

Global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration

**First informal thematic session on “Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance”**

**8-9 May 2017, United Nations Office at Geneva**

**Co-facilitators’ summary**

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## I. Introduction

The first 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 “*Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance*”, was held at the United Nations Office at Geneva on 8 and 9 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, 71 national delegations made interventions, as well as 7 UN agencies and 12 non-governmental stakeholders. Another 14 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 Mexico on 4-6 December 2017.

## II. Panels

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

### 1. Panel on the human rights of all migrants

The panelists called for the global compact to place the human rights and dignity of migrants at its center, through practical measures and actionable commitments that are based on existing norms and ensure the human rights of all migrants, regardless of status. The panelists made the point that human rights are practical, and when respected, protected and fulfilled, improve the situation of migrants. They noted that this was even more important given that migrants face a human rights crisis, exacerbated by increasing policies of externalization of borders, criminalization and detention, policies which can also lead to the stigmatization of migrants.

Delegations recalled the commitments made in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants to protect the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migratory status. Several also cited the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the principle of leaving no one behind and other migration-related commitments therein. However, some delegations pointed to specific situations where the rights of nationals are differentiated from the rights of migrants in the context of national legislation. Meanwhile, a high number of participants paid particular attention to women at risk, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities in the migration context, pointing to their increased vulnerability. Several statements cautioned against the criminalization and securitization of migration, as this may lead to compromising the human rights of migrants. Furthermore, participants noted that human rights violations in countries of origin can constitute a cause of migration and recalled the human rights challenges faced by migrants in transit as well as those faced by migrants in irregular situations. The role of data in safeguarding the human rights of migrants was also addressed.

### 2. Panel on social inclusion and cohesion

The panelists expressed how various forms of intolerance, promoted through the media and other channels, put inclusion of migrants and social cohesion at risk. They stressed, above all, the need to promote a human rights-based approach and to reorient the dominant narratives on diversity and inclusion away from ones based on fear. In this regard, more evidence is required to identify the causes of intolerant rhetoric. They also pointed to side-effects of social exclusion that may occur from being undocumented, such as restricted access to education, health and labor markets, and the psychological consequences associated with the corresponding uncertainty. For example, it was established that migrant status is an important determinant

of health and that the exclusion of migrants from preventive care poses risks to public health. Education featured prominently as a vehicle for social inclusion and cohesion. Panelists cited that many migrant children are excluded from education, thereby exacerbating distrust in communities.

Despite the complexity of the issues, Member States signaled the importance of addressing social inclusion and integration in the global compact process. Many stated that this would be a unique opportunity to strengthen links between migration and sustainable development and align with objectives and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. States recognized that migrants make positive contributions to development, particularly when social inclusion and cohesion are provided for.

### **3. Panel on all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance**

The panelists exposed a concerning, rising trend of racism, xenophobia and intolerance against migrants in various parts of the world. They asserted that all members of society play a role in generating such attitudes and, as such, must work together to counteract them. Much attention was paid to the role of media, which can easily make economic profits with alarmist and unfounded reporting. To counter the tendency, more data on discrimination is required in order to inform and monitor public policies. The effects of good practices were seen primarily at the local level, where human rights can most effectively be respected and fulfilled.

Delegations engaged expressing serious concerns over the trends exposed and reaffirming commitments and existing international legal frameworks to combat all forms of discrimination. Many agreed on the need to do more to counter negative narratives that fuel xenophobic discourse and intolerant behavior of the population, including through societal debate at national level. Several delegations also stated that the implementation of existing commitments was ineffective in the face of the trends exposed, and that governments faced challenges in regulating online behaviors related to social media, while at the same time promoting and protecting freedom of expression. Therefore, delegations called on the global compact to include concrete measures in light of growing racism, xenophobia and related hate crimes.

### **4. Summary panel**

The summary panel, consisting of the three 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 recognized that human rights are universal and apply to all migrants, regardless of their status. As such, all migrants are entitled to protection under international human rights law. References were made to the multiple existing international instruments that make up the normative framework. It was widely acknowledged that human rights are not abstract principles but norms that can be implemented in practice. Rather than establishing a new legal instrument, many delegations expressed a need to operationalize human rights for migrants. In order to effectively exercise their rights, access to justice was acknowledged as a key principle, including due process, fair procedural safeguards, and access to redress and effective remedy. Member States repeatedly called for human rights to be considered throughout the preparatory process. At the same time, a comprehensive gender approach, that includes boys and girls, women and men, should be applied throughout the process.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Strengthen the roles of National Human Rights Institutions, ombudspersons, special procedures and treaty bodies in relation to the human rights of migrants
- Sign and ratify all relevant human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families
- Identify protection gaps in practice and apply existing international law, including through international cooperation
- Consolidate already existing human rights obligations into one place, for example through a compendium
- Develop definitions of key migration terms, especially with regards to vulnerabilities
- Look at the practical measures included in the Sutherland Report with a view to implementing relevant recommendations on protection and assistance, including consular protection
- Consider UN Women's Recommendations for addressing women's human rights in the global compact for a safe, orderly and regular migration

#### **b. Vulnerability**

Many delegations recognized the human rights violations faced by migrants in vulnerable situations and stressed the need to improve protection, including in the context of transit and mixed migration. The vulnerability of undocumented migrants related to their restricted access to social services, such as health and education, was also acknowledged, although many delegations also asserted the prerogative of the state to differentiate service provision based on residence status.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Further develop the Global Migration Group's Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations within large and/or mixed movements, for example through a multi-stakeholder group including government experts, representatives of parliaments, civil society, trade unions, UN agencies and international organisations
- Develop appropriate responses for the specific needs of migrants with increased vulnerabilities, including women and girls at risk, unaccompanied minors, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities
- Establish effective screening mechanisms at borders to identify migrants in vulnerable situations
- Take into account the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster
- Address the needs and human rights of victims of trafficking, including through the Human Rights Council
- Issue birth certificates to avoid statelessness
- Address vulnerable situations, including undocumented status, bearing in mind humane and dignified treatment of the individual

#### **c. Irregular migration**

Several delegations stressed that irregularity is a cause of heightened vulnerability. In this regard, a significant majority of Member States rejected the securitization and criminalization of irregular migration in particular, stating that such approaches were ineffective in deterring migrants, not conducive to development, and prone to exacerbate vulnerabilities and abuses of human rights. Delegations also noted the link between irregular migration and smuggling of migrants in the absence of regular channels. In this

respect, sovereign prerogatives over border management and admission regulations were stressed, while acknowledging that this needs to be done in full compliance with international human rights law, including the principle of dignity and the prohibition of collective expulsion. Some delegations called for the establishment of firewalls as a means to ensure human rights protection of irregular migrants, whereas other States asserted their national right to identify irregular migrants using any government agency.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Implement firewalls between service providers, particularly at local level, and immigration authorities to protect fundamental rights of irregular migrants and ensure their access to basic social services, such as education and health
- Promote regular channels and mobility options, including family reunification and labor migration
- Facilitate options for regularization of undocumented migrants

#### **d. Human rights in migration management**

Member States asserted their sovereign right and responsibility to exercise jurisdiction at and within their borders, and noted the importance of demonstrating the State's ability in this regard as means to increase public confidence. As such, border management and human rights are not mutually exclusive but human rights of migrants must be respected at borders. Some delegations also noted that human rights-sensitive return and readmission management includes cooperation and partnerships of countries of destination and origin, the responsibility of countries of origin in facilitating the return of their nationals and the primacy of voluntary return. Participants also pointed to human smuggling and human trafficking as phenomena that should be addressed at borders in order to strengthen human rights protections.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Provide training and ensure sensitization of law enforcement and border officers
- Provide human rights training to border officials, including when appropriate, through regional cooperation
- Increase cooperation and partnerships between countries of origin and destination to ensure dignified return in compliance with international human rights law
- Strengthen international cooperation to identify protection needs at borders, particularly when the status of the person seeking admission/entry/readmission is unclear
- Combat transnational organized crime, such as trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, based on the respective UNTOC Protocols, including by enhancing policies, strengthening international cooperation and providing technical assistance on border management
- Offer legal assistance in order to ensure migrants' access to appeal mechanisms
- Introduce monitoring mechanisms for effective oversight of return in compliance with human rights and human dignity
- Establish special procedures for return of unaccompanied and separated children

#### **e. Detention**

While delegations generally identified detention of migrants as a human rights concern, varying viewpoints emerged on the issue of detention. Many mentioned that detention or punishment alone were not effective deterrents for migration. Some called for a complete end to detention, in particular of children in accordance with the principle of the best interest of the child. Others recalled that deprivation of liberty should only be used when less intrusive measures cannot be used. Some Member States opined that detention should only be used as a last resort, and for the shortest possible time. They called upon conditions of

administrative detention to be improved. Delegations noted that alternatives to detention were worthwhile discussing in the process of the global compact.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Identify and promote alternatives to detention by exchanging best practices, such as registration requirements, deposit of documents, bond/bail, surety/guarantor, reporting requirements, case management, supervised release, designated residence, electronic monitoring, home curfew/house arrest, and assisted voluntary return
- Establish and improve independent monitoring mechanisms of detention facilities to prevent risk of torture and other human rights violations
- Commit to ending detention of migrant children on the basis of their migratory status, or that of their parents or legal guardians
- Reduce time of duration and improving the conditions under which detentions occur

#### **f. Social inclusion and cohesion**

Many delegations referred to integration as a two-way street, requiring both communities and migrants to recognize their rights and obligations towards each other. While migrants should acquire the local language and respect the laws, cultural norms and traditions of host societies, local communities should embrace diversity and accept plurality. While it was said that diversity benefits the prosperity of a society, some delegations manifested the need to increase public confidence in migration to foster social cohesion. Many good practices and examples of policies were shared with respect to integration and inclusion policies. Some delegations stated that integration support and service provision depends on migratory status, whereas others pointed out that access to services is provided regardless of the latter and that migrants with specific vulnerabilities, such as unaccompanied minors and disabled, should receive particular attention. Many referred to the idea that social inclusion and integration should be comprehensively tackled through a whole of government and whole of society approach, highlighting the role of local authorities, communities, civil society, private sector, as well as diasporas and migrant associations.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Offer appropriate language training for migrants as a vehicle for social inclusion, as soon as possible after arrival
- Facilitate sensitization of migrants on their rights and obligations
- Include social and economic inclusion of migrants in local development plans
- Establish support centers for migrants that provide information and offer counseling
- Build the capacities of service providers to appropriately address the needs of migrant beneficiaries
- Facilitate access to regularization options, including citizenship

#### **g. Access to health**

Several delegations indicated that access to health is extremely important in the context of social inclusion and social cohesion as it is a basic human right of all, regardless of migration status. Moreover, it was stated that undocumented migrants are particularly vulnerable in their right of accessing health services. Stigma in receiving societies and inadequate policies risk leading to social exclusion and inhibit access to preventive care, which results in damages and costs to the public health of society as a whole. It was pointed out that evidence counters the narrative that migrants are a drain to health systems and in fact often under-utilize services. In this regard, delegations made reference to SDG 3, indicating that universal health coverage would need to include migrants.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Continue to discuss health dimensions of migration throughout the preparatory process
- Map national policies on migrants' access to health
- Invest in preventive health in migrant communities, rather than costly emergency treatment
- Pay particular attention to the health needs of women, unaccompanied minor children and migrants with disabilities
- Establish online platforms aiming at building intercultural skills of health professionals
- Provide translation services for medical patients, including via telephone

#### **h. Access to education**

Access to education for children and youth, particularly primary and secondary education, received a great deal of attention among the participants. Delegations stated that the right to education should be a part of inclusion policies, as exclusion from education negatively impacts the wellbeing of migrant children and youth, breeds discontent, undermines social cohesion, and increases costs to countries of transit and destination. Education is a long-term investment of the society, which is proven to yield positive results. This includes learning the language and cultural norms of the receiving societies, hence promoting social inclusion and cohesion. Yet, many children are still denied access to education due to their undocumented status, especially those in immigration detention. Several delegations highlighted legislation and policies, all passed recently, as good practices promoting migrants' right to education.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Ensure access to education for migrant children and youth, regardless of status
- Increase awareness about migration as part of the educational curricula at all levels
- Develop scholarship programs to increase the number of foreign nationals in universities
- Map national policies on migrants' access to education

#### **i. Labour rights**

As most migrants are labor migrants, the role of labor markets and the private sector as employers was pointed out by several delegations as key in ensuring effective inclusion. Demographic trends in destination countries that produce skills gaps as well as economic pressures in countries of origin were mentioned as drivers of labor migration. However, it was noted that despite skills shortages in the labor markets of destination countries, migrants are often at risk of exploitation and abuse due to a lack of legal channels for labor migration. It was pointed out that migrants are often denied decent work conditions and freedom of association. Practical experience of promoting fair recruitment and labor rights protection should become an important part of the global compact, highlighting operational ways of ensuring rights protection in practice. Some delegations mentioned the importance of ensuring equal remuneration to workers who perform the same amount of work. Furthermore, others asserted that skills recognition and training are key to employment and social inclusion, as migrants in some countries perform low-skilled tasks despite higher qualifications.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Implement the ILO Fair Recruitment Guidelines and utilize the ILO methodology to monitor worker paid recruitment costs
- Support the IOM led International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS)
- Develop national action plans for implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as support for businesses to transform these Guiding Principles into concrete action
- Establish international mechanisms for skills recognition, as well as national mechanisms that fast-track recognition of skills for needed labor

- Establish partnerships with the private sector on skills development and training
- Establish partnerships with the private sector to monitor and avoid abuse and exploitation of migrant workers
- Ensure access to labor unions in order to exercise freedom of association
- Establish coherent labor migration policies that ensure matching of skills and labor market needs

#### **j. Public perception and discourse**

Even though migrants can enrich societies and their presence is a net benefit economically, culturally and socially, it was noted that many host societies hold erroneous views on migrants and reject the values of diversity and multiculturalism. In this regard, many Member States expressed interest in shaping public perception, while recognizing its importance for social cohesion. It was recognized by many that negative perceptions of migration are often fueled by the media or politicians. As such, the recognition of the role of media, particularly social media, in influencing the narrative on migration was shared by many. Other delegations noted that public perception of migration may also be linked to the perceived willingness of migrants towards integration, highlighting the need for a whole-of-society approach.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Develop and propagate evidence-based, positive narratives of migration throughout local, regional, national and international discussions on the subject
- Creation of national awareness campaigns to highlight the positive aspects of migration, dispel myths and misconceptions about migration, for example during big sporting or popular cultural events
- Foster dialogue between migrants and their host communities through multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Promote independent, objective and quality reporting of media outlets based on facts, for example through trainings of media professionals and by facilitating their access to migrants
- Encourage ethical advertising
- Provide media literacy trainings in schools relating to migration
- Facilitate migrant access to traditional media as well as social media, so that they can share individual stories
- Establish accountability measures for media reports that generate fear

#### **k. Discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance**

In light of growing racism, xenophobia and related hate crimes, many delegations made reference to better implementation of obligations under existing treaty bodies and other international mechanisms that can assist States in addressing the challenges posed by discrimination, racism, xenophobia and intolerance, such as the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. Some Member States pointed to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, as experienced by migrants with disabilities, women migrants, and children, among others. Overall, participants appeared keen to identify innovative ways of addressing all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance, highlighting at the same time that effective action would require coordination and efforts beyond national governments and with the participation of all stakeholders.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Set up migrant-specific action plans to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
- Train social services providers, such as health staff and teachers, on detecting racism and xenophobic hate crimes

- Establish identification mechanism for victims of hate crimes, provide appropriate assistance and facilitate victims' access to justice, including through legal assistance, redress and remedies
- Train law enforcement officers to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes
- Establish mechanisms to prevent, detect and respond to xenophobia, racism and discrimination in partnership with National Human Rights Institutions
- Ensure that migrants have access to National Human Rights Institutions for all violations, including those related to discrimination
- Set up national or regional monitoring platforms and complaint mechanisms or helplines to promote accountability and access to assistance
- Enact legislation that punishes serious offences of discrimination and hate crimes
- Make use of treaty bodies for data collection and include migrants' voices in the national consultation processes
- Incorporate the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (CERD) into national legislation with follow up and review mechanisms
- Support the TOGETHER campaign of the Secretary-General and the "I am a Migrant" campaign of IOM
- Use international cooperation to combat xenophobia as a matter of shared responsibility
- Establish benchmarks with regard to tolerance

#### **I. Data**

The primordial role of credible data for evidence-based migration policies was repeatedly affirmed and delegations noted the important link between representative and disaggregated data and the wellbeing of migrants, as human rights violations are often the result of misinformed policies. Several participants pointed to a general lack of concrete information regarding the root causes of racism and xenophobia. Others cautioned against narrow interpretations of related forms of intolerance. As such, it was mentioned that data is a powerful means to dispel myths about migration.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Improve disaggregated data collection, analysis and relevant policy making
- Collect data on hate speech and hate crimes at the national level
- Use existing data, for example from National Human Rights Institutions and UN treaty bodies

#### **IV. Conclusions**

The first 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 human rights, social inclusion and cohesion, as well as discrimination and xenophobia. It allowed for discussion of priority issues, sharing national practices, proposing concrete recommendations and identifying areas for further dialogue.

While there is general agreement that human rights are universal and apply to all migrants, interest pointed to ensuring the concrete implementation of human rights in practical terms, including respect, protection and fulfilment of fundamental human rights of undocumented migrants as well as of migrants in vulnerable situations. It is uncontested that States have the right to exert sovereign jurisdiction with regard to national migration policies. At the same time, it is acknowledged that this can be done in full compliance with human rights. Further discussion in this regard could contribute to a shared understanding of such a human rights-based approach to migration governance, particularly in the areas of border management, return and readmission, as well as detention.

The notion is shared that inclusion of migrants and social cohesion has positive effects for sustainable development and is most effective when facilitated through a whole of society approach, particularly by including local authorities, media and communities. In this regard, there appears to be convergence around the assertions that access to health, education, and employment opportunities are important vehicles for social inclusion. However, the discussion revealed different extents to which migrants are entitled to access social services depending on their migratory status. There is a general concern regarding the rise of racism, xenophobia and intolerance fueled by misperceptions in the public discourse. In this regard the media has a critical role in shaping the narrative through objective reporting based on facts. While there is strong commitment to jointly identify effective means to address manifestations and expressions of racism, xenophobia and intolerance, the challenge of balancing this with the right to free speech remains.

With a view to improving the protection of migrants' human rights, it was widely acknowledged that globally shared understandings and terminologies on certain migration phenomena are required. As such, efforts could be undertaken to clarify ambiguities around various concepts relating to migration, such as the questions of vulnerabilities, trafficking of persons, smuggling of migrants, inclusion, and integration, among others.

## ANNEX – Programme of work

Day 1 – Monday, 8 May 2017

10:00 – 10:15	<p><b>Opening Segment</b></p> <p>Welcoming remarks by the co-facilitators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>H.E. Mr. Juan José Gómez Camacho</b>, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations</li> <li>▪ <b>H.E. Mr. Jürg Lauber</b>, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations</li> </ul> <p>Remarks by Ms. Louise Arbour, Secretary-General of the intergovernmental conference</p>	
10:15 – 13:00	<p><b>Panel 1. Human rights of all migrants</b></p> <p>This panel will address issues related to the human rights of all migrants with a focus on practical implementation of international norms, as well as identifying and analysing specific challenges at all stages of migration, including the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ms. Monami Maulik</b>, Advocacy Coordinator, Global Coalition on Migration</li> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Benjamin Lewis</b>, Advocacy Coordinator, International Detention Coalition</li> <li>▪ <b>Ms. Paola Cyment</b>, Project Officer, Comisión de Apoyo a Refugiados y Migrantes (CAREF)</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>H.E. Mr. Omar Hilale</b>, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations</p>	
13:00 – 15:00	Lunch	Space for side-events
15:00 – 17:50	<p><b>Panel 2. Social inclusion and cohesion</b></p> <p>This panel will explore ways and means to promote social cohesion in destination societies. The panel would focus in particular on the promotion and protection of economic, social, political, and cultural rights, including in respect of health, education, and adequate standard of living.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ms. Sharon Moshavi</b>, Senior Vice President, New Initiatives, International Center for Journalists</li> <li>▪ <b>Ms. Michele Levoy</b>, Director, Platform of International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)</li> <li>▪ <b>Ms. Anita Bay Bundegaard</b>, International Advocacy Director and UN Representative, Save the Children</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>H.E. Mr. Evan P. Garcia</b>, Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva</p>	
17:50 – 18:00	Closing remarks by the co-facilitators	

Day 2 – Tuesday, 9 May 2017

Time	Session	
10:00 – 10:05	<p>Welcoming remarks by the co-facilitators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>H.E. Mr. Jürg Lauber</b>, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations</li> <li>• <b>H.E. Mr. Juan José Gómez Camacho</b>, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations</li> </ul>	
10:05 – 13:00	<p><b>Panel 3. All forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance</b></p> <p>This panel would examine ways to confront discrimination, racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance against migrants, including through national law that protects their rights, ensures equal access to justice, and through public discourse that supports a positive attitude towards migrants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Richard Wilson</b>, Co-Founder, Stop Funding Hate</li> <li>▪ <b>Ms. Piya Muqit</b>, Executive Director, Justice Centre</li> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Mutuma Ruteere</b>, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>H.E. Mr. Jānis Kārklīšs</b>, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Latvia to the United Nations in Geneva</p>	
13:00 – 15:00	Lunch	Space for side-events
15:00 – 17:30	<p>Summary Panel: Synopsis of the main conclusions and outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Moderators present the key recommendations resulting from their panels</li> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Francois Crépeau</b>, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, thematic expert for this first informal thematic session, provides a short overview of the main discussions</li> <li>• Interactive exchange between the moderators, the thematic expert and Member States on the outcomes of the session</li> </ul>	