Recommendations/Actionable commitment	Means of implementation	Partnerships
Enhance the effectiveness and coherence of migration polices to promote safe, orderly and regular migration	• The Migration Governance Framework (MIGOF) is the only internationally accepted framework that sets out the essential elements defining good migration governance. It can be used to help governments to facilitate planned and well managed migration. • The Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) is the first of its kind framework and capacity building tool that can help governments to examine and strengthen their governance of migration. • Ensure policy coherence by reconciling priorities and policies in labour, education, demographic trends, changes in the world of work, innovation, development of strategic economic sectors and support to global competitiveness, including legal migration channels at all skills levels, as part of national policy toolkits. • Incorporate migration in national development agendas, addressing not only short term objectives (e.g. reducing unemployment among nationals; filling labour gaps) but also addressing longer-term priorities. • Promote whole of society approach to national migration development and implementation	• Institute and maintain inter-ministerial or interdepartmental coordination to ensure whole of government approaches, including with those involved in policy on immigration, development, human rights, education, health, policing, labour, environment, disaster response, and other relevant sectors. • Engage all stakeholders such as civil society, diaspora and migrant organisations • Establish cooperation mechanisms with the private sector, including recruiters and employers to facilitate fair, ethical, efficient and rights-based migration.
Promote regular migration and counteract irregular migration	• Establish appropriate and accessible legal migration pathways to: 　○ ensure balanced labour pools across all skill levels so countries and companies get the workers they need and people move to locations	Whole of government, especially labour ministry, judicial authorities, law enforcement, border control agencies, and non-state actors such as

	where there are jobs that fit their skills;
	o facilitate student mobility, consistent with SDG target 4.b;
	o enhance social cohesion through family reunion policies;
	o provide humanitarian and/or temporary protection through visas, private sponsorship or other measures for migrants who are not protected by refugee law to enter or remain and work (as appropriate) in host communities; and
	o explore avenues for migration as an adaptation strategy to the effects of climate change.
	• Strengthen national efforts to combat migration related organized crime in particular trafficking in human beings and smuggling in line with international instruments (Palermo Protocols)
	    o Reduce the incidence of and risks associated with trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants through targeted information campaigns in countries of origin and transit to prevent such crimes and in countries of destination to protect victims and prosecute offenders.
	    o Build capacity of states to more effectively combat and prosecute the crimes of migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons through provision of technical assistance in areas such as international law and practice, intelligence
		private sector, civil society organisations

	gathering, risk analysis, investigative skills and interviewing. o Develop and implement legislation consistent with international standards and strengthen enforcement to target organized criminal groups, including through peer to peer learning, sharing of effective practices, and dedicated capacity development such as that provided through the Regional Consultative Processes on migration and other regional and inter-regional cooperation mechanisms. o Set up bilateral and multilateral mechanisms among judicial authorities, law enforcement, border control agencies and other relevant actors to share information, coordinate operational activities, ensure protection of individuals and support prosecution efforts. • Establish reception systems that provide essential needs on a non-discriminatory basis for migrants arriving irregularly or in large flows, including food, potable water, decent shelter and health care.	
Enhance national migration data systems, including to collect, analyse ***reliable, disaggregated data that are nationally relevant and internationally comparable, including data on the contributions of migrants to sustainable development, to support evidence-based policy-making***	• build national capacities to collect, disseminate and analyse migration-related data in a standardized or harmonized manner. • Leverage the potential of "big data" for measuring migration through partnerships with the private sector and other stakeholders. • Support national review by governments on the progress that	Relevant line ministries with statisticiens, non-state actors such as private sector, civil society, academia

	they are making in enhancing migration governance, including by making use of the Migration Governance Indicators developed by IOM. • Include migration-related questions in various data sources, including household surveys, national censuses and similar plans, and ensure timely analysis and dissemination of disaggregated results in accordance with the draft UN Principles and Recommendations for the 2020 Population and Housing Census. • Establish national civil registration systems (encompassing registration of new arrivals) and provide all persons with proof of their legal identity. • Expand and build on the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) global data repository of human trafficking data by contributing relevant datasets (such as victim case data) to this multi-stakeholder, open source, online platform which currently contains information about more than 60,000 survivors of human trafficking, and promoting the analytic use of the data for targeted evidence-based policy-making and programming.	