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2023-2022

**Concept note: Project for the French Chairmanship of the  
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2022-2023**



**Global Forum on  
MIGRATION & DEVELOPMENT**

**GFMD FRANCE 2024**

**From environmental concerns to cultural aspects of  
migration: adopting an inclusive approach to meet the  
challenges of and increase the opportunities for human  
mobility**

Concept note

Project for the French Chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration  
and Development (GFMD) in 2022-2023

ENGLISH VERSION

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## INTRODUCTION

This document presents the priorities of France for its chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) between July 2022 and February 2024. It is the result of a consultation over several months involving Senegal and the various stakeholders in the Forum, namely representatives of its three Mechanisms and Youth Stakeholders Network, the working groups, and members of the Friends of the Forum. Through these exchanges, six thematic priorities were established that will be the focus of the 2022-2023 programme of the GFMD.

In order to position the Forum's discussions at the heart of 21<sup>st</sup> century priorities, and in the wake of the concerns raised by previous chairmanships, France has chosen **"the impact of climate change on human mobility"** as an overarching topic. This issue will be the central theme of the French term, and addressed with a cross-cutting approach through thematic priorities. Given the urgency highlighted in the 2022 IPCC Report, France would like to seek a united, multipartite discourse to counter the damaging effects which disasters, climate change and environmental degradation have on migration.

In light of the complexity and plurality of migration-related topics, there is a need to adopt and promote balanced, rational and documented discourse. Throughout its chairmanship, France will seek to ensure the quality and trustworthiness of the information produced and shared within the Forum as well as in other bodies. With innovation and a holistic approach to migration in mind, France wishes to add to the agenda for the first time the issue of culture in GFMD discussions, where economic, social and environmental aspects meet. This unique approach will foster discussion on the positive effects of migration, as well as means to sustain and promote them. Building on these topics, issues surrounding diasporas, human rights and labour migration will also be addressed.

Because of its multi-dimensional nature, migration is challenging for the populations, regions and States concerned. Its proper management is a crucial issue, subject in part to the political will of States and governments. This management is not self-sufficient, however; it is furthered by cooperation between various state and non-state actors. With this in mind, and keen to offer inclusive dialogue, France will take care to respect the important role of all GFMD stakeholders in all topics addressed, particularly through greater involvement in the various mechanisms (involving the private sector, civil society, local government bodies and young people). Furthermore, France will ensure that a link is established between all development and climate change actors by inviting them to discussions in the context of preparatory meetings and thematic workshops. The overlapping nature of the impacts of climate change and development and migratory issues deserve special attention in order to gain a better understanding of the areas in which they overlap.

France wishes to promote the GFMD's activities and commitments internationally, and make sure they are lasting. The aim is to help strengthen the role of the GFMD in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, particularly in the framework of the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF). It is also to strengthen the contribution of the GFMD in the monitoring of the Global Compact on Refugees, and in achieving the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Given its ambition to address the challenges of climate change for



human mobility, the work of the GFMD must be fully aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement commitments and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

To foster dialogue that is open to all, France is open to all suggestions and contributions. The 14<sup>th</sup> GFMD Summit, in February 2024, must be an event where all voices are heard so that we can tackle shared challenges and support the opportunities offered to all.

## THEMATIC PRIORITIES

True to the traditions of the GFMD, France has chosen six priorities for its Chairmanship.

### **PRIORITY 1: THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN MOBILITY: PREVENTIVE ACTION, HUMANITARIAN ACTION AND DEVELOPMENT**

In 2021, the number of persons displaced by climate and environmental disasters reached 23.7 million, compared to 14.4 million displaced due to conflicts (*Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2022*). In its report published on 21 February 2022, the IPCC stated that “in the mid- to long-term, displacement will increase with intensification of heavy precipitation and associated flooding, tropical cyclones, drought and, increasingly, sea level rise. At progressive levels of warming, involuntary migration from regions with high exposure and low adaptive capacity would occur” (*IPCC, 2022*). According to the World Bank, if States do not respect their commitments under the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees, up to 216 million people globally could be forced to migrate by 2050 (*World Bank, 2021*). On the other hand, if countries take action now to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, close development gaps by improving how local labour markets function and their resilience in close partnership with the private sector, restore vital ecosystems and help populations adapt, internal climate migration could be reduced by up to 80%. The GFMD, which is a framework bringing together all of the actors mobilized around migration and sustainable development issues, is a key place for continuing discussions already initiated by the international community and for jointly considering cooperation prospects.

In addition to the environmental factor, this migration generally occurs in specific contexts where other motivations of a political, economic, social or cultural order come together and intertwine. Climate change creates a knock-on effect of a negative economic risk for workers, businesses and the labour market (in particular in the most vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, the mining industry and energy) and therefore requires societies and jobs to change, which, if carried out while taking into account the risks, could be a source of positive prospects (*IOE, 2022*). In all cases, the plurality of causes behind migration requires the topic of the environment together with the other variables and with regard to the existing legal and institutional framework, while adopting a concerted, forward-looking approach to its adaptation and improvement. This ambition, when faced with a new phenomenon on the political agenda which is already being keenly felt, requires a lasting, collective response by taking action firstly in terms of prevention and reduction in displacement risk, and secondly through adaptation policies that aim to develop the resilience of the populations concerned, and thirdly, through support policies where displacement linked to risks is unavoidable. Finally, these policies must take into account the compounding factors of discrimination and vulnerability that certain groups are subjected to when faced with climate risk, and thereby adopt a human rights-based approach, with a particular focus on certain groups who are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change. In this regard, women, children, people with disabilities, indigenous and local communities as well as people working in the informal economy and those who work in jobs and sectors on the brink of collapse because of climate change must be specifically targeted both ahead of crises and during displacement or afterwards, including when they are displaced within a region or country. It is important to note that inter-state migrations are costly, and as a result, environmentally-induced





displacements are most often over short distances. This is why local governments, private actors and civil society, under government supervision, are on the front line to tackle these challenges.

Approach and proposals for leading questions:

France wishes to invite the GFMD stakeholders to examine the migration, climate and sustainable development nexus, in order to together identify means of preventing or else better addressing climate-induced forced displacements. They will also consider how to ensure that movements take place under safe and decent conditions for those forcibly displaced internally or externally due to climate change or environmental causes. The Chairmanship will seek to strengthen available instruments enabling a better response and adaptation to the consequences of climate change and environmental degradation, and consider how the various actors concerned can develop ways to adapt the application of these instruments. With this theme, discussions will thus aim to take stock of best practices and existing legislation, and to identify innovative solutions in order to apply and adapt them pragmatically to the phenomenon of migration in the context of global warming. The discussions will also identify urgent challenges and shortcomings, as well as prospects for new synergies and opportunities for cooperation between state and non-state actors.

**Objectives:**

- Facilitate understanding of the links between migration, climate and sustainable development
- Bring together all parties concerned by the topics, and create a community of actors involved in the nexus to promote shared knowledge and learning
- Identify the challenges and opportunities related to the nexus and means to address the former and draw on the latter
- Propose courses of action in the form of deliverables (studies, recommendations, etc.) to international donors and decision-makers (such as the MPTF)
- Identify existing legal instruments to address the challenges raised by environmentally induced forced migrations.

**Leading questions:**

- Why talk about a migration-climate-development nexus, and how are these fields interconnected?
- How can we better understand and establish a scientifically rigorous definition of the concept of climate/environmental migration?
- How can synergy be developed between scientific output and political decision-making with regard to migration, climate and development?
- What is the role of the various actors in addressing migration, climate and development challenges, and how can we increase the accountability and responsibility of the various categories of actors?
- Why do the different types of climate risks (natural disasters, water stress, rising sea levels, land degradation and salinization, desertification, etc.) require differentiated political responses? How can we prepare for them, and who should be involved in this response?

- What best practices and initiatives exist to prevent forced displacements caused by disasters and climate change? Can they be replicated, expanded or built upon? More broadly, how can the causes of climate-induced forced displacements be reduced?
- How can complementarity be achieved between humanitarian action, development policy and climate change adaptation? Can diasporas and migrants play a role?
- How can we ensure that vulnerable populations can leave an environment that has become inhospitable with dignity? How can we ensure that those who migrate due to disasters, climate change or environmental degradation are well informed of their rights, the potential dangers and safe and legal migration channels throughout their migration journey? How can we better meet the specific needs for protection and support of the most vulnerable groups (women, children, young people, etc.) faced with forced displacements? Which actors are best positioned to do so?
- What impact can the migration, climate and environment nexus have on peace and international stability? What tools, frameworks and mechanisms for anticipation are needed?

## **PRIORITY 2: RIGHTS AND MIGRATION: WORKING TO ENSURE THE HEALTH, SAFETY AND RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS**

Migrants have rights regardless of their status (regular or irregular), in accordance with the human rights norms enshrined in customary and conventional international law (e.g. United Nations treaties). The social, economic, civil, political and cultural rights of these persons must be protected, in keeping with the principle of non-discrimination and equal treatment between nationals and foreigners. Any exception to these principles, particularly with regard to the right to political participation and freedom of movement must be founded on objective, reasonable justification based on impartial assessment of the circumstances and facts. Furthermore, this exception should take into account the need for a fair balance between safeguarding the interests of the community and respect for individual rights and freedoms.

Promoting a rights-based approach to migrant populations has multiple benefits: it enables, on the one hand, protection of the integrity and human dignity of migrants while combatting human rights violations, and on the other hand, maximizes migrants' positive contributions to their host societies and societies of origin and transit, by facilitating their social and economic integration. Lastly, it offers the opportunity to develop and build state capacities in terms of public policy, as migrants are particularly vulnerable to human rights violations, especially migrant women and girls and unaccompanied or separated minors. They are often victims of migrant trafficking, human trafficking, sexual violence, inadequate health care, and more. These vulnerable groups require specific support, based on an approach that accounts for the compounding factors of discrimination and vulnerability and which is based on human rights, which must be honoured universally.

Migrants should have access to health services under the same conditions as local communities throughout their migration process. Above and beyond purely humanitarian action, the aim is to promote health monitoring for migrant populations by incorporating this dimension into the various health and social planning tools at global level. The Global Compact for Migration and the SDGs contain provisions in this direction. The aim is to consider means of moving from intentions to operational practices.



Promoting the economic, social and cultural rights of displaced persons enables them to have access to housing, education and healthcare services, and opens up employment prospects. Access to social services improves migrants' social and economic integration in their host societies and thus helps maximize their contribution to all aspects of life in the country in question, to the benefit of all stakeholders. Migrants contribute positively to host countries' economies and must therefore be taken into consideration when drafting public policies and in the life of societies. Lastly, ensuring respect for human rights, which are inalienable, is also a means of strengthening legislation concerning the management of migration flows by the countries in question and tackling the factors of forced migration (factors undermining economic and social rights that force populations to emigrate).

Approach and proposals for leading questions: A rights-based approach should be promoted, especially when applying it to migrating populations who are particularly vulnerable to human rights abuses. We must step up the fight against human trafficking, migrant trafficking and work to protect the lives and dignity of migrants across their entire migration journey. Forced and irregular migration exposes migrants to deprivation of access to basic social services, including health services. Regular migrants may also encounter obstacles in their integration process in host societies because of insufficient access to social and economic rights. Lastly, answering these questions provides an opportunity for States to improve and strengthen established political frameworks and public policies in the matter. These challenges require pragmatic collegial responses, which will come from peaceful, frank and open dialogue.

**Objectives:**

- Clarify key concepts: rights, protection, migrant security and safety;
- Promote a rights-based approach in the issue of migration
- Identify the shortcomings and improvements possible in human rights systems and policies to ensure that basic rights are universally respected in migration
- Propose courses of action in the form of deliverables (studies, recommendations, etc.) to international donors and decision-makers (such as the MPTF).

**Leading questions:**

*Promoting a rights-based approach*

- What is a human rights-based approach to migration?
- How can a rights-based approach be applied and strengthened in the fight against irregular migration?
- Who are the key actors in protecting human rights? How can they be brought together? To what extent and under what conditions do developing and promoting access to rights contribute to strengthening the voluntary, safe, orderly and regular nature of migrations?

*Guaranteeing migrants' rights*

- What lessons can be learned from the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of access to care, protection of human rights and management of migration flows?
- What mechanisms can ensure better access of migrant populations to basic social services?



- What means can be used to ensure reliable, informed information for migrants on their rights?
- How can digital technology tools facilitate migrants' access to their rights?
- How can actors, in particular the diasporas, be mobilized in the fight against human trafficking?

*Guaranteeing access to healthcare*

- What basic essential services are needed to ensure access to universal health coverage for migrants? How can access to care be ensured throughout the migration process, including in the host country?
- What are the requirements in human and material resources to ensure complete access to information, including means of professional interpreting throughout the healthcare process?
- What measures could be put in place to ensure mental health follow-up care and treatment for psychological trauma that migrants may suffer from?

### **PRIORITY 3: DIASPORAS: ACTORS OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS**

It is widely agreed that diasporas can play a catalyst role and support the development of their countries of both destination and origin. Thanks to their strong capacity to mobilize finance and expertise, they can be a major lever for development. Firstly, through remittances, diasporas have a considerable capacity to finance economies. The World Bank estimates that these remittances represent three times more money than official development assistance. The magnitude of this financial source led the World Bank to call for a reduction in the transfer fees practiced by private operators, as well as fairer regulations in this field. Organizations such as the African Union also advocate in this sense to better support the development of countries of origin. However, the contribution of diasporas is not limited to technical and financial transfers. Diasporas are providers of cultural, social and human gains, thus enriching their host societies. They also create links between territories by contributing to the development of interstate relations, and play a role in promoting paths of legal mobility and cooperation across all domains. That makes diasporas genuine actors in international cooperation, including decentralized cooperation between local government bodies in countries of origin and destination, through many solidarity initiatives. In all cases, diasporas can disseminate positive migration narratives, by promoting the many positive externalities that stem from migration. At the same time, the tangible experience of migration acquired by diaspora communities can also generate empirical discourse on the often negative realities and even the risks and perils of migration, especially when it takes place through irregular channels.

The expertise, knowledge and experience of the diasporas constitutes an added value that can be put to the service of economic development of the countries of both destination and origin. Young binational generations also contribute to renewing the currently established model of engagement by promoting new forms of exchange, shaped more by entrepreneurship than by non-profit organizations characteristic of earlier generations. Furthermore, the involvement of young people is an opportunity to enhance the promotion of volunteering in the country of origin, which is now crucial in maintaining attachment to the

country of origin and intergenerational ties. Lastly, the return of qualified workers to countries of origin also greatly contributes to the latter's development and economies, offering both a source of precious knowledge and expertise and an incentive for investors.

Labour migration should not lead to brain drain in the countries of origin. It is thus crucial that regions, States and international organizations ensure that the positive externalities of migrations such as remittances and knowledge transfer are maximized, migrants are resettled, and the projects of entrepreneurs and international companies are realized, by using and supporting the networking dynamics of diasporas.

Approach and proposals for leading questions:

The 14<sup>th</sup> Summit of the GFMD will form the basis for questions on how to maximize the contributions of diasporas. It is imperative to highlight that they cannot alone create a development policy. For it to work, States have to play the role of facilitator through ambitious development policies, taking into consideration the diasporas by supporting them and creating a welcoming environment for their contributions.

**Objectives:**

- Clarify key concepts and their recent evolution, in particular the notion of diaspora, which is rejected to a degree by second and third generation migrants.
- Reflect on the concept of dual identities via the situation of dual nationals: increasing numbers of people claim this status
- Promote the contributions of diasporas
- Identify the opportunities offered by diasporas and how they manage to forge transnational networks
- Prioritize once again the cultural and social contributions of diasporas
- Share best practices of mobilization of diasporas for the development of countries of destination and origin

**Leading questions:**

- How can diasporas be included in the development and productive investment of their countries of origin?
- What frameworks and structures can be put in place in the countries of origin and destination to encourage the investment of diasporas?
- How can remittances be better mobilized and structured to improve the level and efficiency of their use?
- How can the structuring of diaspora networks be improved in destination countries?
- How can ties be created between these diaspora networks and national and local authorities?
- How can the action of diasporas be promoted with a view to localization and territorialization of development cooperation?
- How can new forms of diaspora engagement be promoted and capitalized on in terms of international solidarity?



- How can the visibility and knowledge of these networks and initiatives be ensured among diasporas?
- What policies and initiatives can ensure the creation of partnerships between diasporas and local populations?
- How can the skills, expertise and experience as well as the social and cultural gains of diasporas be promoted in their countries of both destination and origin? How can the expertise of diaspora communities in terms of the opportunities, but also the risks and perils of migration be highlighted among the population of the country of origin?
- How can the return of highly qualified diaspora members to countries of origin be utilized and fostered?
- What role can diasporas play in promoting legal avenues of mobility for individuals and knowledge?

#### **PRIORITY 4: LABOUR MIGRATION: PROMOTING THE ECONOMIC INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS**

In 2019, international migrant workers represented 69% – that is, over two thirds – of the global population of working-age international migrants in 2019 ([ILO, 2021](#)). It is essential to consider the needs of the labour market in managing these migrations. In the context of labour shortages or shortfalls between the needs of employers and local labour markets, labour migration may, so long as it is suitable and relevant, offer solutions beneficial both to migrants and host societies. While climate change has the undeniable effect of driving forced displacements, migration and human mobility can also offer opportunities to address fast-paced changes in labour market needs caused by global warming, such as to ensure food security or bring about the energy transition.

In all cases, it is essential to ensure efficient and humane return and reintegration policies that also support women's professional inclusion. Ultimately, these policies must also enable migrant workers to contribute to the development of their societies of origin, both financially and in terms of skills, knowledge and culture. Furthermore, labour migrants do not fit into one homogeneous category. There are major disparities between the social and economic statuses and profiles of migrants. Likewise, reception conditions and workforce needs vary greatly between different destination and transit countries. In view of this, it is necessary to distinguish between these different situations and adapt responses, in particular to ensure the migrants' access to rights, promote their social and economic inclusion and accompany them on a sustainable, dignified and profitable return to their countries of origin.

It is essential to establish legal frameworks enabling migrant workers to work legally and guaranteeing their rights. These frameworks must take into account the realities of the labour market, the needs of companies and the state of the economic fabric, in order to guarantee their stability and sustainability and the benefits for both migrants and host societies. The portability of social rights is a major challenge that can, through tailored mechanisms, reduce the vulnerability of migrants and promote the economic, social and cultural benefits of regular migration. In relation to climate change, which the Chairmanship established as a priority in its programme, it is important to take into consideration the changes to the economy and jobs that the coming years will inevitably bring. These frameworks also need to enable migrants to access legal work, in order to avoid them turning to the informal economy, which undermines the situation of migrants, making them more vulnerable and complicating their social and economic inclusion.



In some cases, the potential of migrants remains unexploited due to the failure of integrating them into the formal economy, discrimination and various obstacles facing migrants in the labour market and society. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic undermined much of the progress that had been made over the past ten years concerning the integration of migrants. In a certain number of countries, moreover, the sudden increase and growing diversity in new arrivals, many of whom were underqualified, made it difficult to meet their needs. At the same time, this situation provided an opportunity to test out novel solutions in the area of integration, by including a larger pool of stakeholders. Integration policies must take these changes into account. Thus, the successful economic and social integration of migrants is a key objective for public action and cooperation with the countries of origin. Work is therefore needed on adapting legal frameworks, on ensuring the rationality of discourse and perceptions around migration, and on improving integration of migrant workers to ensure they truly benefit from labour opportunities and access their rights.

Lastly, in order to maximize the potential of migrant workers and make them a source of positive externalities for the countries of destination and origin, mobilizing all stakeholders is crucial. To promote the gains brought by migrants, host societies must create favourable conditions for their social and economic integration (the structuring of employment, perception of migration, digital tools to accompany the search for employment and training, consideration for the language barrier, bilateral recognition of qualifications and access to basic financial services, etc.). This should be done by promoting integrated, strengthened and partnership-oriented dialogue between national and local authorities, the private sector, youth organizations, social partners and civil society organizations, in particular the diasporas. Destination countries also have a role to play in terms of communication to their population, by highlighting the economic advantages of migration for the country and working to produce fairer, more balanced narratives about migration.

#### Approach and proposals for leading questions:

Following on from previous GFMD discussions, the French Chairmanship wishes to further discussions on labour migration, which facilitate economic and social inclusion of migrants. In that regard, the discussions will focus on existing legal frameworks and means to foster access to employment and ways to improve them, taking into account the diversity of situations between countries and local social and economic realities. Topics will be addressed from the perspective of issues related to digital technology, social and economic inclusion and access to rights.

#### **Objectives:**

- Clarify key concepts
- Work on the issue of brain drain and related questions around *brain return* and *brain gain*
- Identify best practices in legislation to attract a qualified workforce suited to the needs of the labour market
- Identify the digital tools that can provide support to migrant workers
- Share best practices to ensure the social and economic inclusion of migrants

#### **Leading questions:**



- How can the labour and skills shortage be addressed through mobility of people with knowledge and skills?
- What are the challenges and opportunities of labour migration?
- How can respect for migrant workers' rights be promoted?
- How can research results be applied to migration policies concerning the issue of labour?
- How can local authorities support migrants on the path to economic inclusion and help companies access foreign workers? How can the different actors, national and local authorities, civil society organizations, employers, trade unions, diasporas and international organizations work together to facilitate the social and economic integration of migrants?
- What are the lessons to be learned from the portability mechanisms for social rights available today? How can their benefits be promoted, developed and enhanced?
- How can digital tools support migrants in accessing training and the search for employment, and ensure better balance between the demand and supply of employment? How can governments use digital tools to develop effective migration policies and processes?
- How can the legal framework and its tangible implementation evolve to guarantee access to rights for better social and economic integration of migrant workers?
- How can governments be better supported to achieve the successful transition of migrant workers from the informal to the formal sector, in order to create healthy, balanced competition within the economy?

#### **PRIORITY 5: IMPROVING THE PERCEPTION OF MIGRATION IN PUBLIC OPINION THROUGH NARRATIVES, CULTURE, EMOTION AND RATIONAL DISCOURSE**

A complex and multidimensional phenomenon, migration is often portrayed through an emotional lens. How migration is perceived has become an issue in itself for countries of origin, transit and destination. The use of rational, responsible and therefore common discourse is fundamental to substantial and constructive international dialogue on the matter. The importance of migration narratives is a core topic for the GFMD, as shown by the creation of its ad hoc working group in February 2020 dedicated to migration narratives. France wants to continue including this issue in its programme and build on it.

Firstly, it is important to clarify the common vocabulary and come to agreement on definitions. The language used has undeniable effects on societies concerning: (i) reception and integration; (ii) respect of human rights; (iii) social cohesion; (iv) success of the migration project, and lastly; (v) public policies. The stories and narratives spread by different actors – media, press, policy-makers, civil society organizations and others – are in constant competition, thus creating confusion and leading to the spread of disinformation. It is not a matter of taking a position on the advantages of migration, but of having a balanced approach to the phenomenon based on verified and proven facts. It is also a question of combating disinformation, political instrumentalization of migration, and the rise in xenophobia and spread in prejudice and stereotypes which give rise to behaviours that can sometimes violate human rights. Better communication also enables better dialogue, which leads to finding integrated and coherent solutions to the issues brought to light by migration.





Moving forward, it seems to be important to combine issues that are frequently neglected when discussing migration, such as culture and the human and social benefits of migration. Migrants build bridges between societies. In this regard, diasporas have a key role in raising awareness in their host societies of the issues of sustainable development and international solidarity. As the embodiment of dual identity, diasporas are pioneers in new practices and forms of international solidarity. They contribute to the circulation and dissemination of knowledge and thus the emergence of a common vision. They spread migration narratives, which may be focused on positive externalities, or they may be more equivocal and take into account the risks and difficulties linked to migration. The awareness-raising campaign, *It takes a community*, led by the GFMD's ad hoc working group on migration narratives, illustrates the importance of diasporas, as well as host communities, international organizations, governments, local authorities, civil society and the private sector in generating these narratives. Promoting a balanced discourse on migration cannot rely solely on dedicated policies. An informed, well-documented public discourse is formed by opening up spaces for contact between migrants and locals and drawing on active participation of migrants in public life, with particular attention to vulnerable communities. The media as a whole, through communication, information or art, plays a crucial role in shaping narratives on migration.

#### Approach and proposals for leading questions:

Economic, social and even climate issues do not alone determine the perceptions of migration. In order to adopt an accurate, holistic approach to migration, France proposes to address, for the first time, the cultural issues related to migration, the mutual benefits that stem from them, and the changes in the relationships that populations have with others and with themselves. The goal is to work on discourse and give a voice to the stakeholders, including migrants themselves.

Culture is too often forgotten in discussions among the international community, and is fuelled by migration experiences just as migrants culturally and socially enrich origin, transit and destination societies. With this in mind, governments can strive to promote and highlight the cultural contributions of diasporas (art, gastronomy, media, etc.), which play a part in the sustainable development of societies. France wishes to give prominence to this topic by organizing a dedicated event at the National Museum of the History of Immigration in Paris in June 2023.

#### **Objectives:**

- Clarify key concepts
- Promote informed, well-documented and balanced migration discourse
- Share best practices for work on informed and balanced discourse
- Incorporate the cultural and social dimensions of migration in ties between migration and development
- Combat discrimination, manipulation, disinformation, xenophobia and racism
- Give a voice to migrants to tell the stories first hand



**Leading questions:**

*Discourse and perceptions around migration*

- What is the role of governments, researchers, local authorities, civil society and the private sector in ensuring a rational perception of migration? On a local scale, how can the various stakeholders in migration, institutional or otherwise, work on the perception of migration? What impact does technology have on the spread of discourse? How can digital technology be used and what opportunities does it offer?
- What is the role of the media in the public perception of migration? How can we ensure the participation of the media in disseminating informed and balanced discourse based on scientific facts concerning migratory phenomena?
- How can genuine migrant participation in public life be facilitated?
- What impact does xenophobic discourse have on societies?
- How is climate change, which causes increasing numbers of forced displacements, changing perceptions and discourse around migration?

*Social and cultural benefits of migration*

- Beyond economic contributions, what social and cultural benefits do migrants and diasporas bring to origin, transit and destination countries? How can these contributions be capitalized on? How can we support cultural projects as a vector for migrant integration?

**PRIORITY 6: MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE: BRINGING TOGETHER THE VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS FOR IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT**

Migration is complex, dynamic and affects all territories. Migration must be addressed using an inclusive, partnership-based, multipartite approach that combines local, national, regional and global levels, in liaison with all stakeholders, institutional or otherwise (States, local authorities, international organizations, civil society, private sector, etc.).

At the global level, governments meet to discuss global migration governance within fora or the multilateral structures of the United Nations. The regional level concerns organizations such as the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which apply a harmonized political framework between governments. Lastly, within countries there are several levels, and through each of these are the significant stakeholders such as governments and local authorities. While national governments manage borders and visa systems, it is often local authorities who address the most pressing needs of migrants and refugees. Despite the wide diversity of legal statuses and prerogatives according to countries, these authorities represent the central government in close contact with the people concerned, or act independently to address issues and opportunities that arise in migration management. This reality has been recognized by the GFMD, and included in the SDGs, the Global Compact for Migration, the New Urban Agenda and the United Nations Secretary-General's Common Agenda. Although local authorities often do not have an official mandate to manage migration at local level, in practice they are on



the front line when it comes to addressing the needs of migrants, facilitating their access to basic services (education, healthcare, housing, jobs), facilitating economic and social inclusion and above all implementing public policies regarding migration throughout the country. This is the case in the context of climate change, where local government bodies play an important role in drafting resilience strategies for communities that could be affected by it. Without waiting for the impetus of the central government, local governments also have the ability to respond to the immediate needs of displaced persons, thanks to their powers at the local level which ensure real effectiveness, and to partnerships at supranational level.

At each of these levels, public authorities are far from being the only ones to play a valuable role. Of course, civil society is actively involved throughout the migratory process, providing support for migration management. Diaspora organizations are key actors in this respect. Comprising a wide variety of stakeholders (small and medium-sized businesses, multinational companies, employers' associations, etc.), the private sector also helps stimulate labour migration and migrants' social and economic integration.

Given the various levels of action and stakeholders, it is necessary to involve the relevant stakeholders for each dimension of the issue of migration in shaping, implementing and assessing public policy in this field. First and foremost, while respecting the work and mandate of each actor, there must be coordinated, organized management in order to achieve the political and operational goals set. The guiding principle of a comprehensive approach that rallies all of government and society, which features in the Global Compact for Migration, enshrines the concept of policy consistency across both vertical and horizontal levels. In addition to these actors specialized in migration issues, it is important for other actors in migration to be able to adopt a cross-cutting, multidisciplinary approach by cooperating and working with actors on development and environmental issues.

#### Approach and proposals for leading questions:

In the multilateral sphere, the frameworks and initiatives dedicated to migration are numerous and varied. As such, the GFMD is a stage for open discussion, bringing together a variety of stakeholders including States, mayors and representatives of regional organizations, civil society, the private sector, youth organizations, international organizations and regional organizations. The primary goal is to make the most of this unique framework for dialogue which includes all levels of action and stakeholders concerned with migration. The GFMD should be able to enhance multi-level migration governance by identifying challenges and seizing opportunities.

#### **Objectives:**

- Clarify key concepts
- Examine the various models for multi-level governance in the field of migration, with a particular emphasis on the involvement of the various levels of local and regional governance
- Identify the challenges and opportunities presented by multi-level governance, as well as how to meet the former and take advantage of the latter
- Examine the necessary links between the different levels to improve the effectiveness of multilateral governance in migration
- Exchange best practices and experiences regarding coordination on migration



**Leading questions:**

*Multi-level governance*

- How do national governments work with local governments to develop, implement and assess migration policies, particularly in the context of climate change and its impacts on human mobility? What are the best practices and conclusions drawn?
- What is the role of local governments in migration governance and how can we leverage their contributions in implementing the Global Compact for Migration?
- What do local governments need to best meet the challenges and benefit from the opportunities presented by migration at local level? How can national governments, the United Nations and the international community support them?
- What is the role of regional processes (Regional Consultative Processes, regional governmental institutions and UN Regional Commissions) in migration governance? In a national context, how can the regional processes contribute to defining migration policies?

*Multi-actor management*

- How can migrants and diasporas take part in shaping, implementing and assessing migration policies, in particular in response to climate change? What examples can be found at local and regional level?
- The GFMD has a tradition of consulting and including diverse stakeholders. How can this model of inclusion be reflected in other global and regional processes? What link should be established between the GFMD and other regional and global processes, in particular the United Nations Network on Migration?

## THE 2022-2023 GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

### PREPARING FOR THE 2024 SUMMIT: THREE MAJOR MEETINGS AT THE HEART OF THE CHAIRMANSHIP

#### PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE (OTHER THAN APPROVED EVENTS)

The French Chairmanship will be punctuated by events that will inform discussions with a view to the Summit in February 2024. France will hold three major events in the course of its 21-month term.

1. **29 March 2023: Thematic workshop: labour migration and climate change;**
2. **27-28 June 2023: Thematic workshops: 1) Culture and migration and 2) Environmental displacement, in Paris;**
3. **Autumn 2023: Funds transfers and labour migration (TBC);**
4. **Early 2024: 14<sup>th</sup> GFMD Summit**

#### “CULTURE AND MIGRATION” AND “CLIMATE CHANGE AND MOBILITY” EVENTS IN PARIS

In June 2023, two events that reflect on the link between migration and culture and the effects of climate change on mobility, new key themes of the Chairmanship, will be organized in Paris. They will offer an unprecedented opportunity to expand our perspectives on these fundamental issues, together with the plurality of stakeholders concerned and involved, firstly by addressing the cultural benefits that migration gives rise to, in liaison with the role of diasporas for the development of countries of origin and destination, and secondly by adopting a forward-looking approach to climate change adaptation in the context of mobility. . These events will be an opportunity to organize several round tables dedicated to the priorities of the French Chairmanship.

#### 14<sup>TH</sup> GFMD SUMMIT

Scheduled for February 2024, the 14<sup>th</sup> GFMD Summit will be the culmination of the discussions held throughout the Chairmanship. The goal will be to make it an important occasion for mobilization and exchange, two years after the first review of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

#### THEMATIC AND REGIONAL WORKSHOPS AND KEY EVENTS

France wishes to organize several thematic workshops in Geneva, on the sidelines of its various events or online, in order to prepare the Summit discussions. It therefore remains open to proposals from the mechanisms and working groups and will act in accordance with the Forum’s financial situation.

Following in the footsteps of former Chairmanships of the GFMD, the French Chairmanship intends to fully incorporate the Regional Consultative Processes on Migration, in particular with the African Union, the Pan-African Forum on Migration (PAFOM), the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA), the Rabat Process, the Khartoum Process, the Abu Dhabi Dialogue and the Bali Process, among others. The GFMD’s involvement in these different processes will be a powerful lever to spark collaborations and build bridges that contribute to improving the links between these processes in support of multilateral governance in migration.

## VISION OF THE CHAIRMANSHIP

### A PARTNERSHIP-BASED APPROACH

The theme decided upon for this Chairmanship enables us to (i) make voices heard that until now have been largely unheard and (ii) reiterate the importance of combining our efforts to tackle climate change and environmental degradation. While they are among the countries that produce the least greenhouse gas emissions, African States and small island States are those most affected by climate change (intensification and multiplication of climate events, rise in sea level and coastal erosion, water stress and desertification). These consequences lead to increased forced migration and instability. Some of these States or parts of their territory are even at risk of disappearing.

While governments must accelerate their action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change, the responses to the challenges posed by climate change cannot come from governments alone. As climate displacement is most often internal and over short distances, local authorities play a key role given they are on the front line with regard to this issue. The GFMD's Mayors Mechanism will play a pivotal role in the upcoming discussions. Youth representatives will also have the opportunity to enrich discussions. France will ensure that participation is as inclusive as possible by giving civil society, local governments, the private sector and young people the chance to propose activities. It will also seek to ensure a gender balance, with women holding their rightful role at the centre of the discussions. Lastly, it will take care to include young people and priorities in the exchanges.

By bringing together climate actors, France seeks to drive synergy between climate discussions and migration discussions at multilateral level for increased consideration of climate issues in migration discussions and vice versa, thereby making the GFMD an important consultative framework on the migration, climate and development nexus.

### A RATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

France will strive to promote the most scientifically rigorous approach possible when addressing the issues brought up at the Forum. This approach will have two dimensions:

- 1. The collection, analysis and sharing of the latest research** in the field of the environment and the migration-development nexus: bringing together a community of practitioners and identifying investigators and producers of knowledge and ideas concerning this phenomenon. We then need to analyse the various data, interpret it and share this analysis with the relevant stakeholders.
- 2. A series of workshops (scenarios) for exploring future migration** based on the latest data on the effects of climate change on migration, as it is important to carefully evaluate the nature and probability of migration brought about by environmental factors before asking how this phenomenon can be addressed. These exercises will also provide an initiation to the priority policy areas for the drawing up and planning of future migration policies.

## GIVING THE GFMD AND ITS DISCUSSIONS A ROLE IN THE MULTILATERAL SPHERE

### TOGETHER WITH MIGRATION STAKEHOLDERS

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration embodies the intersection between the GFMD and the UN system. It was adopted by more than 160 States in 2018. However, the adoption of the Global Compact for Migration did not mean the end of the GFMD's activity for several reasons.

For one, the GFMD can and should continue to enrich the Global Compact for Migration with original and external reflections as a non-UN body. This is the mission the GFMD has set with our commitment to collectively contributing to the first International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) in May 2022. This contribution will most likely be renewed beyond the 2022 IMRF. Currently, the Troika regularly discusses this subject with the United Nations Network on Migration. This alignment between the GFMD and the Network will continue during the French Chairmanship, thus enriching both organizations on the basis of complementarity. This complementarity will help identify potential avenues for cooperation, in particular thanks to the work of the Committee on GFMD-Global Compact Relations.

Certain Member States of the GFMD are not signatories of the Compact, however, and it is important not to ignore their voices in the multilateral sphere. These Member States will therefore have their full part to play in the discussions.

Above and beyond these important considerations, it should be noted that the priorities chosen by each Chairmanship contribute to achieving several goals of the Global Compact for Migration. The IMRF will take place every four years. In that regard, the GFMD could serve as an intermediary stage to assess the significant progress made by the Member States in implementing the Global Compact objectives.

### TOGETHER WITH CLIMATE STAKEHOLDERS

By placing itself at the nexus between migration, climate, and development, the GFMD must liaise with climate stakeholders. The Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) could be a key partner as it has already explored the link between migration and climate change in-depth. Closer ties and collaborations should be sought between the GFMD and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), UN agencies, the Global Centre for Climate Mobility (GCCM), the Office for Climate Education (OCE) and the CREWS Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative.

### VIA THE PLATFORM FOR PARTNERSHIPS (PfP)

The Platform for Partnerships (PfP) is the GFMD's tool for gathering concrete practices stemming from Forum meetings. A truly innovative mechanism created in 2010, the GFMD's Platform for Partnerships was one of the first bodies to gather data and best practices on migration policy. While there are now several systems in place to collect migration data (Migration Network Hub, etc.), the Platform for Partnerships remains extremely useful, as it provides a tangible overview of practices presented at Forum meetings. France therefore fully intends to continue enriching this platform throughout its Chairmanship.



In order to preserve its innovative nature, the French Chairmanship will continue to invest in this data collection by modernizing it and opening it up more broadly to the relevant GFMD stakeholders. As such, the platform should showcase the actions carried out by mechanisms and youth representatives of the GFMD while also moving away from the strict GFMD sphere. France intends to establish alignment between the PFP and the PDD, which compiles best practices regarding the nexus between the environment and forced displacement, but which does not have a platform of its own.



الجدول الزمني المؤقت لأنشطة المنتدى العالمي حول الهجرة والتنمية 2023-2022

**2022-2023 Chairmanship Provisional Calendar of Activities**

## 2022-2023 Chairmanship provisional calendar of activities

1 July 2022	Beginning of the 2022-2023 French Chairmanship	
9-11 November 2022	Preparatory meeting on narratives	RABAT Ministry of Migration and Mobility Ministry of Labour, Youth and Vocational Training Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research
22-23 November 2022	Preparatory meeting	GENEVA Hybrid
29 March 2023	Thematic Workshop on the Impact of Climate Change on Labour Migration and Human Mobility	GENEVA Hybrid
18-19 April 2023	Preparatory meeting	GENEVA Hybrid
27-28 June 2023	Museum event (Day 1) Workshop on environmental displacement (Day 2)	PARIS Ministère national de l'Immigration (Day 1) Ministère de l'Immigration (Day 2)
24-25 October 2023	Preparatory meeting	GENEVA Hybrid
Early 2024	GFMD XIV Summit	TBC
Spring 2024	Official end of the 2022-2023 French Chairmanship	

### Preparatory meetings

In a hybrid and in-person format, in Geneva, the preparatory meetings will aim to build the discussions of the major events of the 2022-2023 chairmanship and more particularly the Summit. On a dedicated day, Member States and other stakeholders will meet in thematic groups to build the background notes and design the format of the round tables.

A specific meeting on narratives will be held in Rabat in November 2022 organised in the margins of the EUROMED Migration V conference. This event will also serve as an opportunity for the Working group on public narratives to meet in person for the first time.

### Building a collaborative agenda

The chairmanship intends to hold thematic workshops in Geneva, in the margins of its various events or online in preparation for the Summit discussions. It therefore remains open to proposals from the mechanisms and the working groups and will act in accordance with the Forum's financial situation.

Following in the footsteps of former chairmanships of the GFMD, the 2022-2023 chairmanship believes that the Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) can be a powerful lever to spark collaborations and build bridges that contribute to improving the links between these processes in support of multilateral governance in migration.

Other thematic workshop on the six thematic priorities could also be labelled.

تقرير اجتماع اللجنة التوجيهية للمنتدى العالمي حول الهجرة والتنمية

**Meeting of the GFMD Steering Group: Report of the Proceeding**

**(22 November 2022)**

## **Meeting of the GFMD Steering Group**

Tuesday, November 22, 11:30 CET, CIC Geneva/Online

### ***Report of the Proceedings***

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#### **Opening remarks by the Troika**

1. Francois Vandeville, Deputy Ambassador for Migration of France opened the meeting, thanking representatives of Member States, the GFMD mechanisms and youth for joining and IOM for its organizational support.
2. Alia Ibrahim, Director of International Organizations at the UAE Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization congratulated the Chair for an ambitious program for the new era of the GFMD. The UAE stressed that the introduction of an entirely new theme dedicated to the impact of climate change on human mobility underlines the importance of the GFMD as a space for bringing forward critical issues within the global dialogue on migration. The UAE thanked France for efforts conducted to establish a Secretariat for the GFMD and renewed its support to the Chair in office.

#### **Adoption of the meeting agenda**

3. The meeting agenda was adopted without any changes.

#### **Financial outlook: pledges by member states to contribute to 2022-2023**

4. The Chair provided an overview of the GFMD financial outlook thanking the UAE, Mexico and the Philippines for their recent voluntary contributions and highlighting that the total funds raised for the GFMD 2022-2023 amount to 720,000 USD as of 10 November 2022, including a contribution of 250,000 Euro by France in 2022. The Chair also thanked Germany for its 75,000 EUR contribution in 2022, which will bring the budget to about 800,000 USD by the end of the year, and its additional pledge of 75,000 EUR for 2023.
5. The Chair recalled that the overall fundraising target is set at 2,2 MIL Euro and that the GFMD is financed exclusively through voluntary contributions of Member States and in particular of Steering Group (SG) members. Reaffirming its strong commitment to the Forum, France indicated that it has committed an additional 7 MIL Euro budget for the GFMD Summit in addition to its voluntary contributions to the GFMD budget.
6. Canada announced a pledge of 25,000 USD for the GFMD 2022-2023 program.
7. Mexico expressed appreciation for the financial outlook presented by the Chair, noting that the financial situation of the GFMD has significantly improved in comparison to last year and this ensures more predictability and stability to the Forum. Mexico announced that it intends to uphold its regular yearly contributions to the GFMD budget and invited SG Member States who have not contributed financially yet to consider doing so even with small amounts. Mexico invited the Chair to pursue fund-raising also beyond the SG within the Friends of the Forum (FOF).

8. The Philippines thanked the Chair for acknowledging its contribution and announced that it will maintain it and possibly scale it pending confirmation of the Philippines Home Office.
9. Switzerland thanked the Chair and announced that in addition to the 2021-2022 contribution, it will continue to contribute financially to the Forum in 2023. The amount of the Swiss voluntary contribution will be communicated over the coming months.
10. Germany thanked the Chair for acknowledging its past and future contributions and welcomed the contributions of other Member States.

#### **Briefing on the first preparatory meetings and chairmanship agenda**

11. The Chair greeted the start of the GFMD 2022-2023 activities and informed the SG that registrations for the first preparatory meeting show a high level of participation in person and online both for the FOF and Government-led Roundtable Teams (GRTs).
12. The Chair thanked Azerbaijan, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Fiji, Mexico, Moldova, the UAE and Zimbabwe who volunteered to co-chair roundtables, and invited expressions of interest to co-chair GRT 5 on 'Improving the perception of migration in public opinion through narratives, culture, emotion and rational discourse', and for GRT 6 on 'Multi-level governance: bringing together multiple stakeholders for improved migration management'.
13. The Chair informed the Steering Group that it is considering postponing the GFMD Summit from December 2023 to February 2024 to avoid an overlap with the Global Refugee Forum (GRF), scheduled to take place from 13-16 December. France proposes a synergic sequencing between these high-level events - the GRF and the GFMD Summit on Migration and Development. To do so, the Chair proposed to the SG to extend the French Chair's mandate until early 2024.
14. In relation to the GFMD 2022-2023 Chairing arrangements, France informed the Steering Group that Senegal had originally accepted the invitation of France to co-chair the GFMD. Senegal participated in developing the program, but for the moment has not been able to take active part in the meetings. While the offer to co-chair remains valid and open to Senegal, France assumes its responsibilities as GFMD Chair to allow the program to advance.
15. Canada asked if the GFMD events originally planned to take place in Senegal will be implemented as planned.
16. The Chair indicated that activities originally scheduled to take place in Senegal, such as for instance the launch event in Dakar, are currently pending confirmation.
17. Türkiye informed the Chair that it will take part in one of the roundtables and will consider contributing to the GFMD financially in 2023.
18. The Chair thanked Türkiye for their expression of thematic and financial support and all Member States for showing their continued engagement and support to the Forum.

#### **GFMD Governance - Update on committees (Revisions to the Terms of Reference of Governing Bodies, GFMD-GCM Relations, Fundraising and Budget Management)**

19. The governance reforms started under the UAE Chair are still to be completed. Two of the four Steering Group sub-committees have been closed: the Committee to identify a Chair for 2022 and the Committee on relations between the GFMD and the GCM.
20. The UAE and Canada as Co-Chairs of the Committee on Revisions of the Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Governing Bodies thanked all members of the Committee for their support and provided an update on progress. Canada recalled that the TORs of the GFMD Governing Bodies, including the Steering Group, Chair and Troika, have been worked on by a small committee of Member States since 2019. The UAE and Canada have focused on the TORs for the Troika and Chair (UAE) and Steering Group (Canada) respectively.

21. The UAE informed the SG that a revised draft of the TORs of the Troika and Chair was circulated to the SG members via email in April 2022. Comments have been received and will be worked into a new draft to be circulated to the SG for approval by silence procedure. Canada informed the SG that the latest version of the TORs for the Steering Group was circulated in December 2021. Comments were received by Germany, Thailand, France and Ecuador and were incorporated. A revised version will be circulated after this meeting for approval with the same modalities indicated by the UAE.
22. Canada invited all Member States in the Steering Group to familiarize with the new TORs, noting that there are responsibilities that permeate areas such as for instance the future Secretariat and it will be important to take a cohesive perspective to the responsibilities of each Governance Body.
23. Thailand expressed its appreciation to the Chair and the Committee Co-Chairs for considering its comments to the Steering Group TORs. Thailand looks forward to a revised version of the draft and hopes that other SG members will engage in this process to ensure there is shared ownership of the governance reforms.
24. The Chair welcomed the newly appointed representative of Egypt, chairing the Committee on Financial Matters and Sustainability of the Forum, thanking all members of the Committee for the work done to advance with the preparation of a dedicated report and proposed to convene a meeting after the SG to finalize the report.
25. Mexico thanked the Chair and Committees for the update and encouraged the SG to finalize this process and refocus attention on the thematic aspects of the program, which are at the heart of the GFMD dialogue.
26. An expression of interest to join the GFMD has been submitted by Labour Mobility Partnerships (LaMP), an organization that had been introduced to the GFMD by the UAE Chair as facilitator of the Migration Labs at the January 2021 Summit. LaMP is formally registered as a non-governmental organization (NGO) but does not operate as a traditional NGO. Its specific status poses some challenges in terms of accreditation as a GFMD observer. As a temporary measure, LaMP has been granted silent observer status.
27. The UAE recalled that LaMP had been invited to facilitate the migration labs because of their focus on promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships, which are an area the GFMD dialogue values. Agreeing with the Chair's assessment that granting LaMP observer status would be premature at this stage given the limited experience and dimension of LaMP as an organization, the UAE proposed to provide the opportunity to LaMP to participate in the preparatory process and the Summit, reviewing their position based on their effective contribution to the GFMD, while reserving the granting of observer status to organizations with a substantial track record on migration governance.
28. Canada noted that the GFMD does not currently have TORs for GFMD Observers, and it may be helpful to have a set of criteria to decide on future requests.
29. The Chair thanked Canada and invited the SG to reflect on this point, recalling that the GFMD Friends of the Forum (FOF) TORs, approved in 2013 under the Swedish Chair, state that the FOF is *'open to all States that are Members or Observers of the United Nations*. Though anchored in the UN system, the GFMD as a State-led, informal, voluntary process provides for some flexibility. In fact, the FOF TORs further state that *'The FOF also includes some GFMD Observers, comprised of specialised agencies of the United Nations, international organisations, regional consultative processes and select non-government stakeholders on migration and development issues (...). Interested organizations, processes and other bodies may indicate their motivation to join the GFMD Observers and, where possible, their intended contributions which can be either substantive or financial. Based on expression of interest, the Steering Group will deliberate on possible additional requests to join the GFMD Observers. The main factors would be the relevance of the organization's work to the GFMD agenda and work streams, as well as indication of commitment to fulfill the mandates and responsibilities of the FOF. The Troika may also suggest to the Steering Group the inclusion of other organizations, processes and bodies that could enrich GFMD debates and offer meaningful contributions to the Chair-in- Office and to the overall GFMD process*. Hence, the

Chair welcomed the proposal of the UAE to approach this request flexibly and with a view to promoting innovative solutions, in line with GFMD practice.

30. Türkiye asked for clarification on how this would affect the overall process of inclusion of NGOs in the Forum beyond the established and agreed framework.
31. France indicated that the case of LaMP is being considered on an exceptional basis in the SG because this organization was involved by a previous Chair, the UAE, by virtue of their specific capacity to contribute to their program. The current Chair is also considering inviting a network of museums to engage in support of the 2022-2023 program. Previous Chairs also reserved the prerogative to engage specific organizations that could be instrumental to the success of their respective programs. The Chair further clarified that the participation of such organizations may be limited to a specific time or thematic priority to avoid disparities in treatment and inclusion of stakeholders.

### **Reports of activities by the Committees, Mechanisms and Working Groups (WGs)**

32. The Working Group on Public Narratives on Migration, co-chaired by the GFMD Mayors Mechanism (MM), Canada and Ecuador provided an update on recent activities.
33. The MM recalled that the WG was established to bring together a multi-stakeholder group of national and local governments, civil society, youth and private sector to share experiences, lessons learned and identify concrete ways to balance public narratives on migration. As the mandate of the WG is about to expire, the WG Co-Chairs would like to propose to extend it for two more years (2023-2024) in light of the continued relevance of the topic which has been put on the GFMD 2022-2023 agenda by the Chair and its increasing salience. The WG has been an incubator for joint and multi-actor partnerships; in 2021, it launched the It Takes A Community campaign (#ITAC), a global social media campaign that aims to balance the public narrative on migration by inviting diverse stakeholders to share stories of how migration enriches communities. With significant help of WG partners, in particular the GFMD mechanisms and youth, the campaign was rolled out in March 2021 through engaging content and customizable digital resources made available on the campaign website <https://www.ittakesacomunity.org/> and live stream events. The campaign generated over 12 million social media impressions in its initial phase in 2021.
34. Because of this success, Canada has provided the funding for a second phase of the ITAC campaign starting in the Fall 2022 until May 2023 including a) exchange among experts to foster cross-fertilization and learning; b) live stream events open to the public; c) the creation of a repository of resources as a one-stop shop on the website.
35. The Co-Chairs are working on a concept note and budget to continue the work of ITAC beyond May 2023 and are seeking the support of the GFMD community to do so as there are many connections with the GFMD 2022-2023 program. New members are welcome to join the Working Group for the renewed mandate that starts in January 2023 and are encouraged to reach out to the WG Co-Chairs to engage. The GFMD Secretariat will circulate the revised TORs for the Working Group following this meeting.
36. Ecuador informed the SG that members of the WG attended a meeting organized by Morocco and ICMPD in Rabat on 10-11 November 2022 within the frame of the second Euro-Mediterranean Migration Narratives Conference. During this event, which was co-sponsored by the GFMD 2022-2023 Chair, France, the WG delegation presented the #ITAC campaign and its specific approach, which promotes a global campaign adaptable to local contexts, and invited participants to the Rabat conference to join the campaign and highlight the positive contribution of migrants and refugees shaping a global movement to promote balanced narratives on migration.
37. With reference to #ITAC, Canada informed the SG that it contributed 276,000 USD for the implementation of phase II of the campaign with IOM as the implementer. Canada invited Steering Group members to attend the virtual live streaming events that will be organized

- over the next months and encouraged MS to reach out to the Mayors Mechanism, Ecuador, Canada to engage in the campaign.
38. Canada informed the SG about the organization of a WG event at the margins of the UN General Assembly in New York in September 2022. The WG Co-Chairs in partnership with Open Society Foundation and with the support of the government of France organized an armchair discussion on 'Building partnerships to balance the public narratives on migrants and refugees', which was very well attended by UN Member States, local governments, civil society, philanthropy, private sector, think-tanks, migrant and refugee groups.
  39. In view of the links with the GFMD Chair program, Canada announced that it will co-chair roundtable 5 on Narratives and Culture and that with the support of the WG Co-Chairs, Ecuador and the Mayors Mechanism, a draft concept note has been prepared to contribute to the French Chair's priorities. The proposal focuses on the development of a Global Migration Narratives Outlook throughout the GFMD preparatory process to present it at the Summit in February 2024, highlighting how the narrative landscape has evolved in different regions of the world with examples of what works and how the public reacts to specific interventions. Canada invited all Member States to help shape the proposal further during the session devoted to Roundtable 5.
  40. The Chair thanked the WG for the dynamic work carried out and the significant contribution to the thematic priority on narratives and culture of the GFMD 2022-2023 program. The Chair invited the WG to share progress at the June 2023 event devoted to narratives and culture.
  41. The GFMD Mayors Mechanism shared its support for the GFMD Chair's priorities, presenting a summary of its activities and financial budget, indicating that an in-depth overview would be presented in the FOF.
  42. The GFMD Business Mechanism expressed support for the GFMD French presidency and illustrated the three workstreams through which the private sector plans to contribute to the program: 1. research and data, 2. Dialogue and advocacy promotion, and 3. Innovation, with special attention to work and human mobility, digital nomads, impact of climate change, skills mobility, legal pathways, start-up competitions/hackathons for innovation and continuous engagement in the ITAC campaign. The GFMD Business Mechanism is looking for partners and invited SG members to connect with the focal point of the GFMD Business Mechanism.
  43. The Migration Youth and Children Platform (MYCP) outlined its achievements in engaging youth in the GFMD through Youth Forums and the Youth Innovation Award at the Summit. MYCP expressed its appreciation for the support of the previous Chair, UAE, and current Chair, France, to promote the meaningful engagement of youth in the Forum. It committed to continue bringing youth to the exciting space of the GFMD dialogue with at least 60 participants to the Youth Forum and a new edition of the Innovation Award at the Summit in 2024. More details will be provided during the FOF.
  44. The Civil Society Mechanism is preparing to actively engage in all GFMD events and thematic areas. Its Steering Group has recently held strategic consultations and has established a dedicated sub-group to develop a workplan and ensure a significant participation of civil society to all work streams, bringing about 200 civil society representatives, including migrants and diaspora members, to the Summit. The Civil Society Mechanism asked for the support of Member States to finance the participation of civil society to the Summit and in particular of migrants and refugees.
  45. The Chair thanked the mechanisms and Youth for their very substantive engagement in supporting the preparation of a successful GFMD Summit.

#### **Update on Secretariat matters**

46. This session was reserved to Member States.



ملخص اجتماع أصدقاء المنتدى العالمي حول الهجرة والتنمية (باللغة الإنجليزية)

**Friends of the Forum (FOF): Summary of Proceedings**

**(22 November 2022)**

## Friends of the Forum (FOF)

Tuesday, 22 November 2022

3:00 PM CET (hybrid)

### Summary of Proceedings

#### I. Welcome Remarks

1. **Francois Vandeville, Deputy Ambassador for Migration of France** opened the meeting and welcomed the Friends of the Forum to the first GFMD Preparatory Meetings held under the French GFMD 2022-2023 Chairmanship.
2. **Ambassador Jérôme Bonnafont, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations in Geneva** emphasized the importance of addressing migration as a human phenomenon, considering the social and economic realities connected to it and paying particular attention to the impacts of climate change, natural disasters and environmental degradation on human mobility. Recalling the outcomes of the COP 27, Ambassador Bonnafont stressed the need to find political, financial and human solutions as well as the importance of the GFMD as an inclusive dialogue to promote international cooperation among governments, with the engagement of key partners such as civil society, the private sector, local governments, youth and international organisations.
3. **Alia Ibrahim, Director of International Organization UAE Ministry of Human Resources and Administration** expressed support for the French Chair in office and highlighted the GFMD as an example of multilateralism and inclusive dialogue. The UAE called upon Member States and Friends of the Forum to support France and ensure that the 2022-2023 Chairmanship sets the foundation for the next 15 years of GFMD engagement and successful dialogue for partnerships.
4. **Eugenio Ambrosi, IOM (Chief of Staff, Executive Office of the Director General)** emphasized that the GFMD is one of the building blocks on which the international community builds better cooperation and articulates solutions for the governance of migration. The GFMD is also a vital component for the implementation of the Global Compact on Migration. IOM reiterated its commitment to support the GFMD and the French GFMD 2022-2023 Chairmanship.

#### II. Adoption of the meeting provisional agenda

5. The meeting agenda was adopted without any changes.

#### III. GFMD 2022-2023 Chairmanship

##### A. Updates on the GFMD 2022-2023 Program

6. **François Vandeville** thanked FOF members for the renewed engagement in these first preparatory meetings, noting that registrations received for the Government-led Roundtable Consultations indicate a high interest in the GFMD 2022-2023 program and in particular in the theme related to the impact of climate change on human mobility.
7. Deputy Ambassador Vandeville provided the FOF with an overview of the [GFMD Calendar of Events 2022-2023](#), invited the FOF to participate and co-sponsor the upcoming June events

and informed participants that the Chair welcomes proposals for additional events and workshops to be labelled as GFMD.

8. The Paris Summit will be held in early 2024 to avoid overlaps with the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) organized in December 2023 by UNHCR, of which France is also a convener.
9. France and the Steering Group have been working closely with IOM to set up a permanent secretariat for the GFMD, which will be established in the next weeks.

#### **B. Updates on GFMD provisional budget and pledges for support to the GFMD 2022-2023 workplan**

10. The GFMD provisional budget 2022-2023 was presented to the FOF. Based on voluntary contributions from Member States, the GFMD provisional budget covers the operational costs of the secretariat and a solidarity mechanism to sponsor delegations of low-income countries to events.
11. **Canada:** For 2022-2023, Canada contributed 247.000 USD to the implementation of the 'It Takes a Community' (ITAC) campaign, a core activity of the Working Group on Public Narratives on Migration. Canada expressed appreciation for the complementing funding from the GFMD Mayors Mechanism. Canada will also renew its annual pledge of 25.000 USD to support the work of the GFMD secretariat.
12. **United Arab Emirates:** The UAE has authorized the use of its leftover contribution from the 2021 to the 2022 budget and is likely to make another contribution in 2023.
13. **The Philippines:** For the fiscal year 2022, the Philippines gave a voluntary contribution of 25.000 USD and will make a new contribution of the same amount for the fiscal year 2023. A proposal to scale this up is being considered.
14. **Germany** indicated that it will continue to support the GFMD with an annual voluntary contribution. Germany expressed support for the French Chair's program and particular appreciation for the emphasis on the dimension of culture related to migration.
15. **Switzerland** informed the FOF about its contribution to the GFMD interim support in 2022 and to the GFMD mechanisms, a vital component of the GFMD, and that a renewed voluntary contribution is being considered.
16. **France** informed the FOF that the overall GFMD budget for the 2022-2023 program is estimated just below 2.2 million Euro, of which around 800.000 have been raised. In addition to contributing 250.000 Euro to the GFMD budget, France has planned a 7 million Euro budget for organizing the Paris Summit in early 2024.

#### **C. Preparatory Meetings and Government-led Roundtable Consultations**

17. **France** thanked Member States that offered to co-lead roundtables and invited other Member States to come forward where co-chairing arrangements were still open. An updated overview of GRTs membership is attached separately.
18. France highlighted the importance of linkages between the GFMD and the Global Compact on Migration and invited the UN Network on Migration Secretariat to provide an update.

#### **IV. UN Network on Migration Secretariat**

19. **Jonathan Prentice, Head of the UN Network on Migration Secretariat** highlighted opportunities for synergies between the GFMD and the Global Compact on Migration (GCM) and called on the GFMD to continue providing an annual space for informal exchange on the GCM, reporting good practices and innovative approaches to the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF); nurturing synergies with the network capacity-building mechanism; considering engaging in the next regional reviews in 2024. Jonathan Prentice informed the

FOF that the next report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly is due in 2024; that participation in the regional reviews will promote inclusivity; and that in the following two mandates contributions are particularly welcome: 1) dialogue to develop indicators for GCM implementation; 2) operational guidelines to address situations of migrants in humanitarian distress and missing migrants. The GFMD also serves as a repository of practices and in several thematic areas there is a convergence of priorities. The UN Network on Migration Secretariat expressed the wish to work more intensively with the GFMD civil society, mayors, business mechanisms and youth.

#### V. Briefings and updates of GFMD Working Groups

20. The Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Covid-19 on Migrants, Migration and Sustainable Development, Indonesia, Switzerland, and the GFMD Business Mechanism informed the FOF that this WG has concluded its mandate. Statement of the Co-Chairs delivered by Switzerland
21. The Working Group on Sustainable Development and International Migration, currently chaired by the UAE, is looking for a Co-Chair, especially in view of the traditional invitation to report to the HLPF (awaited in early 2023). The GFMD Civil Society Mechanism has offered to co-chair this WG with the UAE and another government (two Member States are required before one of the mechanisms can co-chair a working group). France invited other Member States to offer co-chairing this WG and gave its availability to assume this role should no other Member State come forward.
22. **Ad Hoc Working Group on Public Narratives on Migration: mandate extension, recent activities and prospective work plan** - This WG, which started its mandate in 2020 under the leadership of Canada, Ecuador and the GFMD Mayors' Mechanism to share experiences and identify concrete ways to balance the public narratives on migration, requested the Steering Group to extend the WG mandate for two years, based on a continuing need for this multi-actor exchange. As the GFMD France Chairmanship has put migration narratives on the GFMD program, the WG as an incubator for joint and multi-active partnerships, offered to contribute to this thematic area.
23. In 2021, the working group launched the "It Takes A Community," (ITAC) a global social media communications campaign that aims to balance the narrative on migration by inviting diverse stakeholders to share stories online about how migration can enrich communities. Throughout 2021, the campaign generated 12 million social media impressions. Because of this success, the Government of Canada has provided the funding to finance a second phase, which will start this December and last until May 2023. A concept note and a budget for the campaign to continue after May 2023 are being developed by the Co-Chairs, who called for the support of the GFMD community and extended an invitation for new members to join the WG. Working Group Terms of Reference (2023-2024)
24. The WG also participated in the Conference on Migration Narrative hosted by Morocco and organized by ICMPD in Rabat.
25. The Working Group Co-Chairs also organized a virtual event at the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September 2022 with the support of the government of France.
26. Canada announced that it will be co-chairing the roundtable (RT) 5 on narratives and culture and will aim to bring some tangible outcomes to the summit in 2024, leveraging also the Working Group on Narratives to bring lessons learned to the GFMD roundtable discussions and proposing the development of a Global Migration Narratives Outlook (working title) - a snapshot of how the narrative landscape has evolved during the last years with many local and regional efforts.

## VI. Update of the GFMD Mechanisms and Youth

27. The **Migration Youth and Children Platform Mechanism (MYCP)**, the Steering Group mandated stakeholder facilitating youth engagement in the GFMD, presented three avenues to ensure youth engagement in the GFMD and a draft budget to the attention of the FOF and will be circulated separately (estimated budget: 270,000 USD). ([Full statement here](#))
28. The **GFMD Civil Society Mechanism** informed the FOF that civil society is actively preparing itself for a robust and representative engagement in the GFMD process in all proposed activities and roundtables. The mechanism will foster the participation of up to 200 civil society delegates in the GFMD Summit, representing a broad cross-section of civil society networks from around the world. The draft budget for civil society engagement in GFMD chairmanship is estimated at 548.000 Euro. France has already expressed support to the mechanism. Given the resource gaps to ensure civil society participation from the global South and underrepresented communities, particularly women, migrant, and diaspora groups, the mechanism invited the FOF member states to consider investing to ensure a whole of society outcome in this GFMD chairmanship. ([Full statement here](#))
29. **GFMD Business mechanism** informed the FOF that last year the mechanism created 80 focal points in national business and employers' organizations that helped to promote migration within their national environment with member companies. With the support of the Swiss Government, the mechanism has trained more than 100 employers' organizations across the world on issues linked to the GFMD. It has brought the voice of business to the GFMD and has contributed to a start-up competition getting young people with their innovative ideas to the process. The mechanism will develop three papers to support the roundtables and would like to bring the start-up competition again to the GFMD summit in Paris to give innovative young people a chance to present ideas on how to tackle some pressing issues regarding migration. ([Full statement here](#))
30. **GFMD Mayors' Mechanism (MM)** stressed that the six priorities of the French Chair are all timely and connect to the Marrakesh Mayors' declaration. Through the Call to Local Action for Migrants and Refugees, the MM offered to feed in the discussion tangible and concrete solutions local governments spearhead. The mechanism will be prioritizing the engagement in three roundtables: 1. Climate change and migration - two elements of the contribution to this roundtable: the MMC-C40 Global Mayors Task Force on Climate and Migration; and the Global Cities Fund for migrants and refugees. 2. Narratives and culture, bringing many examples as co-chairs or the ad hoc working group on narratives including through the "It Takes a Community" campaign. 3. The multi-level governance of migration, which can help center discussions on policy planning and how global goals, such as the GCM and SDGs, take root at the national and local levels. The mechanism has prepared a budget amounting to a little over 600.000 USD, about half of which has already been funded. Those who are interested in supporting this work can contact the mechanism. ([Full statement here](#))
31. **France:** The importance of mechanism and participation. France is funding part of the work of the mechanisms.
32. **The United Kingdom** asked to clarify if the budget of 7 million euros for the Summit included allocations for the mechanisms.
33. **France** clarified that there is a GFMD budget which is 2.2 million USD and an additional Chair's budget of about 7 million for the Summit. Financial support to the mechanisms will be provided through the Chair's budget.

## Climate change and mobility at the COP27

**34. Egypt** stressed that Egypt strived to bring to the fore the voice of the global South as President of the African COP, mindful of the disproportionate impact of climate change on developing countries. It shared some data, stressing that Africa is witnessing increased weather and climate vulnerability, leading to disasters and disruption of economic, ecological, and social systems and that by 2030, it is estimated that up to 118 million extremely poor people living on less than two dollars a day will be exposed to droughts, floods, and extreme heat in Africa. An estimated 12% of all new population displacement worldwide occurred in the East and Horn of Africa region, with over 1,2 million new disaster-related displacements and over 500.000 new conflict-related displacements. All the facts mentioned above create drivers for migration for Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Egypt. Egypt called for urgent political efforts to mitigate climate change and the most devastating consequences of this crisis on people. Egypt's stressed the need for holistic, inclusive, and collaborative approaches at national, regional, and global levels. Among key take-aways, the adoption of the decision to establish the first Fund for Loss and Damage to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and the need for accelerated action based on scientific knowledge in the context of sustainable developments, and efforts to eradicate poverty. The GFMD summit could promote further discussions to advance the agenda.

## Climate Mobility Pavilion – Findings and recommendations

- 35. The Global Center for Climate Mobility (GCCM)** works to promote a better understanding of the impacts of climate change on human mobility and nurture shared knowledge on migration, climate and sustainable development. The GCCM aims to foster political momentum and a common policy, agenda, and resources to advance comprehensive people-centered and community-based responses for climate mobility. The Africa Climate Mobility Initiative (ACMI) is a regional initiative of the global center. GCCM ACMI hosted a pavilion at COP27 and at the end of the conference, migration and human mobility due to climate change were recognized in a more substantive form than ever before (in note 22 of the Sharm El Sheikh implementation plan).
- 36.** GCCM ACMI organized 62-panel events on climate mobility, bringing together four heads of state and heads of government, six head delegations, 14 ministers and climate in voice, and 207 panelists from expert organizations, civil society, youth and women representatives, including those from indigenous and small island State communities. The private sector, mayors, academia, philanthropic institutions, the African Union, the UN, and the World Bank all participated in the events. It released a report on "African Shifts: The Africa Climate Mobility Report: Addressing Climate-Forced Migration and Displacement," which documents the current realities of climate and mobility in Africa and projections of climate, mobility for the continent up to 2050 under different climate scenarios. GCCM ACMI shares all that data on the website: (<https://africa.climate-mobility.org>) including storyline narratives and data.
- 37.** A "Greater Caribbean Climate Mobility Initiative" was launched to build on the model developed for the Africa initiative and the "Rising Nations Initiative" that focuses on protecting the sovereignty and heritage of the Pacific Atoll countries. GCCM ACMI expressed its willingness to collaborate with all GFMD Member States and stakeholders.
- 38. France** organized a side-event on 'Building resilient cities in an age of migration and climate change: A Youth Perspective' at the France Pavilion on Climate and Environmental Migration during COP27.

ورقة اختصاصات أفرقة الموائد المستديرة التي تقودها الدول في إطار  
المنتدى العالمي حول الهجرة والتنمية 2023-2022

**Terms of Reference for the 2022-2023 GFMD  
Government-led Roundtable Teams (GRTs)**

## **Terms of Reference for the 2022-2023 GFMD Government-led Roundtable Teams (GRTs)**

The GFMD 2022-2023 Chairmanship wishes to foster interactive and outcome-oriented debates at the 2023 Fourteenth GFMD Summit in Paris. With this guideline the GFMD Chairmanship would like to offer Government-led Roundtable Teams (GRTs) ideas and suggestions to

- a) prepare lively roundtables (RTs);
- b) draft short and simple discussion papers that stimulate debate about policy options and provide guiding questions for the roundtables;
- c) clarify roles and tasks of GRTs and all relevant actors concerned in preparation for, and during the actual Summit roundtables (Co-Chairs, Coordinators, Moderators, Rapporteurs, Thematic Experts, HLPF and GCM rapporteurs).

GRTs preparing the Roundtable sessions for each GFMD Meeting are key components of the GFMD process. They have two main tasks: 1) to lead the process of conceptualizing, drafting and finalizing the RT background papers; and 2) to organize the actual GRT sessions at the Summit Meeting.

The work of GRTs relies on strong engagement and ownership by governments throughout the eighteen months of the Chairmanship. The 2022-2023 GFMD Chairmanship encourages all GFMD stakeholders, including the mechanisms, youth representatives, international organisations and other observers to join in the GRTs by assisting with thematic input and the preparation and review of background papers. Active participation in GRTs will promote more fruitful, evidence-based and outcome-oriented discussions.

The 2022-2023 GFMD Chairmanship invites governments and stakeholders to form the GRTs at an early stage so that constructive working methods and responsibilities can be identified and implemented as efficiently as possible. The preparatory work in each GRT can be greatly facilitated if the active roles for the final Roundtable sessions are identified early on (Co-Chairs, Coordinators, Moderators, Rapporteurs, Thematic Experts, HLPF and GCM rapporteurs). Ideally, the Co-Chairs of the Roundtables should be identified upstream the First Preparatory Meeting (22-23 November 2022).

The following are general guidelines. In line with GFMD's informal nature, a certain degree of flexibility in the formation and working methods of each GRT should remain, ensuring effective preparation of the Roundtables and taking into account the principle of voluntary participation and balanced representation.

More specific guidelines for the GFMD 2023 Summit Roundtable sessions will be prepared at a later stage. GRTs are highly encouraged to use a mix of innovative facilitation and interaction techniques both during the preparatory process and during the GRT sessions at the GFMD Summit. If interested, GRTs are welcome to get in touch with the GFMD Secretariat for further advice.



## Composition of Government Teams

### *General principles*

Participation in GRTs is voluntary. GRTs should be regionally balanced and include an appropriate mix of countries of origin, transit and destination. Similarly, the GRT Co-Chairs should ideally represent different regions. An appropriate mix of thematic and substantive expertise in the GRTs is essential. The core group of each GRT (Co-Chairs, Coordinators, Moderators, GRT Rapporteurs, Thematic Experts, and GCM & HLPF Rapporteurs) should have a sufficient, appropriate and manageable size. The 2022-2023 GFMD Chairmanship encourages all GRT members – governments, mechanisms, youth groups, international organizations and other observers alike -- to actively take part in the preparatory process and during the actual Summit. The GRTs should include a core group with the following roles:

### *Co-Chairs*

The 2022-2023 GFMD Chairmanship's' aim is to have GRT Co-Chairs from two different countries in each GRT that can guide and lead the discussions and organization of work. The GRT Co-Chairs have a key role in focusing the discussion on the overall objective and expected outcomes at all times, both in the preparatory phase and at the 2023 Paris GFMD Roundtable sessions. GRT Co-Chairs should agree in advance on the division of tasks, and they should be dedicated to taking on their assigned responsibilities throughout the whole period.

If necessary, when deciding upon concurrent offers to serve as GRT Co-Chairs, and considering the general principles, the 2022-2023 GFMD Chairmanship shall take into account which government first presented its interest to co-chair the session. However, to provide the opportunity to co-chair GRT sessions to a diverse number of countries, the co-chairing role should be offered to those governments that have not played a co-chairing role in the past GFMD, particularly members of the GFMD Steering Group, which are encouraged to serve as Co-Chairs.

### *Coordinators*

The 2022-2023 GFMD Chairmanship will assign each GRT and Roundtable session with a GRT Coordinator. The GRT Coordinators' role is to ensure consistency and coherence across the GRTs and in relation to the overall GFMD Concept Note. The GRT Coordinators should also ensure consistency and coherence of the session with other regional and international processes, if applicable.

### *Moderators*

A good moderation is key for a successful roundtable discussion. To that end, a moderator will be designated among each GRT to foster more inclusive, dialogue and results-oriented GRT preparations.

The GRTs and moderators should agree on an agenda design, moderation approach and set-up enabling interactive engagement and outcome-oriented dialogue, based on the background paper for the roundtable. Moderators will work closely with the GRT Co-Chairs and Coordinator.

The role of the moderator is to introduce the agenda of the GRT and its objectives, explain the ground rules, kick-start the discussion, and moderate it so that GRT participants can engage in a balanced discussion and time is managed well. The moderator uses guiding questions to ensure engagement and make sure the session has a good flow and keeps the session in line with the set objectives. The

moderator should not engage in substantive discussions but create a space for GRT participants to do so.

#### *GRT Rapporteurs*

At the 2023 GFMD Summit in Paris, each of the six Roundtable sessions will have a session Rapporteur summarizing the main outcomes of the Roundtable debate. During the session, the rapporteurs are expected to extract the key points from each presentation and the debate during the open discussions. The Session rapporteur presents a synthesis of the discussions and conclusions at the end of the GRT session and in a plenary session. After the Summit, the rapporteur delivers a short, written report on the outcomes of the GRT sessions to the Chairmanship.

GRTs are invited to identify session Rapporteurs, ideally from among the GRT members, at an early stage. So that they can take an active part, together with Co-Chairs and Coordinators, in the whole preparatory process. Crucially, the Rapporteurs would need to start their preparatory work for the 2023 Paris Roundtables once the RT Background Papers have been finalized.

#### *Members*

Governments, stakeholders and observers that voluntarily join GRTs are expected to play an active role in the lead up to the Summit, attend all GRT preparatory meetings, give their perspective on the issues and guiding questions covered by the GRT session, provide comments and inputs for the GRT background paper, help with the overall organization of the GRT, and ensure their government/organization's participation in the actual GRT session.

#### *Thematic Experts*

While maintaining the state-led nature of the process, the 2022-2023 GFMD Chairmanship encourages GRTs to invite Thematic Experts from governments, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, local and regional governments (LRGs), and youth representatives in order to contribute with knowledge-sharing to the content and design of each GRT.

#### *HLPF<sup>1</sup> and GCM<sup>2</sup> Rapporteur Team*

Following the practice introduced at the 2017 GFMD Summit in Berlin, a special HLPF/GCM Rapporteur Team will be designated in 2023 in order to follow the debates taking place during the Paris Summit, including the GRTs. The key task of the HLPF/GCM Rapporteur Team is to report the main outcomes of the debates with special relevance to the achievement of migration-related SDG targets, as well as GCM objectives. The HLPF/GCM Rapporteur Team follows the discussions at the Paris Summit with the aim of synthesizing the most significant conclusions, in direct relation with the HLPF and the GCM, and reports during a plenary session. In addition, after the Summit, the HLPF/GCM Rapporteur Team delivers a short report reflecting the key ideas, significant conclusions or useful information from all

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<sup>1</sup> The [High Level Political Forum \(HLPF\)](#) is the main United Nations platform on sustainable development and it has a central role in the follow-up and review of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), the [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#) at the global level. The HLPF meets annually under the auspices of the [UN Economic and Social Council](#).

<sup>2</sup> [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration \(GCM\)](#)

presentations and interventions that could feed into the review processes of the 2030 Agenda and the GCM.

### **Purpose and Format of the RT Background Papers**

The GRT Background Papers provide the general context for the discussions in each Roundtable and point to possible outcomes of the session during the 2023 Paris GFMD Summit. They will also provide an improved evidence-base in the thematic area covered by each Roundtable session.

In coordination with the 2022-2023 GFMD Chairmanship, each GRT Background Paper should be prepared with the GRT session Co-Chairs in the lead, and with the assistance of and input by the GRT members and, as appropriate, Thematic Experts. The respective GRT Coordinators will provide support and guidance to the GRT.

GFMD 2023 GRT Background Papers serve a twofold purpose:

- (1) outlining the development-related relevance of the roundtable topics in order to contribute actionable recommendations to relevant international processes (including the HLPF and the GCM)
- (2) stimulating interactive debate during the roundtables.

Style and content should be geared towards serving the above goals. This requires short, succinct and highly readable papers with 6 to 8 pages that adhere to the following structure:

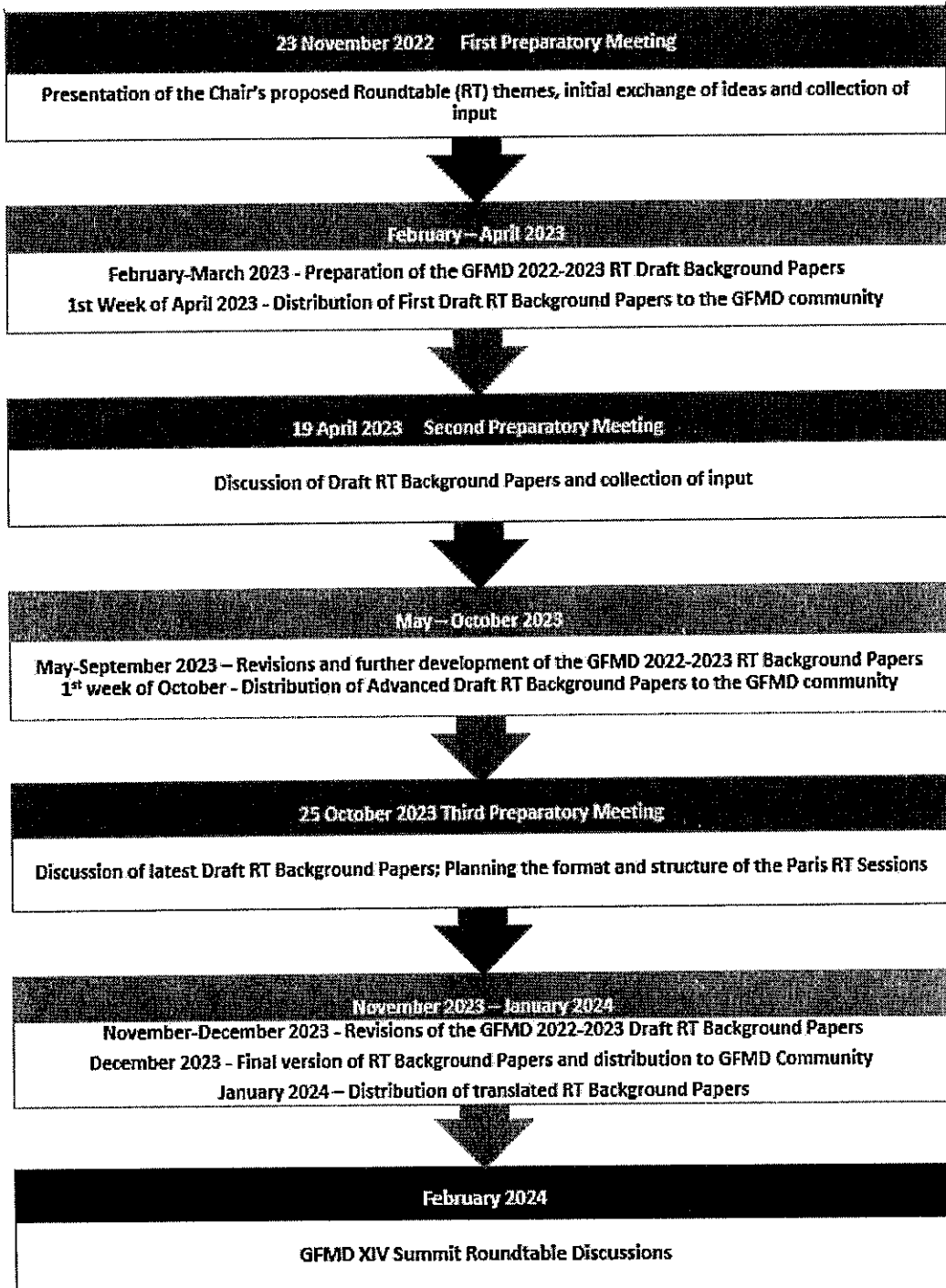
#### Structure

1. Intro: development-related relevance of the topic (esp. with regard to SDGs and the GCM)
2. Key issues: most important aspects for policy debate
3. Main controversies: conflicting interests and views
4. Ideas for action
5. Three guiding questions for the GRT-debate

In line with established practice, GRTs are encouraged to submit directly to the GFMD Platform for Partnerships Policy and Practice Database online (<http://www.gfmd.org/pfp>) their descriptions and references to examples of relevant frameworks, policies, programs, projects and other experiences, in addition to signaling them for the Annexes to the RT Background Papers. This aims to widen the evolving catalogue of policies and practices gathered throughout the consultations and presented at the GFMD Summit. GRT Background Papers ideally refer to these best practices in the “ideas for action” part.



**Government-led Roundtable Teams' Timeline**



مسودة الجدول الزمني الخاص بوضع الأوراق الخلفية للموائد المستديرة التي  
تقودها الدول (باللغة الإنجليزية)

**Government-led Roundtable Teams (GRTs): Draft  
Timeline for the Development of the Roundtable  
Background Papers**

## GFMD France 2022-2023 Chair

### Government-led Roundtable Teams (GRTs) Draft Timeline for the Development of the Roundtable Background Papers

