



child and is always a violation of their rights. This must also change.

Governance of migration will need to be framed within the human rights architecture at domestic and international levels.

This already happens at national level in many countries which have placed the human rights of all at the top of their constitutional normative order. It is also what happens at regional level when regions have adopted a regional HR normative framework and implementation institutions.

Global migration governance will not escape such legitimacy issues and it needs to also structure itself in accordance with the universal human rights framework.

This is well recognised in the NY Declaration, which uses the human rights language very liberally, and also in the Modalities Resolution.

Discussing the human rights of migrants is not taboo anymore, in public discussions and multilateral fora, in great contrast with only seven or eight years ago.

But implementation on the ground ó which has been stressed this morning as a key objective of the GC ó is still sorely lacking.

## **2. The need for a long-term strategic planning on m(6)3(inETB1sio)acc3(ni)T**

As I said in my report to the GA last October, we need to develop a long-term strategic plan on migration and mobility.

which would allow for all security and other controls to be operated where they are most useful.

Migrants do not wish to use smugglers, they do it for lack of other regular, safe, accessible and affordable mobility options. The idea is to incentivise migrants to go through regular channels because those channels are made available to them. Most people will wait in line if there is an opportunity of accessing regular mobility solutions within a reasonable time. "Fighting the smugglers" only goes some way: taking over from them the mobility market would be much more efficient.

Also, working strenuously to reduce underground labour markets, which constitute a major pull factor of exploited migrant workers and one key trigger of smuggling markets, will be a difficult but essential task. We need to transition such underground labour markets into some shape of formal economy, as suggested in ILO Recommendation 204 of 2015.

Free movement of persons zones should be supported and expanded and interconnected. They have sprouted on almost all continents and we need to consolidate them, make them more effective for the economic and social benefit of all, migrants and citizens.

A 2033 Agenda for facilitating human mobility – or whatever name we would care to give it – would provide direction and meaning to all our efforts to create a principled governance framework for international migration and mobility.

Just as Michael Doyle explained how the Millennium Development Goals



## Conclusion

All in all, the process leading to the GCM needs to provide us with a number of practical measures that enhance the effective governance of human and labour rights. The proposals in SRSG Uwgjgtncpføu"tgrqtv"ctg"guugpvkcn"cpf"kh"jcnh"qh" them were fully implemented, great progress will have been made.

But it should also outline, for populations of all countries and for their politicians, a long-term vision and an inspiring narrative ó as ambassador Swing said this morning ó of how well-governed and human-rights based migration will contribute to the prosperity and stability of our societies.

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Thank you.