



Global Forum on
MIGRATION & DEVELOPMENT
Civil Society

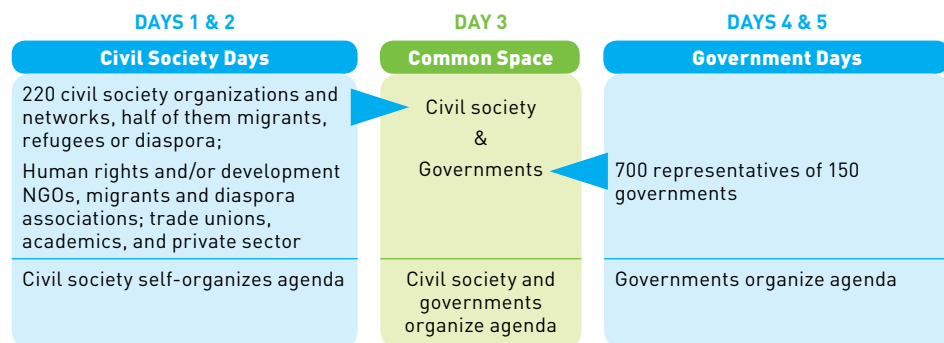


**Change.
Rights, Inclusion,
Sustainable Development.
Civil society action in the
GFMD and forward**

WHO and WHAT is the Global Forum on Migration and Development?

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) is the premier international process where governments and civil society meet to discuss the intersections of migration and development.

TYPICAL STRUCTURE OF GFMD AND PRINCIPAL PARTICIPANTS

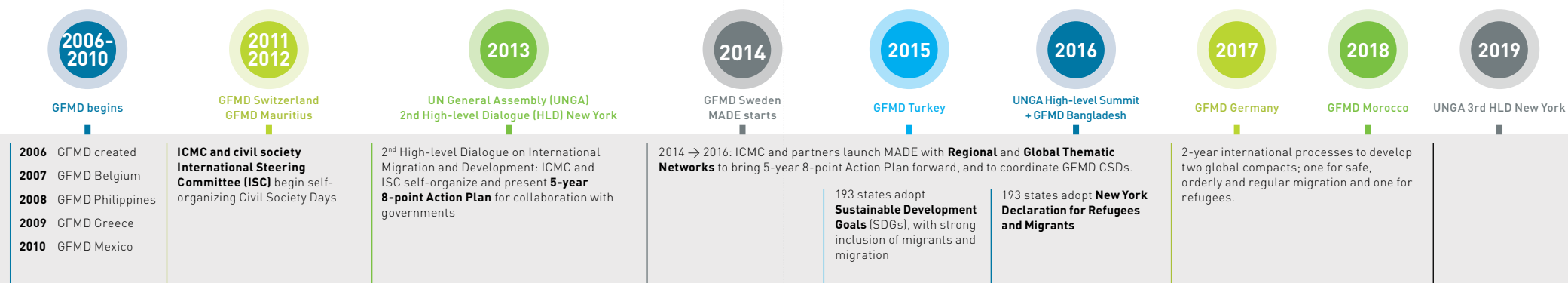


WHEN and WHERE does the GFMD take place?

The GFMD was created during the gathering of UN Member States in the first UN General Assembly (UNGA) High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) in 2006. It is a process *outside* of the UN system: a states-led (but not states-only) voluntary process dedicated to informal, non-binding but action-oriented dialogue. The GFMD is not a single event but a series of meetings and activities each year, including action to prepare and follow-up on recommendations and concrete partnerships.

For governments, the GFMD is normally chaired by a different country each year. For civil society, GFMD activities have been organized by different foundations each year between 2007 and 2010, and since then by an NGO practitioner, the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC).

Timeline: GFMD and related processes, and their organizing



WHY are the Civil Society Days important?

Change. Rights. Inclusion. Sustainable Development.

The GFMD Civil Society Days (CSDs) are an important opportunity for civil society leaders from all over the world to **come together to discuss and interact with states on critical issues** in the areas of migration and development. Since 2014, the CSDs have, in particular, taken forward the central issues of the '**5-year 8-point Action Plan**' (see graph below), which civil society launched at the UN General Assembly HLD in 2013, for collaboration with governments in migration and development. At this HLD, member states adopted a consensus Declaration on a range of migration and development issues, strongly affirming the value of the GFMD and civil society's role in it.

Civil society presents the **results and recommendations of its CSDs meetings to governments** during the Opening plenary of the government programme and **interacts directly with them in the GFMD "Common Space"**. Before and after GFMD meetings, civil society works to **implement and monitor the achievements of its 5-year 8-Point Action Plan** and related recommendations, both "at home" and on the ground where it matters.

ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- 1 Ensuring migrants' and migration's rightful place on the post-2015 development agenda (i.e. in the "next generation" of Millennium Development Goals)
- 2 Engaging migrants and diaspora as entrepreneurs, social investors and policy advocates in development

ON THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS

- 3 Addressing protection needs of migrants stranded in distress and transit
- 4 Addressing vulnerabilities, rights and empowerment of women and children in the context of human mobility

ON MIGRATION GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIPS

- 5 Promoting the implementation of national legislation reflecting international standards regarding migrants and their families, in particular with regards to enforcement policies, social protection and due process
- 6 Redefining the interactions of international mechanisms for migrants rights protection

ON LABOUR MOBILITY AND RECRUITMENT

- 7 Regulating the migrant labour recruitment industry and labour mobility mechanisms
- 8 Guaranteeing the labour rights of migrants

Plus - Since 2014, combatting xenophobia and promoting inclusion

5-year 8-point Action Plan

WHAT has the GFMD achieved?

Major results linked to active GFMD discussion and follow-up – examples since 2013

- The UN 2030 **Agenda for Sustainable Development** (2015) – 15-year global development goals explicitly include migrants and migration for the first time
- Regional and global “**Migrants in Countries in Crisis**” (MICIC) consultations with governments, civil society and others (2015 – 2016) create new set of guidelines and principles to assist and protect migrants vulnerable in conflicts and natural disasters
- Three **global multi-stakeholder programmes** to reform migrant worker and recruitment practices (IOM, ILO and MADE, ongoing from 2014)
- **Average cost of transferring remittances drops** to 7.5% in 2015 from 10% in 2009
- **UNGA High-level Summit on Refugees and Migrants** (HLS, 2016) commits to develop multiple new forms of migration governance and a global campaign against xenophobia.

HOW does civil society organize the CSDs?

Civil society sets its own agenda for the GFMD Civil Society Days, incorporating civil society’s work and recommendations to date while also referring to the agenda that governments have agreed for their own GFMD programme.

Encouraged by Mexico, the GFMD 2010 Chair, and appointed each year since then by subsequent GFMD Chairs Switzerland, Mauritius, Sweden, Turkey, Bangladesh and Germany, the International Catholic Migration Commission established and has managed a GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office since 2011. ICMC works closely with an International Civil Society Steering Committee (ISC) of some 30 civil society leaders from around the world to develop, implement and monitor GFMD activities.

In 2014, the coordination of GFMD civil society activities gave birth to and became the anchor of the Migration and Development Civil Society (MADE) Network. MADE expands opportunities for civil society to prepare for and follow up on GFMD meetings and recommendations through national and regional meetings and advocacy actions, to ensure that changes for migrants, migrants’ rights and human development are actually implemented on the ground.


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