



Economic and Social Council

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High-level segment on advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind: high-level policy dialogue, including future trends and scenarios related to the Council theme and the long-term impact of current trends

Long-term impact of current trends on the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

1. Paragraph 49

For the existing text *substitute*

49. South-South migration has also grown at a high rate in recent years. The increase in South-South migration has been facilitated by growing emphasis on economic integration, rising labour demand in some emerging economies and the introduction of regional mobility agreements. As a result, regional migration hubs and corridors have emerged in countries such as Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa in Africa; the Gulf States are attracting millions of workers from South and South-East Asia; and there are large migration flows to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia. Many migrants move, often to middle-income countries, such as Nepal to India or Bangladesh to Malaysia, for work opportunities, including in informal sectors such as construction, domestic work and agriculture. In addition, conflicts and political instability around the world have led to some of the highest forced displacement numbers on record, with the majority of refugees seeking safety in neighbouring countries, and States such as Pakistan, Türkiye and Uganda continuing to generously host large numbers of refugees and forcibly displaced persons.



2. Paragraph 52

For the existing text *substitute*

52. Conflicts in different parts of the world continue to drive forced internal and external displacement. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Global Trends report 2024, at the end of 2024 there were 42.7 million refugees and a total of 123.2 million forcibly displaced people worldwide. The report also indicates that, according to data by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 73.5 million people remained displaced within their own countries at the end of 2024 as a consequence of conflicts. For many low-income countries with large numbers of internally displaced persons, ensuring a prompt transition to solutions is critical, so as to be able to make the investments needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Developing countries also host the vast majority of refugees, and the socioeconomic costs of hosting them necessitate proactive inclusion policies to ensure that they have the ability to achieve the Goals.

3. Paragraph 53

For the existing text *substitute*

53. Low- and middle-income countries continue to host the majority of refugees. In some countries, there has been a politicization of migration and a rise in anti-migration and refugee sentiments, leading these Governments to tighten their borders and introduce more restrictive immigration policies.
