Concept Paper
March 2018

Global Forum on Migration and Development – Germany & Morocco 2017-2018

Marrakesh 2018

I.   Introduction

The eleventh GFMD is taking place at a crucial time. Migration currently occupies a prominent position on the international political agenda, following the September 2016 New York Declaration, the subsequent preparations for a Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and a Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). Attitudes towards migration continue to evolve, but significant differences persist. On the one hand, migration has become a more sensitive issue in countries experiencing serious integration or labour market challenges; many migrants are losing their lives at sea and in the desert, while extreme poverty, gender inequalities, and natural disasters continue to drive people to move. On the other hand, the positive effects of migration – when well managed – are increasingly recognized, and many governments worldwide have developed a strong interest into optimizing the benefits of migration through more international partnerships to ensure that migration is beneficial to all. The joint chairmanship of the GFMD by Germany and Morocco is the most recent example of this positive approach.

The co-chairmanship of Germany and Morocco is a unique initiative for at least three reasons. Firstly, the nature of the co-chairmanship puts both Northern and Southern partners on an equal footing in leading the discussions on addressing common migration concerns. Secondly, for the first time, these two governments are providing planned and purposeful GFMD leadership over two years (a period that coincides with the development of the GCM and the early implementation of migration related aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs). Thirdly, both governments have led by example in recent years through the introduction of forward-looking migration policies at the national level.

The last decade has been a period of transition for the international community and for the GFMD. Fundamental changes have taken place in the global migration discourse since 2006, at the time of the first High Level Dialogue (HLD). That first HLD presented an opportunity to identify ways and means to maximize the developmental benefits of international migration. The other significant outcome of the HLD was the proposal of the UN Secretary-General and his Special Representative on International Migration and Development for the creation of the GFMD. Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015 and the inclusion of Target 10.7 on

"*orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people*," the contribution of migration to development has been officially included in the UN development framework for the first time, as have the indicators which can be used to measure progress in the way countries manage migration for development. In line with SDGs, the GCM is seen as a potential blue print for the implementation of target 10.7, and to contributing to target 8.8 in protecting migrant workers, among other goals and targets. Since 2015, the GFMD has increasingly focused on the review and implementation of migration-related SDGs, in particular by establishing the GFMD ad-hoc Working Group on the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact on Migration[1].

Considering the current global discussions and thematic debates, the co-chairmanship's priorities are to:
• Focus on the linkages between the GFMD, GCM and the 2030 Agenda – this was accentuated in GFMD's "Thematic Recollection 2007 – 2017" paper that was introduced to the GCM process and will be further emphasized in the 2018 roundtable discussions.
• Consider the GFMD's contribution to global dialogue and policy-making on migration and development – it is proposed that a ten-year review be conducted, through an external expert or agency, to highlight GFMD's successes and challenges in addressing migration as a development issue.

To initiate the second phase of the co-chairmanship, this concept paper provides an outline of the thematic areas proposed by the Moroccan co-chair to promote a balanced approach to the migration and development facets of the GFMD process.

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[1] Established as "Ad-Hoc Working Group on the 2030 Agenda" in 2016

II.   Eleventh Global Forum on Migration and Development – Marrakesh 2018

Overarching Theme: "Honouring international commitments to unlock the potential of all migrants for development"

It is proposed that the following overarching theme – "**Honouring international commitments to unlock the potential of all migrants for development**" – be considered for the discussions taking place in 2018, as a continuation of the discussions held at the Tenth Summit in Berlin in 2017, under the theme "Towards a Global Social Contract on Migration and Development." At the time of the Eleventh Summit of the GFMD in December 2018, the GCM will be in the final stages prior to its adoption, following an extensive process of national, regional and international consultations on safe, orderly and regular migration, thus taking an important step towards establishing a "Global Social Contract". However, the adoption of the GCM is only the first step: 2019 will be a crucial year for governments and all relevant actors at local, national and international levels to begin putting the "Global Social Contract" into action.

The GFMD's role has recently been formally acknowledged in the draft zero of the Global Compact in terms of the role it has played in the past as a platform that "*paved the way to for the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants" and "a Global Compact for Refugees and to adopt this Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration."* The GCM draft zero has also recognised the role that the GFMD can play in the future as part of the implementation of the GCM.

The debates will be structured around the following three themes, each systematically mainstreaming human rights, gender perspectives, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, and will be discussed at six roundtables:

- **Theme 1: From vulnerability to resilience: recognising migrant women and men as agents of development**

    Roundtable 1.1: Harnessing migrants' existing capitals to build resilience

    Roundtable 1.2: Migrants' engagement with public services: from basic access to co-production

- **Theme 2: Regional mobility to promote transferable learning and policy coherence**

    Roundtable 2.1: South-South mobility: trends, patterns and transferable learning

    Roundtable 2.2: Regional mobility and policy coherence to support development

- **Theme 3: Good migration governance for sustainable development**

    Roundtable 3.1: Aligning governance with contemporary drivers of migration

    Roundtable 3.2: Beyond Remittances: leveraging the development impact and promoting the transnational engagement of diaspora and migrants

Theme 1: From vulnerability to resilience: recognising migrant women and men as agents of development

While States are responsible for ensuring the protection of migrants, the State and other stakeholders could also focus on the means to maximize the capacity and resilience of all migrants, while acknowledging their possible vulnerability.

However, categorizing individual migrants as "vulnerable" or a particular group of migrants, such as women and girls, solely as "vulnerable" in a simplistic or potentially discriminatory way downplays the agency and resilience of individuals and their capacity to overcome vulnerabilities, particularly with the support of other public and private actors. It is essential to analyse the risks and related factors that may lead to vulnerabilities, at any stage of their migratory journey (i.e. in the transit and host countries), while being able to promote understanding of migrants as potential positive contributors to local and national development. To realise this aspiration, public systems and services need to be designed and equipped to empower all people, including migrants, to exercise their agency. This way, the perception of migrants as a burden may gradually be changed, so that they are considered as a driving force for development and socio-economic inclusion.

The duality of migrants' vulnerability vs their resilience is also captured in the SDGs, as it is recognized that migrants may find themselves in vulnerable situations, or at risk of exploitation and abuse (targets 5.2, 8.7, 8.8, 16.2 and paragraph 23 of the New York Declaration). The Declaration also refers to the vulnerabilities of migrants to exploitation and abuse and highlights States' commitments to "protecting the safety, dignity and human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migratory status, at all times." Migrants may be highly vulnerable to crime, exploitation, and abuse, such as trafficking in persons. In addition, there are migrant vulnerabilities that occur within broader structural or political contexts. For example, an irregular migrant may be vulnerable to poor health outcomes if he or she is afraid to access health services. Given the complex nature and manifestation of these vulnerabilities, including the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination faced by migrants (women and men) across all sectors, contexts and societal structures, an integrated approach to turning vulnerabilities into opportunities for resilience is key. This means considering migration across all governance areas from a multi-sectoral and gender-responsive approach in order to ensure policies are coherent with and facilitate migration and development efforts.

Going beyond this multi-sectoral approach, and building on what was discussed in Roundtable 2.1 of GFMD 2017 on the key role of local authorities and host societies in fostering migrants' resilience, this theme will also address the need for a multi-level approach. While the role of local and regional authorities as first responders to migration is clear, their ability to ensure migrants' agency, social and economic empowerment, and integration within their respective communities necessitates support, transfer of competencies and human and financial resources generally provided by the State. At the same time, national authorities depend upon local and provincial authorities to implement their policies and programmes locally. However, a lack of coordination between these two levels result in national and local actions or policies being incoherent and working at cross-purposes.

Such multi-sectoral and multi-level approaches also go hand in hand with the multi-stakeholder approach. This is particularly relevant at the local level where civil society, private sector and other local actors all play a crucial role in supporting local and regional authorities to empower and integrate all migrants. The theme will therefore also consider this dimension, building on last year's round tables 3.1 and 3.2 on strengthening cooperation with the private sector and the civil society.

Roundtable 1.1: Harnessing migrants' existing capitals to build resilience

Expected outcomes

The expected outcome of this roundtable is to establish how best to maximise migrants' resilience and minimise their vulnerability by optimising mechanisms (including policies and regulations) to harness their skills and capital (e.g. human, social, economic, cultural and otherwise) throughout the migration cycle. On the one hand, migrants can find themselves in situations that make them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, including sexual and gender-based violence. On the other hand, migrants are – almost by definition – resourceful people, with the drive and initiative to change their lives and, in so doing, to change the lives of others – whether in their countries of origin, transit or destination, for the better. Many migrants also possess significant capitals which, when effectively harnessed, supported by enabling gender-responsive policies, regulations and partners can protect them against threats to their and their families' wellbeing. This roundtable seeks to identify good practices through which migrants' vulnerabilities have been mitigated or prevented and their potential as development actors fulfilled. It will also highlight those forms of support which migrants themselves are best placed to offer one another.

Guiding questions

- How should we define resilience in a migration context?
- What types of capitals do migrants possess which could be leveraged to enhance their resilience? (e.g. social, economic, cultural, human, etc.)
- How does building resilience against crime, exploitation and abuse, such as trafficking in persons, differ from building resilience against other kinds of vulnerabilities that occur within broader structural or political contexts?
- How can these capitals be harnessed to prevent migrants from becoming vulnerable? (including through the overseas recruitment processes)
- What is the role of employers in enhancing migrants' resilience?
- What are the good practices in ethical recruitment, migrants' employability and community participation?
- How can narratives towards migrant women shift from a focus on vulnerability to a recognition of their agency and abilities?
- How can the challenges be addressed that women migrants face in accessing formal remittance transfer systems? How can women's productive use of remittances be leveraged?
- What systemic changes need to take place in some countries of origin and destination to foster fair recruitment and enhance partnerships in skills development and migration?

- How can migrants better contribute in a systematic way to the wellbeing of the broader community in which they live?
- How can the health and wellbeing of migrants, including psychosocially, be taken into consideration as an essential asset to enhance migrants' community participation, employability and contributions to development?
- What types of support for migrants in vulnerable situations are most effective if offered on a peer-to-peer basis, rather than by host communities? (e.g. cultural sensitization)
- What early warning mechanisms can be put in place to identify migrants' vulnerabilities and facilitate appropriate intervention?
- How could local and regional authorities be empowered as key actors in achieving SDG 11 and other migration related aspects of all SDGs?
- What role does civil society and social partners play in supporting local and regional authorities to enhance migrants' agency, particularly the role of employers, trade unions and migrants' and diaspora associations?

Roundtable 1.2: Migrants' engagement with public services: from basic access to co-production

Expected outcomes

The expected outcome of this roundtable is to establish how migrants' full engagement with public services can be secured, consistent with national legal frameworks, from basic access as users to active involvement in service delivery. It will address a range of issues: from access to public services (which also includes safeguards for migrants in law and policies between immigration enforcement and public services and the justice system, also known as 'firewalls'); through making the most of migrants' own role in supporting service delivery in some instances; to the potential for migrants' closer inclusion in the design of those services. Co-production can only happen if migrants feel empowered and confident in engaging publicly through the system. The roundtable will particularly consider practical measures being taken to break down barriers which currently obstruct migrants' access to public services and their ability to have a voice and a role in those services, with a focus on the local level. Evidence shows that migrants' contributions to local development depends, to a large extent, on the relationship they establish with local actors and overall on the governance system existing at the local level. Thus, the local institutional environment can affect their development potential, including the economic empowerment of migrant women. It can be useful to consider impacts of local and regional authorities in creating a conducive, inclusive and gender-sensitive environment by providing all migrants with a space for their opinions to be heard, establishing transparent frameworks that enhance trust between local stakeholders and migrant associations, including migrant women's organisations. The close proximity of local and regional authorities to their constituencies and their ability and openness to initiate multi-stakeholder dialogue and participatory decision-making is a great asset in this process.

Guiding questions

- What steps can be taken to ensure basic access to public services for *all* migrants, irrespective of legal status and in a non-discriminatory manner?
- How can we prevent service provision being perceived as a pull factor (eg as potentially fostering irregular migration)?

- Which practices best promote migrants' civic engagement and social mobilization while integrating human rights and gender perspectives, and enhancing migrant access to basic services (health, education, housing, labour markets, etc.)?
- What are the respective advantages and disadvantages of making mainstream social services gender-responsive and sensitive to migrant's needs as opposed to the provision of special services for migrants?
- To what extent can the presence of women and men migrants as staff and managers in public services be used to enhance the quality and satisfaction levels of migrants as the users of those services?
- How can public services best accommodate cultural differences equitably and consistently?
- What are the potential benefits, limits and drawbacks of host communities co-producing public service together with migrant communities?
- How can migrants be involved in the design and delivery of public services in host countries, including through skills recognition and integration of their qualifications and experience within public service workforce/labour markets?
- How could some of the private employment service practices (e.g. skills development) add value to the work of public employment services?

Theme 2: Regional mobility to promote transferable learning and policy coherence

Traditionally, the focus of migration policy and research has been on South/North mobility patterns. However, the majority of human mobility happens within a country and between countries of the same region. Intra-regional migration is significant in Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa and the Americas. For instance, Africa has developed intra-regional mobility frameworks such as the Migration Policy Framework and Plan of Action (2018-27). Regional discussions on migration like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and MERCOSUR[2], make for some of the most prominent multilateral cooperation on migration issues[3].

South-South migration is estimated to account for half of all outward migration from South Asia, 64 % from Europe and Central Asia, and 69 % from Sub-Saharan Africa. Also South-South migration is overwhelmingly intraregional. The share of migration to other developing regions is likely negligible in all regions except in South Asia. Even in South Asia, intraregional migration is estimated to be more than three times more common than migration to countries in other developing regions.[4]

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[2] MERCOSUR (Common Market of the South) is an economic community created in 1991 which includes Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru are associate members.

[3] Charrière F and Frésia M (2008) West Africa as a Migration and Protection area, UNHCR, consulted in December 2017

[4] Ratha D and W Shaw (2007) South South Migration and Remittances, World Bank http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1110315015165/SouthSouthMigrationandRemittances.pdf

There is a growing body of evidence[5] suggesting that migrant women and men, particularly from Africa, present a reservoir of great potential that the African continent can harness in a variety of ways to accelerate the development prospects of many countries and assist in the fight against poverty, malnutrition, health concerns and unemployment. The ILO estimates 31 million international migrants originating from Africa out of which 77% move within the region. This was particularly the reason for African governments to initiate the Joint Labour Migration Programme[6] for the region. Possibilities for the transfer of skills acquired over the years by its migrant populations could also create a significant externality to create traction and upskill the weaker economies of countries in Africa.

Most, if not all, countries in the world are countries of origin, transit and destination, albeit to varying degrees. The key challenge they must meet is how to use this human mobility for development at national and regional levels. As part of that objective, they must learn, how to build on ongoing regional economic integration processes in order to devise mobility patterns that will contribute to them. Fostering discussions between the different regional mechanisms that exist, such as RCPs, RECs, Regional Economic bodies such as ECOWAS and blocs such as MERCOSUR can only be beneficial in sharing best practice within and across different regions.

Roundtable 2.1: South-South mobility: trends, patterns and transferable learning

Expected outcomes

The expected outcome of this roundtable is to establish what lessons can be learnt by comparing and contrasting the scale and nature of intra-regional mobility between regions. The roundtable will identify good practices in one region that could be replicable in others and the mechanisms that might enable that replication. While South-South mobility is a major trend (e.g. mobility amongst and in between countries in South Asia South-East Asia, Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and Caribbean), a particular focus will be placed on intra-regional migration and its patterns and peculiarities, looking at what new developments the different regions might expect over the medium term and how best to respond to them. This roundtable will focus primarily on the main trends and patterns of intra-regional migration.

Guiding questions
- How do the defining characteristics of intra-regional mobility compare and contrast between regions globally?
- Is south-south migration evolving, and if so, how might it develop further in the future?
- What are the particular features of South-South mobility?
- What are the barriers to more regional mobility and how can they be overcome?
- What best practice in certain regions can be transferred to and applied in other regions?
- What transmission mechanisms might be used to effect such a transfer?

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[5] See for example, Bakewell O and De Haas H (2007) African Migrations: continuities, discontinuities and recent transformations, In L de Haan, U Engel. & P Chabal (Eds.), African Alternatives (pp. 95–118), Leiden: Brill
[6] http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-addis_ababa/documents/genericdocument/wcms_402370.pdf

- How could migration be integrated into socioeconomic cooperation between countries of the same region and include the private sector and trade unions?
- Are there examples of successful strategic public/private partnerships to promote concrete solutions for safe, orderly and regular migration?

Roundtable 2.2: Regional mobility and policy coherence to support development

Expected outcomes

With the Zero draft of the GCM proposing global and regional "architecture for the governance of migration," the focus on regional mobility and its governance for development becomes even more pertinent. The expected outcome of this roundtable is to arrive at a shared understanding of the impact that enhanced policy coherence with respect to regional mobility can have on fostering development. Participants will reflect upon the scope for further international collaboration at a regional level to augment policy coherence (both vertical and horizontal) on migration and development. The roundtable will highlight regions in which policy coherence regarding migration and development is most advanced, and show ways in which such advancements can be replicated in other regions and to what end.

Guiding questions

- How to better implement the community regime on free movement and mobility at national level and in general how to align regional policies to address migration?
- Could national policies (including in migration, labour, finance, health, etc.) be better aligned to recognize and address regional migration trends and patterns?
- What is the interrelation between regional free movement and regional economic and social integration? And how can strategic partnerships enhance policy coherence?
- What are the drivers of south-south migration? Can it be differentiated from south-north migration?
- Do regions (as opposed to countries) co-ordinate themselves effectively in multi-lateral fora across multiple sectors? For examples, do Regional Economic Communities RECs have dedicated platform to exchange and if so how do they align their policies with wider frameworks such as the AU?
- What lessons can be learned from regional processes (e.g. Khartoum, Rabat, Budapest, Colombo, Abu Dhabi Dialogue)?
- How can decentralized cooperation between territories at the local level, including in trans-border regions, support policy coherence in migration governance across migratory channels?
- In which regions are migration policies, employment policies, economic policies and development policies most closely aligned? And, in those regions, are they tracking progress in policy coherence for sustainable development?
- Can policy coherence be replicated? And, if so, how?
- One of the guiding principles of the GCM is the whole-of-society approach[7]. How do we ensure this in the regional context?

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[7] The 10th guiding principle of the GCM on *Whole-of-society approach* states: "The Global Compact promotes broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants,

Theme 3: Good migration governance for sustainable development

The overwhelming majority of some 258 million[8] international migrants have crossed borders as a matter of choice and through regular pathways, over 150 million of which are migrant workers. However, it is also true that millions of people leave their home countries in response to poverty and lack of employment opportunities, while others are forced to do so because of conflict or community violence, natural disasters or the adverse effects of climate change, and human-made crises. These crises may lead to the infringement of their fundamental human rights such as the access to health (including sexual and reproductive health service), food or basic education.

Environmental factors directly or indirectly impact on the resilience and vulnerability of individuals, households and communities, and may push them to migrate. These factors include natural disasters, as well as the effect of slow-onset climate and environmental change (extreme temperature, desertification, etc.) which undermine the sustainability of local livelihoods (agriculture, farming, etc.). Human-made crises, such as civil wars, are one of the primary causes of migrant and refugee flows; but even outside of refugee flows, the socio-economic impacts of conflicts – food and health insecurity, political instability, human rights abuses and the growth of criminal networks – may drive people to migrate (see the following references for more info on drivers[9] of migration).

There are clear relationships between emergency assistance, rehabilitation and development, and migration is a relevant component across all these dimensions. The concept of linking relief, rehabilitation and development is well-established and arose in response to the perceived gap between humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development activities. For example, instruments such as the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa set out to do this by linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development for communities affected by forced displacement or irregular migration. As such, the international community recognises that emergency assistance should be provided in ways that support long-term development, including the economic empowerment of women, to ensure smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation. At the same time, economic growth, decent work opportunities, and sustainable development are essential for the prevention of, preparedness for and resilience against natural disasters and other emergencies. Addressing persistent gender inequalities in countries of origin, transit and destination is indispensable for sustainable development.

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diasporas, local communities, civil society organisations, academia, private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, National Human Rights Institutions, the media and other relevant actors in migration governance."

[8] UNDSA, International Migration report, http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2017_Highlights.pdf, consulted December 2017

[9] Carling, Jørgen & Cathrine Talleraas (2016) Root Causes and Drivers of Migration: Implications for Humanitarian Efforts and Development Cooperation, *PRIO Paper*. Oslo. https://www.prio.org/Publications/Publication/?x=9229

The issue brief for the GCM thematic session on drivers (2) https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/final_issue_brief_2.pdf

In order to tackle the issue of "migration by necessity", it is essential to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as its goals recognize the complex two-way nexus between migration and development and point out that development does not take away the need or desire to migrate but contributes towards ensuring that migration takes place in a safe, orderly, and regular and manner. In other words, it is necessary to develop and implement policies which address "migration by necessity" whilst also maximising the benefits of regular migration for the sustainable development of countries of origin, transit and destination. These benefits range from remittances, philanthropy and entrepreneurial drive to socio-political influence. These phenomena have redefined the relationship of numerous countries with their respective diasporas. Countries of origin have been opening up to a new form of civic engagement on the part of migrants initially perceived as "absent citizens"; by organizing themselves, these groups have had an important impact on both economies, politics, and culture of both sending countries and receiving countries. These forms of grassroots activism, by migrants and their organizations, are increasingly attracting the attention of State institutions, in particular governments as well as non-state actors.

Roundtable 3.1: Aligning governance with contemporary drivers of migration

Expected outcomes

The expected outcome of this roundtable is to produce an up-to-date analysis of the extent to which current governance models may not have kept pace with the changing drivers of migration (e.g. climate change). In particular, it should identify any lacunae in relevant multilateral frameworks and posit ways to ensure they are addressed. Participants will also discuss the likely future developments in terms of the drivers of migration for which global governance arrangements may need to adapt. Given that the drivers of migration operate at different levels, this roundtable will also consider the appropriate levels at which the governance of migration should occur.

Guiding questions

- How has the global governance of migration developed to reflect the evolving drivers of migration?
- What drivers of migration might emerge in the future and are current multi-lateral arrangements prepared for them?
- What are the gaps in the global governance regime in terms of addressing today's drivers of migration? (e.g. in response to climate change; in addressing health of migrants; to ensure decent work and employment for local populations; in addressing gender inequalities)
- How can safe, regular, and orderly migration become an opportunity for development and prove to be an adaptation strategy for climate change? And how can synergies between policy processes ensure global policy coherence on climate-induced migration?
- What kind of multilateral mechanisms could enhance the understanding of the links between different drivers of migration? And how could multilateral cooperation on the collection and management of robust data disaggregated by sex, age, migratory status etc. strengthen this understanding? (e.g. by aligning definitions, standards and methods)?

- What are the potentials and impacts resulting from the consistent integration of the migration dimension throughout the development and sectorial policies (migration mainstreaming)?
- Which multilateral mechanisms could efficiently follow up migration-related SDGs? How could GFMD contribute?
- How can the role of local and regional authorities, as important development actors in their own right, be better reflected in the GFMD?
- How can improved migration governance facilitate skills mobility?

Roundtable 3.2: Beyond Remittances: leveraging the development impact and promoting the transnational engagement of diaspora and migrants

Expected outcomes

For more than a decade, discussion about remittances has focused almost exclusively on their aggregate volumes (approaching $500 billion annually) and high transaction costs (currently 7.45%)[10] . In comparison, not enough attention has been given to policies and mechanisms to help maximize the full impact of remittances for millions of families and the communities where they live. Remittances are indeed a life-line for millions of families, but they can also be a contact point with the diaspora about entrepreneur and investment opportunities, knowledge sharing, and civic engagement.

The expected outcome of this roundtable is a close analysis of how migrants' contribution to their countries of origin can be supported and leveraged, to efficiently maximize their vast potential for the development of national and local economies, especially through civic engagement, knowledge sharing, investments and entrepreneurship. Participants will be invited to consider how government policy in countries of origin towards diaspora communities could promote migrants' engagement in the development of their communities back home in addition to what they are already doing through the remittances sent to their families. Discussions will be focused on concrete initiatives such as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development which provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities. The roundtable is expected to help develop an expanded set of options, alternatives, incentives and metrics for transnational civic engagement by diaspora communities, taking into account diaspora women's needs and roles. The roundtable will also identify how host countries could act to facilitate in various forms, including through decentralised cooperation, immigrants' contribution to development in their countries of origin as well as in their host countries.

Guiding questions

- To what extent is over-emphasis on financial remittances an obstacle to valuing how remittances can be used to promote other migrant-related assets that could contribute to the development of countries of origin (e.g. entrepreneurship skills, professional skills or technical knowledge)?

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[10] The World Bank (2017) Remittance Prices Worldwide, Issue 21, March 2017
https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_march_2017.pdf

- How can remittances be used to promote other migrant-related assets that could contribute to the development of countries of origin (e.g. entrepreneurship skills, professional skills or technical knowledge)?
- What types of incentives might attract migrants back to countries of origin to aid their development and provide specialized skills and expertise in priority sectors (e.g. diaspora health professionals supporting national health systems, etc.)?
- To what extent is transnational civic engagement by migrants dependent upon the free movement of people, goods and ideas?
- How can non-financial engagement (i.e. other forms of civic engagement) with migrants usefully be quantified?
- What could host countries do in policy terms to enable immigrants to diversify their contributions to the development and achievement of the migration related targets of the Agenda 2030 in their countries of origin as well as host countries?
- How can local and regional authorities be empowered to facilitate civic engagement with both immigrants and their diaspora for development purposes?

III. Other planned thematic workshops and side-events

Three thematic workshops are planned in 2018:
- ➢ Migration and Agenda 2030 (18th and 19th April in Rabat)
- ➢ Labour migration (3rd May in Geneva)
- ➢ Children in the migratory context (21st, 22nd June in Agadir)

In addition, four side-events are also planned in collaboration with various international partners under the following themes:
- ➢ Migration and rural development: fostering transitional partnership (26th March in New York)
- ➢ GFMD Side Event at the margins of 2018 High Level Political Forum (TBC, July in New York)
- ➢ Dialogue on the implementation of the new global governance framework for migration (4th September in Geneva)
- ➢ Migrants and Health: Universal Health Coverage and Sustainable Development (TBC, October in Geneva)

IV. Common Space – Special focus on the Role of GFMD in GCM
Common Space and a Business Mechanism during the Forum will provide a platform for dialogue among civil society, business actors and national and local government representatives, continuing the successful tradition of the GFMD as a unique opportunity for bringing together different actors and sharing good practice.

Prior to the adoption of the GCM, governments would need to reflect on ways of implementing GCM's concrete and actionable commitments. During the consultation processes of the GCM and even before, the GFMD contributed in the "reflection" for achieving "a Global Social Contract on Migration and Development".

GFMD being an established international laboratory on migration, it is expected that this Common Space could address the role of GFMD to promote and motivate concrete bilateral and multilateral actions by the States for good governance of migration in the spirit of the GCM and taking into account the SDGs.

V- Business Mechanism

Business workshops will be organised to provide input to the Business Mechanism of the GFMD Summit. In line with the GFMD concept note, the Business Mechanism will focus its efforts on inter-regional mobility and on operationalizing the recommendations set out in the 2017 publication: "Toward a Global Compact on Migration: Perspectives on Labour Migration from the GFMD Business Mechanism."

VI. Special Session on the Future of the Forum and Platform for Partnerships (PfP)

The special session on the Future of the Forum and the Platform for Partnerships would continue to discuss issues relevant to the co-chairmanship objective and sharing best practices,

especially in light of the GCM preparation and subsequent implementation by States. As the PfP database is now digitized and available on the GFMD website, government representatives are requested to share their inputs in the database and to make use of the more than 1,000 examples of existing best practice recorded in it.

VII- Civil society days

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. Directly tied to the GCM process and inspired by civil society's 5-year, 8-point plan, the GFMD 2017 CSD focused on the theme **"Safe, Orderly, Regular Migration Now: Mechanics of a Compact Worth Agreeing to."** In the framework of the GCM process, civil society came out last year with the Now and How: TEN ACTS advocacy document that outlines the priority issues and actions that constitute a civil society's vision for a Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration.

Before and after GFMD meetings, and in parallel with the GCM process, civil society will continue to implement and monitor the achievements of its 5-year, 8-point plan and Ten Acts recommendations, both "at home" and on the ground where it matters.

VIII. GFMD Ten Years Reflection and Ways Forward

As mentioned above, the co-chairmanship would like to propose that governments could reflect on GFMD's contribution to the global dialogue on migration and development and policy implementation through a ten-year review of GFMD's outputs and understanding its linkages to national and sub-national policy implementation. This can be conducted either through a separate working group and/or with the assistance of an external expert or agency. This reflection would highlight GFMD's successes and ongoing challenges in addressing migration and development issues, as well as the analyses of best practices which the GFMD has recorded through its annual discussions and Platform for Partnerships. Furthermore, such a review could also reflect on the possibility of integrating the GFMD Support Unit more into the IOM as suggested by the former SRSG for International Migration, Peter Sutherland. The GFMD Support Unit, which was set up to provide logistical support to the Chairs, is staffed by personnel administered by IOM but firewalled from IOM. Substantive support from IOM is commissioned by and submitted directly to Chairs. This integration could enable the Support Unit to use resources more effectively and to provide fuller range of services to the GFMD for the tasks ahead.