orderly and regular migration, as well as for comprehensive data, was noted.

6. Representatives of the following member States made statements: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

7. A representative of the European Union, a Permanent Observer, made a statement.

8. A representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) made a statement.

9. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and funds made statements: ILO and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

10. A representative of the Economic Cooperation Organization, an intergovernmental organization, also made a statement.

11. A representative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies delivered a joint statement, also on behalf of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

12. Representatives of the following stakeholders made statements: Association of Southeast Asian Nations Trade Union Council, Building and Wood Workers' International on behalf of the Stakeholder Advisory Group of the Regional United Nations Network on Migration for Asia and the Pacific, Human Rights Commission of the Maldives, Indian National Building and Wood Workers Federation, International Trade Union Confederation – Asia-Pacific, Kabar Bumi, Korean Confederation of Trade Unions affiliated to the International Trade Union Confederation – Asia-Pacific, Migrant Forum in Asia, National Indigenous Women Forum, Nepal Trade Union Congress, Philippine Migrants Rights Watch, Public Interest Law Center, Public Services International, Public Services Labour Independent Confederation, Society for International Development, Tamizhaga Kattida Thozhilalar Madhiya Sangam, United Methodist Church, Women's Rehabilitation Centre and World Vision International.

13. The participants in the meeting noted the role of the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review in promoting regional dialogue and cooperation with regard to international migration, while identifying both progress made in and challenges to its implementation, including in the context of demographic changes and climate change. Several representatives of member States reaffirmed their commitment to the principles and objectives set out in the Global Compact for Migration and also reaffirmed the need for bilateral and regional cooperation to safeguard the rights of migrants and to ensure their positive contributions to development in Asia and the Pacific.

14. Several representatives of member States expressed their appreciation to the secretariat, the Regional United Nations Network on Migration for Asia and the Pacific and the Government of Thailand, as the host country, for convening the meeting and for supporting the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration across Asia and the Pacific, noting that implementation should align with national priorities.

1. Labour migration and rights

15. Several representatives of member States recognized the important role that migrants played in filling labour market gaps and in contributing to innovation and improved business practices. They reported on efforts to harmonize and align skills with recognition frameworks across borders in order to facilitate greater mobility of skilled workers while also meeting labour demands in relevant markets. The establishment of gender-responsive policies had been central to those efforts, ensuring that the unique needs and contributions of women migrant workers were addressed. Representatives also reported on efforts undertaken to lower remittance costs, enhance the safety of transfers and increase the productive utilization of remittances to drive socioeconomic development.

16. Several representatives expressed concern about the effects of unethical recruitment practices, labour exploitation and limited access to legal remedies and protection mechanisms on migrant workers. There was an urgent need to facilitate regular migration pathways and to reduce vulnerabilities and recruitment costs. Several representatives called upon States to ratify and comply with relevant international human rights instruments and labour standards as the foundation of decent work, in order to ensure that migrants enjoyed greater benefits from migration.

17. One representative highlighted the particular vulnerabilities of sea-based migrant workers owing to the nature of their work. Several representatives called for the use of fair and ethical recruitment practices, the harmonization of skills recognition systems, the improvement of remittance frameworks, the improvement of pre-departure training, the development of gender-responsive policies, the empowerment of women migrants and the use of digital technologies to register migrants. Several representatives also called for a greater commitment to improving return and reintegration programmes for migrant workers and to providing social protection measures for migrants in destination countries.

18. Representatives of United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and funds stressed the importance of creating regular pathways for migration and identifying and addressing existing barriers to safe, orderly and regular migration, including high migration and recruitment costs, gender discrimination and non-recognition of skills and qualifications. Women represented half of all migrants and faced gender-specific discrimination. Therefore, gender-based restrictions on migration must be eliminated and gender-specific essential services should be provided at all stages of migration. Migrant women should be included in policymaking processes that affect them.

19. Representatives of stakeholders called for adequate recognition of the contributions of migrant workers and for the protection of migrants' rights, including the freedom of association; the right to unionize and to collective bargaining; access to social protection, including healthcare; and the use of fair and ethical recruitment practices. One representative called upon States to ratify and implement the following ILO conventions: the Freedom of

Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); migration-specific instruments, including the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143); and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189). Migrant workers continued to face challenges such as visas that were tied to employers; the confiscation of identity documents by employers; long working hours; low wages; discrimination, including gender-based discrimination; violence; and xenophobia. Women in domestic and informal work faced particular challenges, including a lack of legal protections such as those offered by labour laws and the heightened risk of exploitation and abuse due to the isolated nature of their work. Migrant workers should be informed of their rights and protected against retaliation when filing complaints. Governments should implement existing labour legislation and strengthen labour inspections. Bilateral labour agreements were important, and trade unions had to be involved in the negotiation of such agreements.

2. Rights-based migration governance

20. Several representatives of member States called for a rights-based approach to migration with a focus on migrants' health, social protection, housing, education, jobs and livelihood security, as well as sustainable reintegration upon return.

21. Several representatives highlighted the complexities of transnational organized crime, including online scams affecting migration. They noted that migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons and irregular migration were growing concerns. One representative noted that the implementation of bilateral agreements to combat transnational crimes and trafficking in persons was slow and limited. Several representatives called for greater subregional and regional coordination in that regard.

22. Several representatives reported having promoted evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration at national and subnational levels. Nonetheless, xenophobia was an ongoing and often growing concern. Representatives underlined the importance of including human rights standards in all migration-related policies. They also called for efforts to be undertaken to deepen the understanding of coexistence among migrants and host communities and to work with different entities to address discrimination.

23. The representative of the Economic Cooperation Organization called for the strengthening of regional law enforcement mechanisms to combat transnational crime, including trafficking in persons.

24. A representative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies urged Governments to save lives by preventing migrants from going missing and dying on land and at sea, including by coordinating search and rescue efforts and providing unhindered access to humanitarian services. The representative also urged Governments to avoid detaining people based solely on their immigration status and to fully commit to ending the immigration detention of children.

25. A representative of OHCHR stressed the urgent need to put in place predictable measures and mechanisms to protect the human rights of migrants and their families by expanding and diversifying human rights and humanitarian pathways.

26. Representatives of United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and funds emphasized that partnerships between Governments, employer and worker organizations, civil society and other stakeholders remained vital to meeting the challenges related to the successful implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. Implementation and governance of the Global Compact for Migration must be gender-responsive.

27. Representatives of stakeholders reaffirmed their commitment to the rights-based, gender-transformative and people-centred governance of labour migration, calling for a transformative approach. A call was made to recognize migrant workers, including female migrant workers, as key stakeholders in the migration process. Representatives called upon Governments to align national policies with the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration; to ratify international human rights and labour instruments; and to implement multilateral labour agreements. The role of women's networks and organizations, feminist groups and migrant networks in the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration was also stressed.

28. Representatives expressed concern over the increase in the number of victims of trafficking in persons. Women were at particular risk of violence and trafficking in the context of disasters. The lack of regular migration pathways and employer-tied visas often led to irregular migration. Representatives called for an end to immigration detention based on irregular migrant status. Marginalized groups, such as Indigenous women, were at high risk of falling into vulnerable situations and being subjected to criminal and fraudulent practices, including trafficking in persons.

3. Climate change and migration

29. Several representatives of member States noted that the intersection of climate change and migration had become an increasing concern. Climate change posed an existential threat that transcended boundaries and put the security and sustainability of countries at risk. They noted the importance of mitigation and adaptation measures to address the impacts of climate change. One representative noted that climate change and human mobility had been discussed at the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and that the Baku Guiding Principles on Human Development for Climate Resilience, in which migrants were recognized as a vulnerable group, had been adopted at the same session.

30. Representatives of United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and funds stated that climate change and environmental degradation were drivers of migration, especially from rural areas. They stressed their commitment to strengthening rural institutions, fostering diaspora engagement and building partnerships that enabled more productive investments in agriculture and local businesses.

31. Representatives of stakeholders emphasized that millions of people had been forced to migrate abroad due to climate change, disasters or conflict. A policy on climate-induced migration was needed, in particular in countries where the impact was most pronounced. Climate change had a disproportionate impact on migrant workers, who required access to more environmentally friendly, decent jobs. One representative stressed that the provision of support to people displaced by disasters and climate change needed be scaled up and called for increased disaster risk reduction measures, early action and preparedness efforts.

4. Other cross-cutting themes

32. Several representatives of member States noted that development barriers continued to be a major factor driving people to migrate in search of better economic opportunities and livelihoods and that addressing the root causes of migration required greater attention.

33. Several representatives recognized the important role that migrants played in advancing sustainable development in their countries of origin, transit and destination. They called for concerted efforts to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact for Migration as a means of revitalizing a global partnership for sustainable development. One representative called for the United Nations development system to play a critical role in assisting groups of countries in special situations, namely least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, in addressing the specific development needs that often resulted in migration.

34. Several representatives reported that their Governments had strengthened their efforts to eradicate statelessness. They called for all children, regardless of migrant status, to have access to basic education; the implementation of alternatives to immigration detention; the granting of legal status to migrant children; and the introduction of measures to reduce statelessness; and improved conditions for foreigners in detention.

35. Some representatives reported on efforts undertaken to strengthen national systems for collecting and analysing migration data and to integrate various information systems, thereby improving the quality and accessibility of data on migrants. Efforts had also been made to compile data for migration-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators and to analyse the results, building on the synergies between the Global Compact for Migration and the 2030 Agenda. However, more needed to be done in that regard.

36. Several representatives also recognized the work done by the United Nations Network on Migration to support their Governments in the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. The importance of the Global Compact for Migration capacity-building mechanism was highlighted, and a call was made to expand efforts through the United Nations multi-partner trust fund to support the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

37. Several representatives reported on efforts undertaken to develop action plans on the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration and to create dedicated focal points or government entities tasked with coordinating that implementation. They also reported on having facilitated the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration within subregional cooperation frameworks, recognizing that stronger inter- and intraregional cooperation was needed to accelerate that implementation.

38. In looking ahead, several representatives expressed the commitment of their Governments to strengthening partnerships, sharing experiences and exploring opportunities for cooperation on international migration in order to enhance a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to the implementation of, follow-up on and review of the Global Compact for Migration. This included multi-stakeholder engagement and the adoption of innovative solutions for enhanced migration governance, including with the private sector.

39. Representatives of stakeholders called upon Governments to address the root causes of migration so that migration would be a choice, not a necessity, to promote decent work and to address gender inequalities.

40. Migration had a potential role to play in women's empowerment. Marriage migration was increasing in the region, but female spouses often had limited rights and faced barriers to integration in destination countries. Furthermore, migrant children had the right to legal identity and civil registration and their voices needed to be represented.

41. A representative of a stakeholder organization called for the establishment of a monitoring framework for the Global Compact for Migration, using timely, reliable and disaggregated data.

B. Thematic discussions on progress and challenges with regard to implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration at all levels, with due respect to its cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles (agenda item 3)

42. The participants had before them the notes by the secretariat on review of progress and challenges with regard to implementing the Global Compact for Migration in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP/GCM/2025/2), linking the Global Compact for Migration and the 2030 Agenda in the context of international migration in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP/GCM/2025/3) and reports on stakeholder consultations on the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review (ESCAP/GCM/2025/4).

1. Ensuring that migration is voluntary, safe, orderly and regular (addressing objectives 2, 5, 6, 12 and 18) (agenda item 3 (a))

43. The meeting benefited from a panel discussion on the topic. The panel was moderated by the Deputy Regional Director of the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. The panellists were: Adviser for Climate Mobility, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Mr. Timothy Bryar; Regional Coordinator, International Domestic Workers Federation, Hong Kong, China, Ms. Ip Pui Yu (Fish); and Deputy Director General, Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission, Sri Lanka, Mr. Ajith Polwatte.

44. The panellists highlighted progress made in and challenges to safe, orderly and regular migration while stressing the need to ensure rights-based, people-centred movement and to minimize adverse drivers to migration, including climate change. Some gains had been made in recognizing the rights of migrant workers and in recognizing domestic work as work. The development of the South Asia Qualifications Reference Framework for the use of Governments, workers and employers had contributed to mutual skills recognition and the creation of regular pathways for migration. A national digital skills passport was cited as a good practice. The Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility, adopted in 2023, had provided a coordinated approach on climate-induced mobility, supporting both long-term and short-term climate mobility and providing access to disaster risk financing. The adoption of the Framework had demonstrated collective leadership in the Pacific subregion, representing a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. In spite of the progress made, many challenges remained, such as high recruitment costs for workers, discrimination, low wages, limited skills recognition and limited freedom of association in some destination countries. A call was made for the reform of some laws and policies, in particular on extending social protection to include migrant domestic workers and on extending the portability of both social protection and social security benefits.

45. Representatives of the following member States made statements: Cambodia, China, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

46. Representatives of the following stakeholder groups made statements: Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants, Association of Nationalist Overseas Filipino Workers in Malaysia, Center for Migrant Advocacy, Jaringan Buruh Migran, MAP Foundation, National Domestic Workers' Movement and Self-Employed Women's Association.

47. Several representatives of member States noted the role of migrants and migration in promoting social and economic development and efforts to increase opportunities for regular migration pathways. They also reaffirmed a commitment to safe, orderly and regular migration, including migration governance, and to the strengthening of regional and global migration partnerships. Several representatives highlighted actions taken, including to address root causes and drivers of migration; to enhance safe migration pathways and ensure ethical recruitment; to ensure migrant protection, reintegration and empowerment; and to expand legal migration opportunities, while working to minimize risks to irregular migration.

48. Representatives emphasized that migration should always be a choice, not a necessity, and expressed concern about the growing threat of organized crime in migration, with traffickers using advanced technology and transnational networks to deceive and abuse migrants. Many migrants faced unsafe working conditions and social hardships, including family separation, a lack of education and the loss of property upon return. One representative voiced concerns about gaps in data collection on migration.

49. Some representatives shared good practices, including: the use of technology and digital tools to improve immigration services, customs clearance and cross-border trade; the use of government websites and social media platforms to provide information on legal protections and transparent access to immigration policies; the strengthening of emergency assistance for migrants in crisis through partnerships with international organizations; and the provision of rights-based protections for both local and migrant workers, including the right to unionize and the right to workplace safety measures. In addition, migrants' contributions through remittances, skills and knowledge transfer were noted, as was the implementation of programmes to support their integration and economic participation.

50. Representatives of stakeholders stressed the urgent need for policies and services that protected migrant workers from exploitation, discrimination and abuse. Examples included advocating for the recognition of migrant workers' rights in national laws, such as by guaranteeing weekly rest days; eliminating exploitative recruitment fees; providing access to decent work; ensuring social protection; and eliminating gender-based discrimination. Representatives noted that many migrants were forced to leave their home countries due to poor economic conditions or conflict, which drove them to seek work abroad, often working under harsh conditions. Domestic workers and women migrants often faced additional vulnerabilities. Representatives called for the use of sustainable, people-centred solutions in countries of origin, such as job creation and support for local industries, as a critical component of migration governance. They also called for stronger labour laws, social dialogue and the inclusion of workers' representatives in decision-making processes to ensure that migrant workers were treated with dignity and respect.

2. Protecting migrants through rights-based border governance (addressing objectives 4, 8–11, 13 and 21) (agenda item 3 (b))

51. The meeting benefited from a panel discussion moderated by the Senior Adviser on Migration and Human Rights of OHCHR Regional Office for South-East Asia. The panellists were: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the Commission, Mr. Faiyaz Murshid Kazi; Research and Policy Coordinator, Family Frontiers, Malaysia, Ms. Pek Wan Low; and Manager for Asia and the Pacific, Mixed Migration Centre, Hong Kong, China, Ms. Fiona Robertson. Closing remarks were delivered by the Deputy Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific of UN-Women.

52. The panellists highlighted that the objectives set out in the Global Compact for Migration needed to be premised on human rights-based, gender-responsive and whole-of society approaches to protect migrants at all stages. Providing accessible pathways for regular migration was crucial to saving lives, protecting against disappearances, reducing violence and protecting migrants from becoming victims of trafficking. Restrictive border policies increased the reliance on smugglers, while non-transparent immigration control measures and discriminatory visa regimes added to high migration costs. Panellists noted that irregular migrants should not be criminalized, and immigration detention should be the last resort for adults and should never be used for children and other vulnerable groups. Where returns occurred, they needed to be human rights-based, protecting all migrants from refoulement. Alternatives to detention, such as community-based shelters, were emerging in the region and should be used more, especially for children. Record-keeping and comprehensive data collection needed to be improved, as did collaboration between civil society and different government entities, to better protect migrant workers.

53. Marriage migration, which primarily involved women, was increasing in the region. However, many women lacked secure legal status and long-term residency pathways, which meant that the basic services, protection and employment available to them was restricted. Separated, divorced or widowed migrant spouses and their children were particularly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

54. Representatives of the following member States made statements: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines and Viet Nam.

55. Representatives of the following stakeholders also made statements: Building and Wood Workers' International, Federation of Asian Domestic Workers Unions, International Domestic Workers Federation, Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy and Pacific Migration Platform.

56. Representatives reiterated their commitment to the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, noting that during the migration cycle, migrants could face multiple risks, including becoming victims of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. Several representatives called for the establishment of migration policies that protected, empowered and upheld human dignity, and they highlighted rights-based border governance as an area for regional cooperation. A commitment was made to strengthen international cooperation for regular migration pathways, including bilateral labour agreements. The role of regional consultative processes, such as the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, in combating trafficking in persons was highlighted. One

representative called for the strengthening of regional cooperation to ensure mandatory social security for labour migrants.

57. Representatives of member States reported on progress made with regard to protecting migrants, including in the following areas: the passing of new laws on identity certification and the prevention of trafficking in persons; the creation of comprehensive migration data collection mechanisms; the implementation of pre-departure, legal aid and reintegration programmes, as well as programmes on migrant protection; the repatriation of victims of trafficking; the establishment of dedicated national agencies and departments to support migrants and overseas workers; the opening of border liaison offices; the expansion of offices to assist migrant workers and of victim support regimes; ensuring the humane treatment of detained migrants and victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and minors; the implementation of digital, data-driven solutions aimed at ensuring safe, regular and orderly migration; efforts to combat irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons; and the enactment of relevant conventions.

58. Representatives of stakeholder groups reiterated that despite the crucial role that migrants played in the economies and societies of both origin and destination countries, they were faced with high levels of debt, poor working conditions, low wages and a lack of access to social protection. They also were at risk of becoming victims of fraud and abuse, with many undocumented migrants having become victims of trafficking in persons and of forced labour, as well as having experienced serious mistreatment in detention facilities. Restrictive government policies made migrant domestic workers vulnerable by putting them at risk of losing their legal status and being imprisoned after suffering rights abuses by employers. The human and labour rights of migrants should be respected. Furthermore, migrants should not be criminalized; they should be allowed to join unions and participate in collective bargaining. Countries needed to ratify relevant ILO conventions, minimize the costs of legal migration and provide regularization pathways and access to citizenship for undocumented labour migrants. Countries should move beyond circular migration programmes, focusing on humanitarian resettlement and decent work in countries of origin.

59. Marriage migration, especially when the marriages are organized through brokerage agencies, could put migrant women into highly vulnerable situations due to a lack of language skills, their young age and the unequal distribution of power in the relationship. The legal identity and citizenship of children of binational married couples were often unclear. More reliable data, comprehensive pre-departure and reintegration services, easy access to social services and better cooperation between the Governments of countries of origin and destination were needed.

3. Supporting migrants' protection, integration and contribution to development (addressing objectives 14–16, 19, 20 and 22) (agenda item 3 (c))

60. The participants benefited from a panel discussion that was moderated by the Manager of the Global Policy Network and Regional Programme of the United Nations Development Programme Bangkok Regional Hub. The panellists were: Deputy Regional Director of the United Nations Population Fund Asia-Pacific Regional Office; Director for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia, Ms. Indah Nuria Savitri; and Co-Founder, Women's Public Association (JIPAR), Kyrgyzstan, Ms. Asel Dunganaeva.

61. In a region with large economic and demographic disparities, male and female migrants played an important role in sustainable development in countries of origin and destination, contributing directly to the gross domestic product in destination countries and, through remittances, in their countries of origin. Nonetheless, migrants, in particular women, often lacked social protection and access to healthcare services, including sexual and reproductive health services. Children of migrants who had accompanied their parents often had limited access to education.

62. Migration should be addressed in a holistic manner using inclusive approaches, and migration governance should include the meaningful participation of migrants. Climate change adaptation strategies should be integrated in migration policies, recognizing migrants as key actors in disaster risk reduction and resilience planning. Through their policies and programmes, Governments of countries of origin and civil society groups could play a crucial role in the protection of migrants. Examples included supporting migrants throughout the migration cycle, including their return, by providing pre-departure training; offering consular protection abroad; and providing support for migrants, such as access to microfinance, after their return. Integrated data collection and analysis systems, consisting of disaggregated data, were considered crucial for policies on migration and migrant protection. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation and regional consultative processes played a crucial role in migration governance. Adherence to labour codes and the ratification of labour conventions were stressed as important.

63. Representatives of the following member States made statements: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh and China.

64. Representatives of ILO and OHCHR also made statements.

65. Representatives of the following stakeholders also made statements: Asia Displacement Solutions Platform, Beranda Migrant, Migration Youth and Children Platform, National Network for Safe Migration, Public Association Ravnye Prava and Solidaritas Perempuan.

66. Several representatives of member States shared examples of support provided to migrants through pre- and post-departure training and upon their return. Examples of improved immigration and visa systems were also shared. One representative highlighted good practices regarding the legalization of the status of irregular migrants and the provision of legal identity.

67. Representatives of ILO and OHCHR advocated for the protection of the right to family life, including for low-wage migrant workers on temporary pathways, and the need for access to social protection for migrants. Restrictions under temporary labour migration programmes continued to prevent migrant workers from enjoying the full range of their human rights such as the rights to access to adequate housing, healthcare and justice.

68. Representatives of stakeholders highlighted the need to improve social support services for migrants, including mental health services and legal documentation, and to address discrimination and xenophobia faced by migrants, including international students and refugees. A call was made for standardized employment contracts for migrants across the region. Representatives stressed the need to address the specific vulnerabilities of low-skilled women migrants and the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in persons. The need to address the root causes of migration, such as youth unemployment, and to find solutions to climate-induced migration were also highlighted.

69. One representative called for improving collaboration between Governments and civil society, strengthening gender-responsive migration governance and improving the collection of disaggregated data.

70. Several representatives called for meaningful stakeholder engagement in the implementation of, follow-up on and review of the Global Compact for Migration. Specific calls were made for the inclusion of the voices of migrant women and youth groups.

4. Improving value-driven and evidence-based policymaking and public debate and enhancing cooperation on migration (addressing objectives 1, 3, 7, 17 and 23) (agenda item 3 (d))

71. The participants benefited from a panel discussion moderated by the Director of the Social Development Division of the Commission. The panellists were: Executive Director, Commission on Population and Development, Philippines, Ms. Lisa Grace Bersales; Producer, untitled kompeni, Malaysia, Mr. Elroi Yee; and Regional Coordinator, Migrant Forum in Asia, Mr. William Gois.

72. The panellists underscored the critical role of accurate and disaggregated migration data in improving migration governance, calling for harmonized methodologies, standardized definitions and cross-platform accessibility to ensure comparability across countries. National statistical systems should complement traditional data sources, such as censuses and surveys, with administrative records, private sector data and big data to provide a more comprehensive understanding of migration patterns. Public narratives should become more fact-based using guidelines of ethical media reporting, inclusive public discourse and migrant-centred storytelling. It was noted that migrants had often been portrayed as security threats, leading to discrimination, misinformation and social division.

73. Regional cooperation mechanisms, including bilateral agreements, consultative processes and multilateral frameworks, were identified as crucial to strengthening migration governance. Stakeholder-inclusive migration policies were essential to ensuring comprehensive protection mechanisms for migrants, and calls were made for the increased engagement of trade unions, civil society organizations and migrant representatives in migration policymaking. Improved regional coordination was emphasized, especially in the areas of social protection, access to justice and the impact of climate change on mobility. It was noted that regional migration priorities should remain prominent in global discussions, in particular as progress was made in the preparations for the International Migration Review Forum. Furthermore, climate-induced migration was pressing. Thus, climate mobility considerations needed to be incorporated into national migration frameworks to support populations displaced by environmental factors.

74. Representatives of the following member States made statements: Bangladesh, China, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea and Viet Nam.

75. Representatives of ILO and OHCHR also made statements.

76. A representative of the Asian Development Bank, an intergovernmental organization, also made a statement.

77. Representatives of the following stakeholders also made statements: Aaprabasi Mahila Kamdar Samuha; Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and

Development; Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education; Pakistan United Workers Federation; and Rural Oriented Youth Movement Nepal.

78. Several representatives of member States reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to improving value-driven and evidence-based policymaking, fostering informed public debate and enhancing regional cooperation on migration in line with the Global Compact for Migration. They highlighted efforts undertaken to enhance migration data collection, coordination and accessibility in support of policymaking and to improve migration management. Some representatives underscored the need for regional and international cooperation, in particular through the use of bilateral and multilateral frameworks, to advance safe, orderly and regular migration. Existing regional mechanisms, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations dialogue instrument, the Bali Process and the Colombo Process, were cited as essential platforms for promoting shared responsibility and good practices in migration governance. Concerns were raised related to undocumented migration, trafficking in persons and cross-border crimes, emphasizing the need for stronger law enforcement cooperation and intelligence-sharing mechanisms to combat smuggling and ensure migrant protection.

79. Several representatives raised concerns regarding discrimination, xenophobia and the stigmatization of migrants, emphasizing the need for ethical reporting and responsible media narratives to counter misinformation. It was noted that fact-based public discourse and migrant-centred storytelling played a critical role in fostering social cohesion and recognizing migrants as contributors to sustainable development. Some representatives highlighted the economic impact of migration, stressing the need to integrate migration policies with labour market strategies and economic development frameworks. Efforts to enhance vocational training, financial inclusion and social protection for migrants were cited, alongside initiatives to develop digital platforms aimed at streamlining access to essential services.

80. Representatives of the Asian Development Bank and ILO emphasized the need to strengthen migration governance through regional cooperation and policy alignment. Ongoing initiatives to support labour migration, skills development and migrant protection were highlighted. It was noted that cross-border policy dialogues and technical assistance programmes were essential to harmonizing migration policies and ensuring decent work conditions for migrant workers. One representative called for enhanced funding and technical support to facilitate the integration of migration data into national and regional policy frameworks, emphasizing the role of multi-stakeholder collaboration in advancing evidence-based migration governance. The representative of OHCHR encouraged member States and stakeholders to promote human rights-based narratives on migrants and migration to counter harmful narratives that not only affected the human rights of migrants but also undermined the legitimate work of migrant human rights defenders and had harmful effects on society as a whole.

81. Representatives of stakeholders underscored the need for gender-responsive migration policies, strengthened protection for migrant women and greater recognition of care work. Some representatives called upon States to ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), of the ILO to ensure fair working conditions and social protection for migrant domestic workers. One representative emphasized that migration disrupted Indigenous communities, calling for disaggregated migration data by ethnicity to ensure that Indigenous

peoples were not left behind in migration policymaking. Governments were urged to prioritize migrant-centred approaches and legal protections by eliminating restrictive migration laws that disproportionately affected marginalized groups, in particular women migrants. Calls were also made to increase investment in migrant reintegration programmes, improve access to legal aid and justice for undocumented migrants and enable the participation of migrant representatives in policy formulation processes.

82. The urgent need to address climate-induced migration was underscored, and calls were made for efforts to ensure policy coherence between migration governance and climate change adaptation frameworks. Climate mobility presented significant human rights challenges, including the loss of identity, forced displacement and vulnerability to trafficking and labour exploitation, in particular for populations in vulnerable situations, such as women, youth and marginalized communities. Calls were made to ensure that the needs of climate migrants and displaced populations were adequately considered in the design of national adaptation plans and loss and damage financing mechanisms.

C. Other matters (agenda item 4)

83. No statement was made under the agenda item.

D. Adoption of the report on the meeting (agenda item 5)

84. The report on the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration was adopted on 6 February 2025.