



Report of the Turkish Chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development 2014-2015

Strengthening Partnerships:
Human Mobility for Sustainable Development



Global Forum on *istanbul*
MIGRATION & DEVELOPMENT

GFMD Turkey 2014-2015

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Foreword by the Turkish GFMD Chair



It is with great pleasure that I present to you the Report of the Turkish Chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) for the term 2014-2015. It is our hope that you will find this report not only informative of the work accomplished during our Chairmanship but also an inspiring guide for the way ahead of the Forum. It is important to acknowledge that

this report is a sum of collaborative achievement and therefore we express our appreciation of all those who have contributed to the preparatory work and the Summit Meeting of the 8th GFMD Chairmanship held in İstanbul on 14-16 October 2015. When we decided to take up this challenging task, we were aware that the complex nature of today's international migration and development scene required a global approach and firm partnerships more than ever. That was why we have focused and have taken every opportunity to encourage strengthening partnerships among all relevant actors. The outcomes, represented in this report, was only made possible through the joint hard work and dedication of all our partners.

I take the opportunity to extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to the Troika members and to all member countries of the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum, for their diligent and active participation, as well as for their financial contributions, which enabled this period to become a real success.

The 18-month-long Turkish Chairmanship came at a time when we have witnessed mass migration and refugee flows and severe humanitarian tragedies, which placed migration as a global challenge on top of the international agenda. However, it was also the period when we were able to successfully include the linkages of migration to development on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The complex nature of migration and the current circumstances have once more underscored the importance and relevance of this global platform. At this point, I would like to extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to the UN Special Representative on International Migration and Development, Mr. Peter Sutherland, for his constant guidance and support that helped ensure the continuity of the Forum's successful work.

I wish to acknowledge the Global Migration Group (GMG) under the successive leadership by the ILO in 2014 and the World Bank in 2015, and in particular to GMG member agencies that have lent substantive support to us. In this regard, special thanks go to the IOM for their invaluable assistance and substantial contribution to the work of the GFMD.

The Turkish Chair is thankful for the work of the ICMC, coordinating office of the Civil Society process and for the outstanding success of the Civil Society Days.

I would like to thank all Turkish institutions that actively engaged in the process and provided support to our Chairmanship's work, which was led by our Ministry. I also wish to express my appreciation for the hard work and valuable assistance carried out by the GFMD Support Unit during this period.

I would like to wish all success to the incoming Bangladesh Chair. Turkey as a member of the GFMD Troika will support the aspirations of the incoming GFMD Chair Bangladesh for a stronger and relevant Global Forum process.

While it was a period of significant challenge, we hope that we have considerably contributed to better position the Forum for the future, and increased its strength as a unique platform on global issues of migration and development.

Mehmet Samsar

*Ambassador, Director General for Consular Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey
For the Turkish Chairmanship of GFMD 2014-2015*

Foreword by Peter Sutherland, United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration



The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) has played a pivotal role in building trust among states and other stakeholders and in nurturing a common understanding of the challenges and opportunities related to migration. Now it is time to act on that trust, collectively and in solidarity.

Today, there are more international migrants than ever before—244 million. Tragically, forced displacement is also at the highest level since World War II: Over 60 million men, women, and children have been compelled to leave their homes; of these 20 million are refugees who have crossed international borders. The Turkish Chairmanship of the GFMD thus took place at a pivotal moment in history, and the summit meeting in Istanbul was the most important in the history of the Forum in terms of sparking constructive action.

Through its leadership, the Turkish GFMD Chairmanship placed forced migration squarely on the agenda of the Global Forum, demonstrating the Forum's ability to engage with current and pressing issues. At a time when the misguided pursuit of narrow national responses to the crisis has led governments to eschew responsibility sharing, the GFMD has remained an important platform for international dialogue. By engaging stakeholders on this topic, the GFMD has paved the way for constructive dialogue and commitments in the eventful year to come.

Since the emergence of the Syrian refugee crisis, my own message has been clear: Proximity does not define responsibility. International protection is a universal concern and a global obligation.

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has announced a roadmap for addressing the human suffering caused by forced displacement. Apart from the political processes needed to end current conflicts, this includes mobilizing humanitarian funding and revisiting the way in which humanitarian efforts are carried out; expanding safe pathways to protection for refugees; and giving consideration to a global compact on responsibility sharing. This roadmap will

culminate on September 19, 2016, with a high-level meeting of the UN General Assembly to focus on large movements of refugees and migrants.

My hope is that these efforts will generate commitments to greater global responsibility sharing for refugees and other forced migrants; enhance the UN's capacity on migration; and strengthen capacities of national migration and asylum systems. This would necessarily include increasing legal pathways to safety for refugees and other forced migrants, e.g. through radically increasing resettlement places; providing humanitarian visas; facilitating the processing of asylum visas overseas; offering easier access to labour, student, or family reunification visas; as well as private sponsorship of resettlement, whereby individuals, communities, and NGOs take responsibility for families. In cases where countries closest to a crisis are overwhelmed by the number of asylum seekers, much can also be done in terms of promoting local inclusion and development, e.g. through supporting local infrastructure, offering concessional loans or establishing special economic zones. It is critical is to grant access for those displaced to the labour market and public services and make them productive members of the communities that so generously host them.

The Turkish Chairmanship also produced significant progress on the core migration and development agenda. Most importantly, migration was included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Here, again, the GFMD played an indispensable role over the past few years, by sharing evidence and experience on the contribution of migration to development and by mobilizing the advocacy efforts of multiple actors. Turkey ensured that the broader issue of migration was on the agenda of other processes as well, in particular the G20.

The 2030 Agenda spells out an ambitious and inclusive agenda that makes it abundantly clear that migrants, internally displaced persons, and refugees must not be left behind. It recognizes migrants and migration as positive forces for inclusive growth and sustainable development, while also acknowledging some of the challenges that migration entails. These themes also were echoed in the integral Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development.

It is time for strategic alliances of committed states and other stakeholders to mobilize concrete action and solutions around these Agendas.

We can recognize, for instance, the real demands on our labour markets by expanding the legal channels to migrate for work under fair conditions, instead of silently condoning the exploitation of migrant workers. In a similar spirit, we

can systematically bring abusive employers to court. Recruitment costs can be reduced. Skills can be recognized across borders. By cooperating internationally, Member States can circumvent some of the illicit actors currently influencing migration movements across the globe and regain control in the area of migration. The GFMD, through its participating states and other stakeholders—international organizations, civil society and the private sector—can make the 2030 Agenda a reality, and thus improve outcomes for countless migrants, their families, and the communities that welcome them.

With these words, I thank Turkey for its Chairmanship of the GFMD and welcome the incoming Chair, Bangladesh, with which I look forward to working closely during the course of 2016.

Thank you!

Peter D. Sutherland

United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for International Migration

Executive Summary

Turkey has a long history and experience as a crossroad for migration. Over centuries, Turkey has been a "safe haven" to many people seeking refuge. The attitude of Turkish society to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers has always been one of tolerance, sympathy and solidarity. The sheer number of foreigners that sought refuge in Turkey over the years and especially in the present is a clear evidence of this.

At the same time, Turkey has considerable experience as an origin country with millions of its citizens living in Western Europe and contributing to the development of both Turkey and their countries of residence. Recently, Turkey with its strengthening economy has also become a destination country for migrants of all types.

Inspired by this rich experience, it was Turkey's firm belief that migration can be a significant driver for development. On the basis of this approach, Turkey assumed the Chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) for a period of 18 months, from 1 July 2014 until the end of December 2015. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs assumed the Chairmanship. The taskforce was led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well.

The GFMD Summit was held at a time when issues of migration were high on the international agenda and served as the best opportunity to discuss on the issues of migration with all dimensions including development. The 8th Forum Meeting had utmost importance in this respect, being the very first high-level international meeting following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Therefore it provided a great opportunity to discuss migration and its linkage to development as well as the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In this context, **"Strengthening Partnerships: Human Mobility for Sustainable Development"** has been chosen for the GFMD 2014-2015 overarching theme.

During its Chairmanship, Turkey gave the highest importance to the preparatory process as a crucial part of the GFMD process. The current report thus gives account, not only of the GFMD Forum Meeting at the end of the chairmanship, but also of the preparatory process and the progress made over the eighteen-month chairmanship.

Engaging the private sector was one of the top priorities for the Turkish Chairmanship. Therefore a Business Meeting was organized. The meeting came out with a proposal, introduced by Switzerland, to establish a regular public-private sector interaction mechanism in the framework of the GFMD. The proposal was adopted during the Istanbul Summit Meeting.

The inclusion of migration in 2030 Development Agenda was another key priority of the Turkish Chairmanship, which could be realized with collective international efforts.

The inter-governmental process on the post-2015 development agenda, as well as the Financing for Development process, provided a backdrop to the Turkish GFMD Chairmanship. In addition, the GFMD Chairmanship coincided with the Turkish Presidency of the G-20 and the World Humanitarian Summit process.

The Government Roundtable Sessions were carried out on 15th October 2015 under three main themes of “Human mobility and the well-being of migrants”, “Migration as a factor in development” and “Enhancing international cooperation on emerging issues in migration and mobility”. These broad roundtable themes, broken down into two roundtables for each theme as set out below:

Roundtable Theme (RT) 1: Human mobility and the well-being of migrants

- RT 1.1: Partnerships to promote inclusion and protect the human rights of all migrants in order to achieve the full benefits of migration
- RT 1.2: Reducing the human and financial costs of international migration, particularly labor migration: Cooperative approaches to fair recruitment practices and lower remittance fees

Roundtable Theme (RT) 2: Migration as a factor in development

- RT 2.1: Mainstreaming migration into planning at the sectoral level
- RT 2.2: Making migration work post-2015: Implementing the SDGs

Roundtable Theme (RT) 3: Enhancing international cooperation on emerging issues in migration and mobility

RT 3.1: International cooperation and responsibility-sharing and human security for people forcibly displaced across international borders

RT 3.2: Private sector-government partnerships to support migrant/diaspora entrepreneurship and job creation, with a focus on small and medium enterprises

The Chair coordinated closely with civil society, in particular the GFMD Civil Society Coordinator, ICMC.

The GFMD Forum Meeting

The 8th Summit Meeting of the GFMD was held in Istanbul on 14-16 October 2015. The Meeting gathered over 1000 participants from approximately 150 countries and representatives from civil society organizations. The Forum Meeting was inaugurated by H.E. Mr. Ahmet Davutoğlu, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey H.E. Mr. Feridun H. Sinirlioğlu delivered a welcoming speech. In addition, UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson (as keynote speaker), UN High Commissioner for Refugees Antonio Guterres, UN Alliance of Civilizations High Representative Nassir Abdulaziz Al Nasser, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration Peter Sutherland and the EU Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship Dimitris Avromopoulos attended the Opening Ceremony. The Minister of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment of Bangladesh Mr. Nurul Islam shared the priorities for the incoming Bangladesh GFMD Chair and Secretary-General of Terres des Hommes International Federation, Mr. Ignacio Packer reported on the outcome of the Civil Society Days.

The opening session was followed by the Common Space session which was chaired by Mr. Peter Sutherland, United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration (SRSG) and brought together representatives from governments, international organizations and civil society. The Common Space was carried out under three themes of "Partnerships and action for the protection of migrants in crises and transit", "Partnerships and action for decent migrant labour recruitment and employment" and "Beyond

xenophobia and exclusion: Local Partnerships and action for the social inclusion of migrants and diaspora”.

On the margins of the Summit, 15 side events were organized by governments, international organizations and civil society actors, with support from the Turkish GFMD Chair. The events focused on different issues relating to migration and development which have been discussed in the framework of the Global Forum. New policy tools and practices, as well as cooperation mechanisms were showcased by the respective organizers.

The GFMD Civil Society Days (CSD) took place over two days prior to the GFMD Forum Meeting. The CSD brought together approximately 255 participants from different civil society actors and a number of government participants. They engaged in roundtable discussions closely linked to the themes found in the roundtables of the Turkish chairmanship.

Closing reflections and the way forward

The 2015 Global Forum came at a time when the world’s attention has been focused on migration more intensely than at any time in a generation— and there was a real sense of crisis.

Guided by the SRSG, the GFMD Troika, and the GFMD Steering Group, the Turkish Chair steered the Global Forum deftly to take advantage of available opportunities to:

- promote the integration of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- strengthen the protection mechanisms for unaccompanied minors, women migrants and other vulnerable migrants;
- improve public perceptions about migrants and migration, and
- explore development-oriented solutions to the challenges of forced migration.



(Top to bottom, L to R)

1. Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu at the official launch of the GFMD Turkish Chairmanship, September 2014, New York.
2. GFMD 2014-2015 Meeting of the Troika (Sweden, Turkey and Bangladesh) with the UN Secretary General
3. GFMD 2014-2015 National taskforce led by Amb. Mehmet Samsar and Ms. Esen Altuğ together with the GFMD Support Unit

1. Introduction

The Republic of Turkey took over the Chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) on 1 July 2014 from the GFMD 2013-2014 Chair Sweden. Running for a period of 18 months, the Turkish GFMD Chairmanship ended on 31 December 2015. Since the start of the Chairmanship, the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs led the Chair's Taskforce and the GFMD Support Unit. The Minister of Foreign Affairs chaired the GFMD Summit Meeting held on 14-16 October 2015 in Istanbul.

Turkey decided to take up the challenging task of chairing the GFMD process not only because of its increasing importance in the area of migration, but also because of its growing commitment to development issues. Turkey has a wealth of experiences to share in the area of migration and development. Traditionally a transit and source country for migration, Turkey today has also become an attractive destination country due to its economic growth and social development.

Turkey has participated in the Global Forum since its founding in 2007. Throughout years, Turkey appreciated its achievements and considered the Global Forum as a platform that enables countries to discuss and follow a cooperative approach in efficient migration management.

Turkey stepped forward to take on the Chairmanship of the GFMD in 2014-2015 with the objective of promoting intensified engagement in the area of migration governance and strengthening the positive impact of migration on development for the migrants, their families and their communities, both in countries of origin and of destination. The GFMD 2014-2015 overarching theme, *“Strengthening Partnerships: Human Mobility for Sustainable Development,”* signals the conviction of the Turkish Chair that international dialogue and cooperation is key in improving the global governance of migration and in strengthening the links of migration with development.

Turkey has attached great importance to the strengthening of the GFMD process and its relationship with the UN system. In this regard, the inclusion of “migration” in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda (i.e., 2030 agenda for sustainable development) was one of the Turkish GFMD Chair’s key priorities. In cooperation with various stakeholders and partners, the Turkish Chair endeavored to enhance the visibility of the Global Forum and make its priorities even more relevant and be responsive to emerging challenges and opportunities.

The 8th GFMD Summit gathered all relevant actors engaged in migration and development in an inclusive and transformative dialogue.

In recent years, Turkey's geographic location has drawn millions of forcibly displaced people, who were driven out of their countries for various reasons. Turkey has spent considerable resources in hosting these people with a very limited support from the international community.

On the eve of the 8th GFMD Summit, Turkey had spent a staggering amount of more than USD 8 billion to support the needs of over 2 million refugees and migrants in camps and in different Turkish cities since 2011. This prompted a universal call during the 8th GFMD Summit for burden and responsibility sharing. Two months after the Summit, the EU and the Turkish Government reached an agreement to work more closely together in addressing the continuing influx of migrants into Turkish and EU territories.

This report thus provides the highlights of the Turkish Chairmanship of the GFMD, from 1 July 2014 to 31 December 2015. It outlines the various preparatory activities undertaken by the Turkish GFMD Chair in order to achieve the objectives of the Turkish Chairmanship.

The report illustrates the reality that – a) the GFMD is not a one-off event, but a process that requires intensive and inclusive preparations leading to the Summit Meeting in the host country and b) the GFMD is not an isolated process; in order to continue to be relevant and effective, it needs to be attuned and responsive to emerging opportunities and challenges in migration and development and in related policy domains.



1. Ambassador Samsar opens the ad hoc thematic meeting on the Mediterranean Crisis, July 2015, Brussels
2. Steering Group meeting, September 2015, Geneva
3. GFMD 2015 ad hoc meeting on the Mediterranean was held at Palais d'Egmont, where first GFMD was held in 2007
4. OECD Deputy Secretary General Stefan Kapferer keynotes the GFMD thematic meeting on the Role of Communications, April 2015, Geneva
5. Friends of the Forum meeting led by the GFMD Troika, September 2015, Geneva

2. Preparatory Process

2.1 Preparing the Turkish Chairmanship

The Government of Turkey announced its decision to serve as the Chair of the Global Forum in December 2011 during the 5th GFMD Concluding Debate under the Swiss Chairmanship. From this date onwards, the preparations for the Turkish Chairmanship started with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the lead.

Two events were held Geneva and in New York in June and September 2014, respectively, to officially launch the Turkish Chairmanship of the Global Forum. Turkey also seconded a senior official to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to help lay the groundwork for the Turkish Chairmanship in 2013.

Ambassador Mehmet Samsar, Director General for Consular Affairs at the Foreign Ministry was tasked to chair all preparatory meetings in Geneva, assisted by Ms. Esen Altuğ, Deputy Director General for Migration, Asylum and Visa. A national task force was set up thereafter, comprised of officials from different agencies of the Turkish Government, particularly the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Development, Ministry of Interior, Directorate General for Migration Management, Presidency of Turks Abroad and Related Communities.

The Presidency for Turks Abroad was in charge of the RT: 1.1 and 3.2

The Ministry of Interior was responsible for RT: 1.2

The Ministry of Development was in charge of RT: 2.1 and 2.2

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security was responsible for RT: 3.1

The task force worked very closely with the previous Swedish Chairmanship.

The Turkish Chairmanship relied on the GFMD Support Unit in Geneva to meet both administrative and substantive requirements of organizing the 8th GFMD Summit meeting, including the convening of 5 rounds of the preparatory meetings in Geneva (held in October and November 2014, February, May and September 2015), 3 thematic meetings, a GFMD business meeting in May 2015 in İstanbul, a G-20-GFMD-GMG joint event in June 2015 in İzmir and a GFMD ad hoc thematic meeting on the Mediterranean crisis in July 2015 in Brussel.

As a part of the preparatory process, a GFMD-GMG side event, “From Cairo to Addis: Migration, labour mobility and the renewed global partnership for

sustainable development” was organized during the intergovernmental meetings regarding the post-2015 UN Development Agenda on 16 April 2015 in New York. In the margins of High Level Political Forum, a side event was also organized together with the IOM under the theme “Human mobility in the context of the post-2015 Development Agenda – Perspectives from the Global Forum on Migration and Development” on 1 July 2015.

The overarching theme of the Turkish Chairmanship was “Strengthening Partnerships: Human Mobility for Sustainable Development” with an understanding that, international migration can be managed effectively with cooperation of all stakeholders; including international organizations, civil society, the private sector and migrants themselves.

Thus, the objectives of the Turkish Chairmanship can be summarized in three points:

1. Enhancing migrant-focused migration

Considering the GFMD as a platform that enables states to discuss and follow a cooperative approach in the management of migration, the Turkish Chair aimed to enhance the focus of migration management on the rights, dignity and well-being of the migrant, incorporating a variety of perspectives, including the views of civil society and migrants themselves.

2. Recognizing the development impact of migration in public policies

Under the Turkish Chairmanship, the GFMD contributed to ensuring that migration was a central issue in the discussions of development policies at all levels, from local to global, up to and including the adoption of the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

3. Engaging relevant stakeholders in strengthening the linkages between migration and development

While preserving the State-led character of the GFMD, Turkey gathered all relevant actors in an inclusive, transparent and transformative dialogue, maintained the focus on development and encouraged more input from development actors.

The three themes, roundtables and associated thematic meetings are illustrated in the figure below.

Overview of the thematic priorities



2.2 The Meetings of the Troika, Steering Group and Friends of the Forum

During the Turkish GFMD Chairmanship, five series of preparatory meetings of the GFMD Troika (comprised of Sweden, Turkey and Bangladesh¹), the GFMD Steering Group² and the Friends of the Forum³ were held in Geneva in October and November 2014, February, May and September 2015, respectively.

The GFMD Troika meetings took place ahead of the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum meetings. The previous Chair (Sweden) and the incoming Chair (Bangladesh) assisted the Turkish GFMD Chair in focusing the agenda of preparatory meetings and anticipating emerging issues for the Global Forum.

The **GFMD Steering Group** meetings discussed the key policy and strategic concerns of the GFMD, while the **Friends of the Forum** meetings provided Member States and GFMD Observers regular updates on the state of play of the Chair's work plan and thematic agenda, the civil society process, GFMD budget and financial position, and the GFMD Platform for Partnerships.

Concretely, the October and November 2014 meetings deliberated on the Turkish Chair's proposed concept paper, work plan and Chairmanship objectives. The Swedish GFMD Chair shared also their experience and operational recommendations emanating from GFMD 2013-2014⁴. In pursuit of the GFMD 2012 assessment recommendation, a pledging meeting was also organized with the objective to facilitate planning for the new Chair-in-Office,

¹ Bangladesh joined the GFMD 2014-2015 Troika only in November 2015, when a decision on the next GFMD Chairmanship was reached by the Steering Group.

² Composition of GFMD 2014-2015 Steering Group members: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand,

² Composition of GFMD 2014-2015 Steering Group members: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States of America.

³ The Friends of the Forum include all states members and observers of the United Nations, specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as other international organizations, international foundations and regional processes that are observers of the GFMD (see <https://www.gfmd.org/observers>).

⁴ These include: implementing the newly endorsed terms of references for the Troika, Steering Group and Friends of the Forum; continuing to reinforce the Support Unit; implementing the new long-term financing framework; updating the GFMD Multi-annual work plan; updating the Memorandum of understanding between the GFMD and IOM on the hosting of the Support Unit; maintaining the improved format of government teams and thematic meetings; encouraging an active use of, and sharing of experiences through the Platform for Partnerships and the Policy Practice Database; developing a communication plan for the GFMD ; and cooperation with all concerned stakeholders, particularly the Global Migration Group, the civil society and the private sector.

offer all governments the opportunity to contribute, financially or in-kind, and promote sustainability of the overall GFMD process.

The meetings clarified the broad objectives of the GFMD 2014-2015 Chairmanship and the ways in which it intended to interact with the Regional Consultation Processes, the post-2015 development agenda process, and upcoming global meetings such as the G-20 and the World Humanitarian Summit. As well, the discussions brought to light more details on how the GFMD under the Turkish Chairmanship would continue the work of the Swedish Chair to strengthen the administration, governance and financing of the GFMD. It also served as an occasion to present and get endorsement for the Terms of Reference (TORs)⁵ for the GFMD 2014-2015 Roundtables.

In February 2015, the final draft of the GFMD 2014-2015 concept note was presented. The Chair reported that 29 governments and 10 observers offered written and oral comments and suggestions, which were considered, to the extent possible, in finalizing the draft. Two points raised some controversy in the comments received. One was the use of the term “mobility” in lieu of migration, and the second was the inclusion of enhanced mobility for forced migrants as a channel for development. The Chair thus added on the draft a brief indication that international migration is embedded in a broader context of international mobility, in which people cross borders for shorter, longer, temporary and, often, repeated periods for many overlapping reasons. On the second point, the Chair drew from the Turkish experience to highlight the fact that many people today are in protracted situations of displacement, while indefinite support from host states and the international community is not feasible or humane. Many other states as well as international organizations are pursuing development solutions for forced migrants that involve various forms of mobility. The Chair wanted to explore how the GFMD could be a platform for discussing these possibilities.

The February meetings also covered the GFMD 2014-2015 budget situation, the initial composition of the Roundtable teams, the planned thematic meetings, updates on the Civil Society process and other GFMD related events. The Chair also invited interested countries to form a small ad hoc group that will look at the communication requirements of the Global Forum, identify the target audience of the GFMD, suggest some key messages and information to be

⁵ See <http://www.gfmd.org/docs/sweden-2013-2014> for the Terms of Reference.

conveyed by the GFMD, and propose appropriate modes of delivery of these messages. This communication plan was intended to be multi-annual, to be updated and implemented by future Chairs in accordance with their thematic priorities and work program.

Meanwhile, the May and September 2015 meetings⁶ offered Government Roundtable teams the opportunity to update the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum on the respective state of preparations of the six (6) Roundtable sessions. Moreover, the Chair gave an update on the progress of GFMD 2013-2014 follow up activities. Initial plans concerning the modalities and logistics of the 8th GFMD Summit to be held in Istanbul in October 2015 were also presented.

In response to the UN Secretary General (UNSG)'s suggestion to enhance the thematic synergy and coordination of action between the GFMD, the Global Migration Group (GMG) and the UNSG's Special Representative for International Migration (SRSG), the "GFMD-GMG-SRSG Collaboration" was a recurrent agenda item in all series of the meetings. The Turkish Chair invited the GMG 2015 Chair, represented by the World Bank, and the SRSG to address the Friends of the Forum and to share about their respective initiatives in migration and development. Most noteworthy of these were side events and other activities related to the Post-2015 development agenda process, the Addis Ababa Action Plan, and the Mediterranean crossings.

Each Friends of the Forum meeting gathered on average 120 to 150 delegates from around 80 countries and 20 GFMD Observers, while each Steering Group meeting brought together between 25 to 30 member states. Participation of select capital-based experts in some of these meetings was made possible through the financial assistance extended by the GFMD Chair.

2.3 Roundtable Preparations

To maintain the primacy of roundtable discussions in the work program of the GFMD Chair-in-Office, the Turkish Chair invited all Member States to join the GFMD 2014-2015 Government RT Teams and to feed their thematic expertise and experiences into the substantive preparations of the Istanbul Summit.

Roundtable preparatory meetings began in February 2015, after the first draft concept note of the Turkish GFMD Chair was circulated to the Friends of the

⁶ See <https://www.gfmd.org/docs/turkey-2014-2015> for the summary reports of the third meetings of the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum.

Forum. Following the model set by the previous GFMD Chair Sweden, the Turkish Chair organized six roundtable sessions according to the Terms of Reference that had been approved in 2014. Two sessions were organized under each of the three (3) Roundtable themes.

From October 2014, 52 governments representing all regions of the world, as well as 16 international organizations and the civil society became members of the Government teams, each co- chaired by 2-3 governments. The co-chairs led the three (3) preparatory meetings of the RT Government teams that were organized in Geneva in February, April and September 2015, back-to-back with the preparatory meetings of the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum, and the GFMD thematic meetings.

Assisted by technical experts from governments and international organizations, the RT Co-chairs deftly steered the RT preparatory process and spearheaded the development of the RT background papers and the successful conduct of the RT sessions in Istanbul. Turkish national thematic experts were appointed by the GFMD Chair to assist each Government RT team, and to ensure thematic coherence across the Roundtables. The Support Unit also lent support by note-taking, preparing the transcript of the meetings, disseminating emails and other relevant information.

2.4 Thematic Meetings

First introduced in 2011 by then GFMD Chair-in-Office, Switzerland, thematic meetings were viewed as an innovative approach that could complement the preparation of traditional Roundtables. The objective was to focus the debates and provide more time and targeted discussions on thematic areas related to the Roundtable topics, and to bring the outcomes of thematic meetings to the GFMD Summit Roundtables. The practice was continued by the succeeding GFMD Chairs, Mauritius (2012) and Sweden (2013-2014). The latter further aimed at promoting more evidence-based Roundtable discussions by systematically feeding the policies and practices that came out of thematic meetings into the Roundtable preparations.

Following in the example of the Swedish GFMD Chair, the Turkish Chair organized three regular thematic meetings in Geneva open to all GFMD participating states and observers. Each meeting, held back-to-back with the usual preparatory meetings of the GFMD Troika, the GFMD Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum, was attended by approximately 150 participants,

including representatives from member states, international organizations, and the civil society.

The substantive preparations of GFMD thematic meetings were coordinated between the GFMD Chair and the co-convening governments. The GFMD Support Unit provided substantive, administrative and logistical support for the organization of each meeting. The Chair extended limited financial assistance for capital-based experts, which allowed the participation of 20-25 government experts from developing countries, some of whom served as panellists, while others made interventions from the floor to share about their national experiences on the topic of the meeting.

The policies and practices that were cited during the thematic meetings have been collated and uploaded on the Policy Practice Database⁷ of the Platform for Partnerships, for easy reference of GFMD stakeholders and other interested parties. The key findings of each of these thematic meetings are summarized below.

“Migration in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda”

5 February 2015, Geneva

Co-conveners: Bangladesh and Germany

During the first GFMD Thematic Meeting on “*Migration in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda*,” the Turkish Chair urged delegates to take the discussion of the thematic meeting beyond the abstract by considering what including migration in the post-2015 development agenda would mean *in practice*, and reviewing what progress has been made on including migration-related goals, targets and indicators in the agenda.

The meeting recalled the progress achieved by the international community in the past 2 years and encouraged participants to look closely at smart migration-relevant goals coming out of the 3 or 4 targets in the Open Working Group’s report, as well as those coming from other goals that are intertwined with the elements of migration. Delegates held the view that the GFMD could play a special role in showcasing government practices in the areas covered by migration-relevant targets. In doing so, the GFMD could respond to the UN Secretary General’s suggestion for state-led, evidence-based processes, including thematic reviews, to monitor the progress of the Post-2015 agenda.

⁷ Go to <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd> for the M&D Policy and Practice Database.

The discussions were organized in three sessions. The first two sessions were structured around two of the proposed targets in the Open Working Groups' draft report – “promoting decent work for migrants” and “facilitating well-managed migration”. Both sessions sparked interventions from the floor from both governments and international organizations. Countries from different regions showcased existing national policies and programs which speak to these two targets, and suggested how actions on migration can be monitored, followed up, and disseminated. The last session on the “GMG Perspective and Future Work on Migration in Post-2015 Development Agenda” explored how the GFMD and the GMG could work together in developing indicators, clarifying definitions, defining development strategies and understanding the cost implications of the post-2015 development agenda.

In closing the meeting, the Turkish Chair stressed the need to focus on migration targets for the SDGs, and to insist, during the final negotiation of the post-2015 development agenda, that migration has a place that reflects its vital importance in realizing human rights and enabling progress toward greater equality and prosperity for all.

“The role of communications in promoting widespread recognition of the benefits of migration, improving public perceptions of migrants, combating discrimination, and promoting integration”

29 April 2015, Geneva

Co-conveners: Mexico and Greece

In setting the context of the second GFMD thematic meeting on “*The role of communications in promoting widespread recognition of the benefits of migration, improving public perceptions of migrants, combating discrimination, and promoting integration.*”, the Turkish Chair noted that after almost two years since the 2013 High Level Dialogue, there remained no clear framework on what should be the priority areas for work and specific actions to be taken by states and other actors in creating greater public awareness about the contributions migrants make to countries of origin and destination, as well as in combating discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance against migrants and their families.

OECD Deputy Secretary General Stefan Kapferer delivered a keynote speech, underlining the importance of countering the myths about migrants and

migration with hard facts and evidence. He also stressed that evidences show that immigrants help make labour markets more dynamic, and that migrants contribute more in taxes and social contributions than they receive in benefits.

Three successive sessions were held during the day on the following topics:

Session I: Promoting evidence-based communication about the benefits of migration

Session II: Improving public perceptions of migrants and migration through effective communication channels, tools and messages

Session III: Communicating effectively about migrants and migration

Speakers from governments (Costa Rica, Mauritius, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland), civil society (Koç University, PICUM), think tanks (German Marshall Fund, Panos Europe) and international organizations (ILO, IOM, UNAOC) shared their varied perspectives on the session topics. Evidences gathered from [surveys](#), field work and policy-making were also presented.

Speakers underlined the urgency of addressing public misperceptions/misconceptions about migrants and migration, while promoting the positive and evidence-based contributions of migrants to host and home countries. Due to the lack of understanding of the migration phenomenon, migrants are wrongly seen as a burden and resulting in huge costs for destination countries. These perceptions are often used to lead public opinion against migrants' interests which, in turn, leads to approaching migration from a security point of view instead of focusing on their human rights.

The need for leadership by governments in promoting cultural diversity and better integration of migrants was highlighted. Delegates repeatedly stressed that a sound communication strategy on the role of migration in the overall development of both receiving and source countries is crucial to avoid public perceptions being shaped by rumours and myths about migrants and migration. At the same time, non-government stakeholders – including the media, civil society, international organizations and the migrants themselves – play an important role in addressing the issue. Sharing of good public policies and effective communication projects/programs⁸, as well as promoting regular

⁸ These initiatives included a [Media-friendly glossary](#), [Youth Ambassadors for migrants](#), youth [video festivals](#), among others.

interaction and dialogue between migrants and their host societies were encouraged.

“Recognizing the contributions of women migrants to economic and social development in countries of origin and destination and addressing their specific needs”

8 September 2015, Geneva

Co-conveners: Jamaica and Philippines

The third GFMD 2014-2015 thematic meeting focused on the rights and needs of women migrants and the varied contributions they make to families, societies and host and home countries. It began with an opening session led by the Turkish GFMD Chair and a keynote address by Ms. Lakshmi Puri, Assistant Secretary-General to the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director of UN Women. Two focused sessions on “*Exploring the Contribution of Women Migrant Workers to Development – Beyond Economic Remittances*” and “*Understanding the Challenges and Vulnerabilities of Women Migrant Workers – How are they Navigated?*” then followed, with open discussions after each session.

The meeting aimed to continue the momentum from important moments that mark the shifting governance landscape around gender and migration – such as previous GFMD meetings on Care Workers (in Kingston in 2011) and global health care workers and the establishment of Convention 189, among many others. Throughout the day, the meeting promoted a wider understanding of the developmental benefits that come from addressing the needs of women migrant workers and recognizing the broad range of contributions they make to host and home countries.

The discussions took note of the undeniable scale of the feminization of labour migration, and the fact that women’s labour migration is supporting global development through contributions made to countries of origin, transit and destination. Migrant women play vital roles as transnational actors across economies, communities, and families. Through global care chains, women migrant workers are effectively subsidizing the care deficit so that developed countries can maximize their productive labour forces and generate more economic growth. At the same time, women’s remittances are filling social protection and welfare gaps in countries of origin.

Recognizing women migrants' contributions to social and economic development in home and host countries has become even more important in light of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. Conversely, given the 2030 agenda aspiration to "*leave no one behind*," there is urgent need to address the continuing vulnerabilities of migrant women. The achievement of human potentials and sustainable development would not be possible if women, who comprised one half of humanity, are continuously denied their basic human rights and opportunities.

The meeting pointed out that structural barriers and challenges continue to limit women migrant workers in their ability to make important contributions – on their own terms. The human rights abuses that migrant care workers face can range from physical, psychological and sexual violence, to labour abuses including excessive work hours without rest or additional pay. Limited access to health and education services, coupled with family separation or delays, or no access to family reunification, can have long-term deleterious effects on the health and well-being of women workers and their children. While some measures, such as standard employment contracts, exist to formalize the employer-employee relationship and reduce unpredictability, they usually do not meet the minimum standards of Convention 189, and lack adequate social protection and enforcement mechanisms. Such insecurities often continue, even for those who have returned home after working abroad, and are exacerbated further by the inadequacy of reintegration support, particularly for those who have experienced trafficking, where health services, including mental health support, are particularly important.

These challenges and barriers need to be addressed through a range of levels (local, regional, national, bilateral, international, transnational) and policy domains that require multi-sectoral and governmental co-ordination and policy harmonization. It is also important to foster the linkages between migrant women workers, civil society organizations and trade unions, which can work transnationally to promote decent work conditions and rally behind the rights of migrant workers. Furthermore, shifting public perceptions of women migrant workers is vital to implementing gender-sensitive policies on the ground.

The need to create opportunities for evidence-based and critical dialogue on gender and migration was also underlined. Addressing data gaps and inconsistencies are important for enabling evidence-based policies and advocacy for women migrant workers, who are more likely to fall into irregular status.

Key tools, capacity building, and training are necessary for governments, employers, unions and civil society, law enforcement and other frontline agencies to foster improved gender sensitivity in developing and implementing policies that can protect women migrant workers and capture the full potential of their contributions to development.

The meeting concluded that while migrant women essentially form an integral component of international development, the financial, human and social costs associated with migration must be addressed. The key to improving the development potential of migrant women –and of migration more broadly - lies in building rights focused and gender-sensitive policies, and ensuring women migrants and their families, across both home and host countries, have access to adequate protections and legal mechanisms to claim their rights.

2.5 GFMD Private Sector Meeting

The continued engagement of the private sector was one of the Turkish Chair's priorities. Turkey has a long and successful history of working with the private sector, particularly in the context of migration. The economic development of Turkey has been anchored on a strong partnership with businesses, from small and medium enterprises to conglomerates. Thus, when the Swedish GFMD Chair established an ad hoc working group on private sector in 2013-2014, Turkey stepped forward to become an enthusiastic member of the group.

The Turkish Chair benefited from the generous substantive and financial support of Switzerland. The latter initiated the dialogue with the private sector during its Chairmanship of the Global Forum in 2011. A proposal to “fill the empty seat around the GFMD table” was made by the Government of Switzerland in early 2015, which urged the GFMD to organize a dedicated meeting with the private sector and to establish an interaction mechanism for the Global Forum and businesses. The proposal was well-received by the Turkish GFMD Chair as complementary to the GFMD 2014-2015 objectives. Thus, on 14-15 May 2015, the Turkish Chair and the Government of Switzerland hosted a GFMD Private Sector Meeting in Istanbul.

GFMD Business Meeting: “Are businesses fit to compete in the global competition for skills?”

Co-conveners: Switzerland and Turkish GFMD Chair

The GFMD Business Meeting on the global competition for skills and the international mobility of skills brought together decision-makers of global businesses as well as high-level migration policy-makers from various governments. It provided a platform to discuss the challenges and opportunities of innovative policy-making on skills matching, recruitment mechanisms and labour migration regulations. The overall goal was to understand the expectations of the private sector vis-a-vis the governments in terms of business-friendly labour migration policy, determine converging and diverging interests and identify areas of (common) action. The conclusions and recommendations covered a wide range of topics, including a potential avenue for regular public-private dialogue on migration policy in the framework of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).

The following takeaway messages came out of the discussion:

1. Public-Private Partnerships and shared responsibility: A close public-private sector interaction on migration policy is key to managing migration. Businesses and governments must work together for making labor migration policies more flexible and efficient in order to jointly enhance economic growth, prosperity and global competition. Within this framework, local partnerships (e.g. at city level) are important.

2. Matching skills to labour market needs: Skills supply and demand matching processes and long-term skills development are key within any labour migration policy. Public-private effort is necessary in promoting recognition of skills, qualifications and experience, and enhancing national educational systems to meet the future skills supply. A special accent was placed on access to skills recognition processes for low- and medium-skilled workers, as well as for asylum seekers.

3. Mobility: Public and private actors should collaborate and partner to lower barriers to mobility, especially for the low-skilled who do not have the same mobility opportunities as the skilled workers. Mobility, both long- and short-term, is key for business competitiveness (flexible mobility). It goes hand-in-hand with skills recognition and transferability between countries and regions.

4. Fair recruitment, human rights and integration: Fair recruitment is of mutual interest and demands that public and private sectors work together to decrease abuses and exploitation. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) helps tackle issues of labour exploitation and trafficking in the work place. Governments, on the other hand, play a regulatory role (i.e. labour market inspectors) that deter abuse and exploitation and facilitate migrant worker's access to security, health and protection.

5. Integration and social welfare: Governments and businesses should complement each other in ensuring the economic and social integration of labour migrants. While the government is responsible for the creation of an enabling regulatory framework, the private sector can offer additional or complementary social benefits. Different types of tools were recommended: awareness-raising programmes, packages to encourage foreign workers to work with local workers, a "migrant social backpack" of social rights and benefits with basic government provisions and additional company benefits, as well as pension fund for migrant remittances provided by financial institutions.

6. Public discourse, perception and attitude: Businesses and governments need to engage in public discourse that promote a common understanding of the positive aspects of migration and improve public perceptions of migration. Demonstrating the return on investments for the private sector is an urgent priority, along with dissemination of evidence-based regional and global data indicating benefits from talent flows both for the government and businesses.

2.6 Ad hoc Thematic Meeting

In addition to the three thematic meetings directly supporting the GFMD 2014-2015 Roundtables, an ad hoc meeting was organized by the Turkish GFMD Chair in Brussels in July 2015 in response to the increasing global focus on the Mediterranean crossings. At the GFMD Steering Group meeting in May 2015, a suggestion was made for the GFMD to address the emerging issues of the day and, to the extent possible, look at the root causes of desperate migration.

"The Mediterranean Crisis in a Global Context: A New Look at Migration & Development Approaches"

The ad hoc GFMD Thematic Meeting on *The Mediterranean Crisis in a Global Context: A New Look at Migration and Development Approaches* was organized on 15 July 2015 at the Palais' D'Egmont in Brussels. The meeting

gathered around 100 representatives from governments, international organizations and the civil society who looked at migration challenges in the Mediterranean and proposed solutions from the perspectives of origin, transit and destination countries.

In the opening, Ambassador Mehmet Samsar, representing the Turkish GFMD Chair, remarked that the Mediterranean crisis has largely been dealt within the humanitarian framework and law enforcement and border protection framework. As current GFMD Chair, Turkey aimed to encourage a broader focus on the Mediterranean challenge to include the development framework as well, which considers the potential benefits of facilitating migrants' entry in a safe, legal, and orderly way. This objective supports the goal of the Turkish Chairmanship to enhance the focus of migration management on the rights, dignity, and well-being of the migrant, and to foster pragmatic partnerships between countries of origin, destination, and transit, as well as non-governmental partners. As host to more than 2 million Syrian and Iraqis, Turkey feels very acutely the need for international solidarity around this issue.

The first session on "Situating the Mediterranean Crisis in a Global Context" underscored the fact that the Mediterranean crisis is not a problem of Europe alone, but also of Africa and other neighboring regions. Thus, it underlined the GFMD's potential in promoting not only a genuine dialogue and exchange of concrete policies and programs, but also partnerships and a sense of shared responsibility among concerned states and other actors. Speakers stressed, *inter alia*, that the solution to the Mediterranean crisis must be cooperative and comprehensive --involving all countries from the origin to destination and endpoints in between throughout the migrant's journey – and must be in the spirit of shared responsibility. They also stressed the importance of building on existing engagements and processes instead of inventing new modalities to address the problem.

Session 2 on "A Migration and Development Perspective on the Mediterranean Crisis" explored how development assistance and cooperation can help increase the capacity of host states to provide protection and livelihood opportunities—including avenues for cooperation with destination countries . As well, the session looked at how host countries protect the human rights of migrants and recognize valid refugee protection needs while working.

The last session on "Strengthening the Framework for International Cooperation" illuminated some lessons from successful negotiated frameworks

for the resolution of mixed flows involving refugees and migrants, notably the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indochinese Refugees (CPA) and the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA). It amplified the need to forge a global and comprehensive approach to addressing refugee and mixed migration situations, which should include such elements as robust state-led search-and-rescue operations with a clear humanitarian and lifesaving mandate, specific but differentiated responsibilities of states at the regional level, provision of more legal and safe options for movement, finding workable models to support States experiencing migratory pressures, and raising awareness about the dangers of engaging smugglers and traveling by sea.



1. G20-GFMD-GMG Joint Event, June 2015, Izmir
2. Ms. Sonia Plaza at the G20-GFMD-GMG Joint Event, June 2015, Izmir
3. Ambassador Eva Akerman Börje G20-GFMD-GMG Joint Event, June 2015, Izmir

3. Linking the GFMD with Relevant Process and Strengthening the Cooperation with Stakeholders

The Turkish GFMD Chair sought to enhance the linkages of the Global Forum with relevant processes and to strengthen its cooperation with all concerned stakeholders, including the SRSG, the Global Migration Group (GMG), other multilateral and international organizations, the civil society and the private sector. All possible avenues were explored to take the results of the GFMD into regional and international agenda-setting processes in which it was playing a key role.

3.1 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Turkish GFMD Chairmanship coincided with the UN-led, inter-governmental process of shaping the post-2015 development agenda. Building on the outcomes of the 7th GFMD Summit Meeting in Stockholm in May 2014 and the momentum generated within the GFMD since the 2013 High Level Dialogue, the Turkish GFMD Chair advocated strongly for the inclusion of migration in the final negotiations of the post-2015 development agenda.

On 5 February 2015, the Turkish Chair organized a thematic meeting in Geneva that was dedicated on the Post-2015 development process. On 16 April, a GFMD-GMG-SRSG side event entitled, “From Cairo to Addis: Migration, labour mobility and the renewed global partnership for sustainable development⁹” was organized in New York at the margins of the 48th session of the Commission on Population and Development and the 2nd drafting session of the Outcome Document for the Third International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁰. The side event explored how migration, including expanded avenues for regular labour mobility, reduction in related costs, portability of earned social security benefits and recognition of skills, can generate substantial additional resources for development and boost disposable incomes.

On 1 July 2015, another GFMD side event on the margins of the High-level Political Forum was held in New York with the theme, “*Migration and Human*

⁹ See <http://www.gfmd.org/meetings/turkey2014-2015/calendar> for the Summary Note and background documents of the side event.

¹⁰ The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) is an agreement reached by the 193 UN Member States on 27 July 2015, which establishes a strong foundation to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Action Agenda also serves as a guide for actions by governments, international organizations, the business sector, civil society, and philanthropists to support a revitalized and strengthened global partnership for sustainable development that can end extreme poverty and deliver sustainable development for all.

Mobility in the Context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Perspectives from the Global Forum on Migration and Development". The meeting encouraged UN Member States, international organizations, civil society and all concerned stakeholders to consider the GFMD's potential contribution to Post-2015 follow-up and review. The event came out with some key messages: a) the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a unique opportunity to address migration in a more holistic and positive manner; b) Migration needs a dedicated thematic review mechanism and robust indicators; and c) The follow-up and review mechanism must include all relevant stakeholders, including the GFMD, which has proved itself as a uniquely placed, voluntary process for exchanging policy and experiences in the field of migration and development. In addition, the Turkish Chair engaged the support of the G-20 Presidency through a joint event held in Izmir on 3 June 2015, which discussed how to leverage migration, remittances and diaspora for sustainable development.

It is widely believed that these various GFMD initiatives helped secure the place of migration in the outcome document, "Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development."

As an active member of the United Nations, Turkey teamed up with other member states to actively negotiate the final shape of the Post-2015 development agenda, and to advocate for migration as an appropriate element within the sustainable development goals for 2016-2030.

3.2 G-20 (G-20-GMG-GFMD Joint Event)¹¹

The first joint meeting of the G20, Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), and the Global Migration Group (GMG) took place in Izmir on 3 June 2015, at the margins of the G-20 Development Working Group meeting. The joint event was hosted by the Government of Turkey, concurrent Chair of the G-20 and GFMD for 2015. It reflected on ways to leverage migration, remittances and diaspora for financing sustainable development, and on how to implement relevant post-2015 UN development targets.

During the discussion, it was highlighted that 55 per cent of the world's migrants – or 128 million people – live in G20 countries, and that remittances to and from G20 countries accounted for almost four-fifths of global remittance flows. The IOM-Gallup report on "How the G-20 Views Migration," described

¹¹ See <http://www.gfmd.org/news/g20-gfmd-gmg-joint-event> for more highlights of this joint event.

the massive impact of migration in G-20 countries, and pointed to the leading role that G20 members could play in addressing migration and development-related challenges and opportunities.

Ms. Esen Altuğ, on behalf of the GFMD Chairmanship, underlined the continuing challenge of bringing in more development policymakers and practitioners to the GFMD table. Thus, the Turkish Chair tried to address this challenge by reaching out to agenda-setting processes like the G-20, while promoting thematic synergy and coordination of programs and activities between the GFMD and the GMG.

The joint event emphasized the need to design more efficient and affordable financial services for migrants and their families, so that they will have the option to invest in small and medium sized enterprises.

Speaking on behalf of the G20 Presidency, **Mr. Kerem Divanlioğlu** shared that under the Turkish leadership, the G20 in 2015 focused on ensuring inclusive and robust growth through collective action. The G20 Turkish Presidency's priorities were encapsulated in three i's: inclusiveness, implementation, and investment for growth. To achieve this, the G20 Turkish Presidency welcomed outreach efforts and dialogue with all concerned stakeholders, including the GFMD.

Ms. Sonia Plaza, representing the World Bank made a presentation on the GMG's ongoing work on leveraging migration and diaspora for financing for sustainable development. According to latest World Bank estimates, there will be some 250 million migrants in 2015, majority of them moving across South-South corridors. She stressed that evidence-based research indicates that the most tangible links to poverty alleviation and development is remittances, with \$ 440 billion compared to only \$ 135 billion of overseas development assistance. In fact, in 2014, remittances were considered as the most stable source of funds for many developing countries. The main issue for all concerned actors, she lamented, was the high remittance costs in certain corridors. The GMG under the chairmanship of the World Bank in 2015 has undertaken various efforts to promote remittance cost reduction by engaging not only the policy makers but also the private sector and financial institutions and harnessing new technologies to bring down the costs. The aim is to reduce by 2020 the remittance cost to 5% across all corridors and, ultimately by 2030 to only 3%. She also drew attention to the potential of tapping diaspora savings through diaspora bond issuances,

reducing recruitment fees paid by low-skilled migrant workers, diaspora philanthropy and securitizing future remittance flows for investment purposes.

Ambassador Åkerman Börje, GFMD Chair for 2013-2014, meanwhile reiterated the important role that the G20 can play in delivering low-cost remittances to support the Post-2015 development agenda and the financing for development processes. Aside from reducing remittance costs, she saw a possible contribution from G20 governments in terms of mainstreaming policy coherence within governments (across sectors and ministries, etc), as well as in promoting the empowerment, rights and opportunities for migrants. She urged the G20, GFMD and GMG to continue working together to maximize the positive development effects of migration.

Mr. Tunç Angılı, on behalf of the G-20 Presidency, added that migration has a strong dimension in relation to development. While the G20 does not have a migration work stream, promoting inclusive growth and addressing inequalities is a key priority. This translates into policies on reducing unemployment and integrating migrants in the economy. Most significantly, the G20 has done a lot of work on remittances. Aside from agreeing on a target of 5% on remittances, the G20 under the Turkish Presidency also adopted a plan on facilitating remittance flows wherein member countries were asked to develop their individual country plans to increase efforts to reduce remittance costs. These, he remarked, were high level deliverables that could contribute both to the financing for development and post-2015 development agenda.

During the open discussion, participants from governments and international organizations urged the G20 to exercise political leadership by broadening its agenda on migration and considering also the possibility of reducing recruitment and migration costs. They praised the Turkish Government for taking advantage of both the G20 and the GFMD processes in advancing the agenda on migration in 2015. Many expressed support for a continuing dialogue and cooperation between and among the leadership of the G20, GFMD and the GMG to address other issues of common interest beyond the concurrent Turkish Chairmanship of the G-20 and the GFMD.

3.3 Cooperation with Different Stakeholders

3.3.1 Links the United Nations through the SRSG and the GMG

The GFMD does not form part of the United Nations system, but it is open to all States that are Members and Observers of the United Nations. The GFMD's link with the United Nations is maintained through the Special Representative of the Secretary General on International Migration and Development and the inter-agency Global Migration Group (GMG).

The United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for International Migration, **Mr. Peter Sutherland**, serves as the primary link between the UN and the GFMD. He was instrumental in the creation of the Global Forum. Since the first GFMD meeting in 2007, he has attended almost all GFMD preparatory meetings and all annual Forum meetings. He has provided policy and strategic guidance to the GFMD Troika, particularly to the successive Chairs-in-Office. He assumes a facilitating role with regard to the future of the GFMD and continues to work towards greater collaboration between the informal Global Forum process and the formal related processes in the UN.

During the Turkish Chairmanship, the SRSG pointed the way for the Global Forum's continued evolution. As the principal adviser of the Secretary-General on international migration and development issues, he rallied member states, relevant international organizations and the civil society to work together to ensure the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda. He was a constant presence in all high level meetings and events advocating for strengthening the links between migration and development. In addition, the SRSG was the prime-mover and leading voice supporting the dialogue and cooperation to address the challenges of forced migration and other migrants in crisis situations.

The Turkish GFMD Chair sought the advice and ensured the participation of the SRSG in all preparatory meetings held in Geneva, as well as side events held in New York during the inter-governmental negotiations on the Post-2015 development agenda.

Likewise, the Global Migration Group (GMG) collectively and through its individual agencies, lent active support to the Turkish GFMD Chair in the preparation of the substantive agenda and in the organization of Roundtables and thematic meetings of GFMD 2014-2015. The Turkish Chair worked closely with the GMG 2014 Chair, International Labour Organization (ILO) and the

GMG 2015 Chair, World Bank (WB) in pursuing the mutual goal of encouraging the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approaches to migration and development challenges and opportunities.

The GFMD 2015 Roundtables benefitted from the expert support of the IOM, ILO, UNDESA, OHCHR, UNHCR, UN Women, WB and KNOMAD in developing background papers and concept notes for the Roundtable discussions and thematic meetings. They also contributed to the GFMD Platform for Partnerships by showcasing the latest migration and development policies and programs that their respective agencies and/or thematic working groups are working on.

The GFMD-GMG collaboration was further intensified in the framework of the Post-2015 development process. The GMG Chair was invited to address the Friends of the Forum meetings in Geneva to provide them with updates on the GMG activities, such as the conceptualization of migration-related indicators that will support the achievement of the 2030 sustainable development targets and goals. Moreover, in July 2014, the Turkish Chair co-convened with the GMG 2014 Chair ILO the side event, "Fair Migration and the Post-2015 UN Sustainable Development Agenda" in New York. The Chair also participated in another side event on "Leveraging migration, remittances and diaspora for financing sustainable development" organized by GMG 2015 Chair World Bank in April 2015.

Following the recommendation from the 2013 UN High Level Dialogue, the GFMD Troika and the GMG Troika also met periodically, together with the SRSG Sutherland, to explore areas of collaboration and promote synergies of their respective work programs.

3.3.2 Private Sector

Two parallel and complementary initiatives were undertaken during the Turkish Chairmanship to enhance GFMD's engagement with the private sector. The first was the proposal for a new GFMD private sector interaction mechanism, which was spearheaded by the GFMD 2011 Chair Switzerland. The second was a research project on "Return on Investment" in migration which was initiated and implemented by The Hague Process, as a follow up of the GFMD 2013-2014 efforts to strengthen the GFMD's linkage with businesses.

As a result of the GFMD Business meeting held in May 2015 (see 2.5 above), a proposal¹² was introduced by Switzerland to establish a regular public-private sector interaction mechanism in the framework of the GFMD, in order to ensure continuous dialogue between the GFMD and the private sector on sound, contemporary and mutually interesting migration policies. Following are the main elements:

1. A **GFMD Business Advisory Group** potentially co-chaired by the WEF Global Agenda Council on Migration as well as the International Organization of Employers (IOE).
2. A **GFMD Business Meeting** to explore an issue of global relevance at the interface of the economic sphere and migration policy.
3. A **GFMD Business Roundtable at the GFMD annual** summits to ensure that the outcomes of the GFMD Business Meeting are brought into the formal dialogue of the GFMD.
4. A **GFMD Business Fair** set as an informal space for companies and business associations to interact with policy-makers from governments, international organisations and civil society.

The proposal was discussed during a GFMD business luncheon meeting on the margins of the 8th Summit Meeting. The proposal was endorsed for implementation as a pilot project under the GFMD 2016 Chairmanship.

3.3.3 Civil Society

As advised by the GFMD Troika, the Turkish Chair retained the ICMC as the coordinating office for the GFMD civil society process in 2014-2015. To support the civil society work program, the Turkish Chair called on donor governments to make contributions to the CS process. The Governments of Australia, Bangladesh, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates responded to this call.

The highlights of the GFMD 2014-2015 Civil Society Days are described in section 5 of this report.

¹² See <http://www.gfmd.org/docs/turkey-2014-2015> for the full text of the proposal.

3.4 Engagement and Participation in International Meetings and Processes as the GFMD Chairmanship

3.4.1 Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs)

Turkey has been active in regional dialogues and partnerships, having chaired the Budapest Process¹³ since 2006. The GFMD Chairmanship in 2014-2015 presented an opportunity to take advantage of Turkey's leadership of a regional and a global cooperation framework to investigate the potential relationship of regional and global consultations on migration and development. To this end, the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs commissioned ICMPD to perform a study aimed at investigating the role of regional migration dialogues in an emerging global agenda for migration and development, i.e. interactions with global level consultations such as the GFMD and High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development, as well as the development of the Sustainable Development Goals and their implementation.

The outcomes of the study were presented in a side-event on “the Role of Regional Migration Dialogues and the Global Migration & Development Agenda” held at the margins of the 8th GFMD Summit, and organised by ICMPD in close cooperation with the Turkish GFMD Chair. The study reiterated the importance of regional dialogues as harvesting grounds for practical experiences and operational knowledge which could feed into discussions at the global level. At the same time the regional processes could have a more defined role for the global migration and development debate by echoing the results of global discussions to the “ground” or even implementing their conclusions or recommendations.

In addition, the same findings were shared during the Fifth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration, which was organized jointly by League of Arab States and the International Organization for Migration on 21–22 October 2015, in Cairo, Egypt. During this meeting, a session on “Interaction between Regional Consultative Processes on Migration and the Global Forum on Migration and Development” was held, which was participated in by the GFMD 2014-2015 Troika, Sweden, Turkey and Bangladesh to take stock of progress made since the last Global RCP meeting in

¹³ The Budapest Process is a consultative forum of more than 50 governments and 10 international organisations exchanging information and best practices on a wide range of migration issues. It is one of the longest standing cooperation framework on migration for Europe and its eastern neighbours and provides an informal and flexible framework for states and other stakeholders to meet on an equal footing and address issues of common concern. (<https://www.budapestprocess.org/>)

2013, and to explore potential cross-fertilization between the RCPs and the Global Forum in the future. The Swedish and Turkish Chairs presented the highlights of the 7th and 8th GFMD meetings held in Stockholm and Istanbul, respectively, while Bangladesh explained the priorities of the GFMD 2016 Chair.

The session underlined the importance of promoting greater synergy between the GFMD and the RCPs, and discussed the main challenges in this regard, such as the asymmetric representation of government focal points for regional and global processes on migration. It also recommended the systematic sharing of experiences and lessons learned between the RCPs and the GFMD, and to take advantage of established mechanisms like the GFMD Platform for Partnerships in doing so.

3.5 National Engagement of Turkey in Migration and Development during the Chairmanship

The Turkish Chairmanship organized a number of consultation meetings with different stakeholders, relevant government agencies, academics and civil society to raise awareness on migration and development. Their opinion was considered during the drafting of the concept note and during the preparations of the Istanbul Summit. The GFMD process also inspired government institutions in their efforts to develop schemes towards better management of migration and its relationship with development.

The 10th Development Plan (2014-2018) of Turkey included a target on developing an effective migration management system. Reference was made to the Turkish GFMD Chairmanship in 2015 and 2016 Annual Programmes under the Population Dynamics heading. The annual programs aim to conduct sector evaluations. Active participation in the GFMD increased Turkey's ability to achieve a monitored migration management goal. It is expected that the outcome of the GFMD debate shall be reflected in the future development plans.

The recent legal arrangements on migration policy guided the Turkish GFMD Chairmanship for national engagement. The Foreigners and International Protection Law has been adopted by the Turkish Parliament on 11 April 2013 in order to form the basis of an effective and strong migration/asylum management system by establishing the necessary legal and administrative infrastructure. With the adoption of this comprehensive new Law, Turkey has taken a major step in transforming its migration and asylum infrastructure in line with

international standards. Prepared with the participation of all relevant national and international stakeholders in a transparent and inclusive manner, the new Law aims to establish a viable migration/asylum system in full consideration of respect for human rights. The Law harmonizes national legal framework in the field of migration with international standards and the EU acquis.

The first national meeting by the Turkish Chairmanship was organized in February 2014. The meeting was hosted by Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The focus of the discussion was both on how migration contributes to development in Turkey and how it contributes to development globally. At the meeting, it was decided to establish a Turkish Task Force, including representatives from all relevant public authorities to achieve the priorities of the Turkish Chairmanship. The Turkish Task Force was led by Ambassador Mehmet Samsar, Director General of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey.

The task force of the Turkish Chairmanship worked closely with an advisory working group in Turkey, in which all relevant ministries and public authorities participated. As a result of the work of this group and in preparation for the GFMD Forum Meeting, a national informative meeting was organized in October 2014. The meeting was hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and representatives from relevant public authorities such as the Presidency of Turks Abroad and Related Communities, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, Disaster & Emergency Management Authority, Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Development and Ministry Labour and Social Security attended the meeting.

As part of the efforts to engage civil society nationally on migration and development, the Turkish GFMD Chair organized a meeting which gathered academicians, Trade Unions and civil society institutions on migration. During the meeting, the participants and GFMD Task Force representatives had an exchange of views regarding the themes of Civil Society Days.

Furthermore, the engagement of private sector to the GFMD was a high importance for the Turkish Chairmanship as it was believed that the international migration can only be managed effectively with cooperation of all stakeholders; including international organizations, civil society, the private sector and migrants themselves. Therefore the first Business Meeting in the margins of GFMD was organized during the Turkish Chairmanship.

At the Forum Meeting in Istanbul, the Turkish chairmanship mobilized broad participation from relevant ministries and government agencies and Turkey was represented by different stakeholders in the different breakout sessions and roundtables.



1. Prime Minister Mr. Ahmet Davutoğlu delivers his opening speech, 8th Summit Meeting, 14 October 2015, Istanbul
2. Mr. Feridun H. Sinirlioğlu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, welcomes delegates to the Istanbul GFMD Summit
3. Mr. Jan Eliasson, UN Deputy Secretary General, keynotes the 8th GFMD Summit
4. High level speeches by Mr. Antonio Guterres, UN High Commissioner for Refugees; Mr. Dimitris Avramopoulos, EU Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship; and Mr. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, UN Alliance of Civilizations High Representative;
5. Ambassador William Lacy Swing, IOM Director General, at the 2015 GFMD Common Space
6. GFMD 2014-2015 Common Space

4. 8th GFMD Meeting

After 15 months of preparations, the Turkish GFMD Chair organized the 8th GFMD Summit meeting in Istanbul on 14-16 October 2015, which was attended by over 1,000 delegates representing 139 countries, 35 international organizations, the civil society and the private sector.

H.E. Mr. Ahmet Davutoğlu, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, led the opening ceremony in the presence of some 30 Ministers and Vice-Ministers, and high level officials from international organizations. Deputy Secretary General Jan Eliasson delivered the keynote address on behalf of UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon.

Out of over 600 government delegates, 112 were funded¹⁴ by international contributions, thus assuring the participation of 63 developing countries that they represented. 38 of these developing countries were from the African region. In terms of ministry and thematic representation, 174 were from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 32 from the Ministry of Migration, 40 from the Ministry of Labour, 69 from the Ministry of Interior, 20 from the Ministry of Development, and the rest from other branches of the government.

4.1 Opening Plenary Session

Turkish Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Ahmet Davutoğlu:

“Migration is as old as the history of man and has contributed to political, economic, social and cultural developments. It would not be wrong to say that civilizations have been shaped by migration. The dynamics of migration had an important role to play in the rise and fall of civilizations. When managed properly, migration contributed to the rise of civilizations, but the opposite was true when it was not managed properly. In this context, exclusion, lack of tolerance for differences and isolation make it very difficult to manage or benefit from migration.”

“The responsible members of the international community must show every effort to alleviate the human tragedy suffered by the asylum-seekers and fulfill their humanitarian responsibility at such a critical time”

¹⁴ The funded delegates came from all regions of the world: 38 Africa, 12 Asia, 2 Europe, 11 Americas.

“This is now our common issue. We must see Aylan Kurdi’s eyes when we look at our own children. When we look at our grandchildren, we must see the hundreds of thousands of babies born in Turkey and in various camps.”

“Our call to humanity is the following: Let us see the light in the eyes of the refugees despite the fear in their hearts and let that light illuminate our path in trying to help them with their future. Let us not break their hearts with racist demonstrations or by excluding them from our discourse or through radical attitudes. They, too, would have preferred living in peace in their own homes.”

Turkish Foreign Affairs Minister, Chair of the GFMD, H.E. Mr. Feridun H. Sinirlioğlu:

“As a country that is at once an origin, transit and also target destination in terms of migration, Turkey is not only seized of this issue, we also know full well the ability of migrants to enrich and contribute to the societies they live in, socially and economically, and how they can also give back to their countries of origin.”

“As State actors, we also have an obligation to help move the policy debates in our capitals, and also at the international level, towards devising effective policies that will genuinely address the root causes that trigger the patterns of mass migration we observe today.”

“Following the adoption of the 2030 sustainable development agenda, migration is officially among our goals and targets. Now we must implement these goals thoroughly, and achieve another success story before 2030.”

UN Deputy Secretary General H.E. Mr. Jan Eliasson:

“We should open our eyes to the vital contributions of refugees and migrants, rather than seeing these men, women and children as a burden. They fill labour market gaps, create business and businesses, and add to the national and local tax base. They contribute to economic growth in countries of destination as well as in home countries, not least through financial remittances.”

“We must create safe and legal channels for refugees and labour migration at all skills levels. Mobility is at the very core of globalization. Only when we acknowledge this can we build systems of governance for migration fit for the 21st century.”

UN High Commissioner for Refugees H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres:

“It is important to note that the main problem we are facing today is the problem of forced displacement – not of people who move out of their free will, but who are forced to move by the need to survive.”

“If we all join efforts, if we all assume our responsibilities, our world will be a world in which migration and development will be able to go hand in hand and refugees will find adequate protection.”

EU Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship H.E. Mr. Dimitris Avramopoulos:

“Refugees do not only need rescuing, they also need opportunities for empowering and developing. We should not forget that millions of migrants worldwide make significant and essential contributions to the economic, social and cultural development of their host countries as well as their communities back home.”

UN Alliance of Civilizations High Representative H.E. Mr. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser:

“The United Nations Alliance of Civilizations was initiated 10 years ago at a time when polarization between cultures was high. Sadly, today we find ourselves in an almost similar position with growing tensions and conflicts. The four pillars of our organization - Education, Youth, Migration and Media – remain as relevant today as they were ten years ago.”

“Firm commitment of UNAOC to partner and cooperate in the quest for the solution of the situation in the spirit and values of the United Nations.”

Bangladesh Minister of Expatriates’ Welfare and Overseas Employment H.E. Mr. Nurul Islam:

“Our key objective is to further advance migration within the wider global development architecture, under the overarching theme, “Migration that works for the sustainable development of all a transformative agenda.”

“Guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Bangladesh as the GFMD 2016 Chair will focus on the implementation of the new SDG’s, particularly by contributing to the achievement of migration-specific and migration-relevant targets and elements. The GFMD 2016 priorities would include better linking communities and

national issues to strengthen the dignity and well-being of migrants and their families.”

Terres des Hommes Secretary-General Mr. Ignacio Packer:

“Migration policy and its implementation must be rooted both in evidence of the real world in which we live, and in the human rights framework. That’s not a choice, but a necessity.”

“We also call on all Governments to collectively and individually root their response to large influx of asylum-seekers and migrants into their territory, particularly at their borders, in their human rights obligations. We urge all Governments across the world to increase their efforts to accommodate people in need of protection.”

4.2 The Common Space

Since 2010, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) Common Space has been the principal venue for interaction between Governments, the civil society and other relevant stakeholders during the GFMD Summit meeting.

The GFMD Common Space brings stakeholders from all sectors concerned with migration and development to discuss issues of mutual interest. The overarching theme and sub-themes are decided jointly by the Chair’s Taskforce/Secretariat and the civil society coordinating office ICMC since 2011.

The GFMD 2014-2015 bridges the programme of the Civil Society Days (CSD) on 12-13 October and the programme of the Government Meeting on 14-16 October.

Structure of the GFMD 2014-2015 Common Space¹⁵

As in the past, the Istanbul Common Space was held immediately after the opening ceremony of the GFMD Summit. It began with a high level **introductory plenary session** chaired by **Mr. Peter Sutherland**, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration. He was assisted by **Mr. Gilbert Faal**, Director of GK Partners and Interim Director of ADEPT who served as co-chair. **Ms. Mari Kiviniemi**, Deputy Secretary-General, Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development delivered a keynote speech focused on the theme, *“From Millennium to Sustainable*

¹⁵ See Annex D for the GFMD 2015 Common Space programme.

Development Goals - integrating migration on the agenda of the 21st century.”
Ambassador William Lacy Swing, Director-General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), then delivered his views as a respondent.

In the opening of the Common Space, **Mr. Sutherland** stressed the importance of the Common Space within the Global Forum as a mechanism for governments and civil society to work together in advancing human security and human development. He thanked Turkey for hosting the GFMD and highlighted its generosity and leadership in protecting millions of Syrians. He also highlighted the important role of the GFMD in the context of the ongoing crises (the Mediterranean and others like Southeast Asia and the Gulf of Aden) from which should emerge a more profound sense of mutual obligations and moral responsibilities, with a newfound respect for equality and human dignity. Within this context, he urged the Global Forum to further promote partnerships, in particular between governments and civil society, to ensure the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda.

Ms. Kiviniemi remarked that the images of migrants landing on European shores contribute to shaping a partial and often distorted perspective on migration issues, despite solid evidence that migrant flows to most countries continue to be through legal entry. In the face of growing migration flows, public opinion surveys consistently find that the public, including migrants themselves, is losing confidence in governments’ capacity to control borders, manage migration and ensure successful integration. Thus, she highlighted the importance of rebuilding trust in migration policies and institutions and promoting a balanced and facts-based discourse at the national and international fora. In order to make migration an advantage for countries of origin, countries of destination and the migrants themselves, while at the same time properly informing the public opinion, she highlighted a series of steps that need to be taken.

First is the need to have accurate and timely information on migrant flows and migrant communities. Successful policies require comprehensive, well-tailored measures that consider migrants’ countries of origin, education background, and category of entry. Second is to reconcile positions taken in international fora with the growing hostility against migration, by spelling out the potential benefits of migration more clearly, but also more honestly. Third is the importance of promoting policies which improve opportunities in countries of origin, including by harnessing the skills of returnee migrants. Finally, receiving

countries need strategies to integrate migrants into their social and economic life, preventing seclusion and alienation. Brain drain and brain waste should be addressed through better assessment and recognition of foreign qualifications. There is also a need to better share the cost of education and increase supply of skills in origin countries, for example by investing in training and education. She affirmed the OECD's full commitment to move forward an ambitious and critical agenda to better use the skills of migrants, to remove obstacles to mobility, and to promote an equitable sharing of the costs and benefits of international migration.

In his response, **Ambassador Swing** seconded the point that the majority of migration happens in a perfectly regular way. But the current situation in the Mediterranean and other parts of the world are similar to a perfect storm – i.e., more people are on the move than ever before; there is more forced migration; there is an unprecedented anti-migrants sentiment coupled with erosion of political leadership and moral authority. He emphasized that migration is not an issue to be solved but a human reality to be managed. Migration, he said, will continue to be a megatrend given the driving forces of demography, disasters, digital revolution, and people's desire for a better life. It is thus necessary to adopt the right policies to keep up with reality and to recognize that, historically, migration has been overwhelmingly positive. In this regard, he cautioned against historical amnesia and recalled that both IOM and UNHCR were founded precisely to help European refugees after the Second World War. He stressed the importance of dialogue and partnerships and pointed at the importance of communication in changing the narrative to reflect the positive aspects of migration. He also underlined the need to manage multicultural, ethnically diverse and multi-religious societies. Finally, he highlighted the need to achieve balanced policies in relation to national sovereignty and individual freedoms, or between national security and human security.

The OECD and IOM interventions were followed by an **open discussion** with a high level panel comprised of **H.E. Mr. Anis Birrou**, Moroccan Minister in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs; **H.E. Mr. Alexander de Croo**, Belgian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Post and Telecommunications; **Ms. Anne Richard**, Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees and Migration, United States; **Dr. Fuat Oktay**, President of the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority of Turkey (AFAD); and **Ms. Ayşe Cihan Sultanoğlu**, UN Assistant Secretary General and Assistant Administrator and

Director of the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (RBEC), the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

Minister Birrou highlighted that public policies on migration should be grounded on people's dignity and migrants' rights. Morocco enacted a new law on migration in September 2013 which allowed for the exceptional regularization of migrants who entered the country irregularly, instead of their deportation. He emphasized the importance of integration that offers training and education support, in particular to children from Sub-Sahara, as well as an employment programme. Morocco is working on a new law on asylum seekers as well as a law on smugglers, always considering the dignity of people as the main priority. Migration management in his view is a problem that cannot be solved by a single isolated country but through international collaboration. He stressed the need for cooperation with all European countries to address the Mediterranean crisis.

On the question of how countries can ensure the best implementation of sustainable development goals, including migration, **Minister de Croo** articulated Belgium's view that the negative perception about migration reflects the fact that integration in the European society has not been very successful, and that migration is very often seen as a brain drain and a loss for the countries or regions of origin. Thus, the question that arises is how can migration be seen as positive and how can it serve the international development policy of the 21st century, particularly in the framework of the 2030 SDGs. He offered two examples in international development where migration has an impact. First, migration can have a very direct impact on bringing more financial means to developing countries. Remittances today are five times more important than official development assistance -- by sending money back home, a migrant can finance up to ten people attending college in his/her country of origin. Second, migration should be regarded more within the perspective of skills and competencies. In today's world, people do not necessarily migrate permanently, but more in the context of circular migration, temporary labour migration or economic migration. He highlighted the key role of civil society for the implementation of the SDGs, and drew attention to the equally important role of the private sector and the need to better involve the latter, for example in educating and training people. He also highlighted the important role of digital technology in promoting development by democratizing societies, not only politically (e.g. by facilitating access to the society, bringing transparency and

fighting corruption) but also by lowering the threshold for migration and helping make it safer and better managed.

Asked how to deal with forced migrants who do not technically fall within the category of refugees, **Ms. Anne Richard** stressed that the current wave of refugees and migrants within Europe has revealed the new reality that people are moving in larger numbers for more complex reasons. Refugees are mixed with other people just seeking a better life. Managing large numbers of refugees and migrants is and will be a challenge for decades to come. Governments must take an important first step towards updating their systems and definitions to try to understand who, beyond refugees, need some kind of protection and under what circumstances. As a case in point, out of the 65,000 unaccompanied minors from Central America who made the dangerous journey to the US in 2014, only a small percentage of them fitted the existing criteria for refugees. This situation led the US to try to run a programme which allows those qualified as refugees to go to the US directly, while those who do not qualify as refugees but have parents in the US are brought in under the humanitarian parole. Ms. Richard echoed President Obama's position that no one country can solve these problems alone, and that there must be a sharing of global responsibility. She also saw the need to link humanitarian assistance with development assistance in dealing with migration, and to address the root causes of migration to avoid forced migration.

Prompted to share Turkey's lessons in responding to the mass influx of people due to war or other natural or manmade disasters and catastrophes, **Dr. Fuat Oktay** emphasized that Turkey's open door policy for refugees is supported with a comprehensive approach that pools together the capacities and capabilities of all institutions, public and private, as well as NGOs. The dramatic increase in the number of biometrically registered Syrian refugees in Turkey from 250,000 in 2011 to 2.1 million in 2015 has required a systematic response and resilience-building. 10 to 15% of refugees and migrants are hosted in well-managed camps that offer not only shelter and food, but also education, health care and other services that uphold migrants' dignity and give them hope for the future. This established camp management system allows refugees to participate in elections and choose their representatives from each community. It also facilitates the creation of NGOs, such as women councils, children councils, or elderly councils, where they have their own representatives who can prepare programmes for their members, like education or training programmes for women. Meanwhile, the great majority of refugees and migrants who are living

outside the camps are provided with free health services, education, and skills training. He maintained, however, that providing help to refugees and migrants is only a temporary relief; the basic solution lies on tackling the root causes in countries of origin.

Ms. Sultanoğlu highlighted the development implications of today's huge human movements, not only by the so-called voluntary or economic migrants, but also forced migrants who have left their homes and countries because of war, conflict, natural disasters and climate change. She imparted UNDP's observation that people simply want jobs, quality services, education and a responsible government. In this regard, she hailed the adoption of migration into the SDGs as a very positive step and a call for migration to be well managed to ensure better development outcomes for today and the future. For UNDP, migration is an important and rapidly growing phenomenon, generating both opportunities and challenges for human development worldwide. However, to achieve these development goals, migration has to be supported by the right set of policies, based on human rights, social inclusion and gender equality. It is also necessary to work with the countries and communities of origin to strengthen human development outcomes of migration, so that migration becomes a choice and not a necessity. In addition, UNDP is of the view that forced displacements require not only humanitarian but also development solutions. There is need to tackle the root causes and to adopt a resilience-based approach. Development actors need to work with the communities and the national authorities to support them to build resilience. She particularly emphasized the importance of SDG no. 16 on the need to build peaceful and inclusive societies, with access to justice for all and accountable, effective and transparent institutions in order to promote human development. As well, she highlighted SDG no. 17 on partnerships and means of implementation, one of which is financing, with remittances as an important element. She stressed the urgent need to deliver integrated and durable solutions across a wide range of sectors.

After the introductory plenary, government and civil society delegates proceeded to the **three parallel break-out sessions** which focused on the following themes:

1. *Partnership and action for the protection of migrants in crises and in transit*

2. *Partnerships and action for decent migrant labour recruitment and employment*
3. *Beyond xenophobia and exclusion: local partnerships and action for the social inclusion of migrants and diasporas*

Delegates reconvened for a **wrap-up plenary session**. The rapporteurs of the three parallel break-out sessions presented the respective brief reports on the outcomes of each session.

Parallel Break-out session 1: Partnerships and action for the protection of migrants in crises and in transit

Moderator: Mr. John Slocum, Director of Migration, MacArthur Foundation

Rapporteur: Ms. Sumitha Shaanthinni Kishna, Coordinator, Migration Working Group, Malaysia

This session highlighted the need to avoid the dichotomy between refugees and other migrants. The common principle derived from international human rights law dictates that all persons are entitled to protection regardless of their status. With respect to human rights, there should thus be no differentiation or division between economic migrants and refugees. Instead, countries of origin should address the reasons why economic migrants are also taking the boats. Regardless of their status and reasons for leaving, migrants are exposed to human, civil and labour rights violations, particularly while in transit. The risk is exacerbated by factors such as age, sex, status (regular or irregular) or disability.

Participants affirmed the importance of acknowledging the reality and having a common understanding of its context. A common narrative is important to guide policy-making, and it should be spoken also with the donor community in order to reconcile donors' objectives with the actual needs of beneficiaries and, thus, reach a common solution.

Governments need to work with stakeholders to create more safe and legal channels for migrants to move in safety. There needs to be sustainable policies and strategic partnerships with international institutions, government and civil society organisations to prevent dangerous migrations. Participants called for a more democratic space for the civil society and highlighted the need to take into account the specific realities of people. They held the view that genuine and solid partnerships can only be achieved by designing programmes and solutions hand-in-hand with the local communities and local key stakeholders. To this end, a special emphasis was put on the US-Philippines-led Migrants in

Countries in Crisis initiative (MICIC), which aims to develop voluntary guidelines to help migrants who find themselves trapped in countries caught up in conflicts or experiencing natural disasters. The session emphasized the importance of long-term strategic partnerships to address the root causes, to prevent dangerous migration and to provide safe alternatives. There was a strong consensus on the need for a regional approach to urgently implement a contingency plan that could address the current and future crisis situations.

Participants likewise discussed the need for a more comprehensive policy response. They also recommended further developing principles and guidelines on human rights at international borders regarding all the stages of the process, and suggested governments could replicate them in other situations. Participants also recommended to couple protection with education in programming with migrants in crisis, in particular for women and youth. Discussions emphasized that the effective protection of human rights involves a transnational approach, and called for concrete measures and in particular building a transnational mechanism for access to justice for migrants in transit and their relatives. Finally, a delegate called for the ratification of the 1990 UN Convention on Migrant Workers by all countries and in particular the EU member States. He highlighted the contradiction between the EU focus on the rights of migrants and its little interest in the Convention.

The session highlighted that migration is not per se a problem to be solved. Instead, what has created a crisis is the lack of a coherent response at global, regional and national level. Institutions have specific mandates and there are gaps on protection. Government should fill these gaps for better protection and enhancing service provided to migrants. Several participants advocated for rethinking and redesigning the current system. Closing borders and building barriers has proven to be inefficient and has only increased the vulnerability of migrants. Some participants regretted that enforcement policies have a much higher level of efficiency, collaboration and political will than human rights-based initiatives. They emphasized the need for courageous leaders who go beyond electoral politics and are willing to take risks at national and domestic level.

Parallel Break-out session 2: Partnerships and Action for Decent Migrant Labour Recruitment and Employment

Moderator: Mr. Erol Kiresepi, Vice President of Turkish Confederation of Employers' Unions (TISK)

Rapporteur: Ms. Elizabeth Mauldin, Policy Director at Centro de los Derechos del Migrante

This session focused on international conventions, bilateral agreements, multi-stakeholder initiatives, and rights-based models to deal with the abuses in international labour migration and to improve decent work both in sending and receiving countries. It highlighted the increasing importance of migration in the global economy. If rightly managed, labour migration can be good for all parties involved and should not bring social dumping, exploitation or abuse of people thus creating serious conflict in society. The session stressed that recruitment is the first point of entry in the labour migration process, including for the most vulnerable. Participants recognized the erosion of workers' rights, especially among women workers, and the increasing feminization of labour migration. Civil society and government participants agreed on the need to reform recruitment practices for migrant workers as part of a more holistic agenda on fair migration governance.

The session emphasized that the promotion of an ethical recruitment process and decent employment commences at the national level, with appropriate legislation and policies. They are then elevated to bilateral, regional and international levels. Participants discussed different types of actions and emphasized that countries should start by treating their foreign workers fairly in order to require other countries to do the same with their nationals. A stricter view on work contracts to exclude employers offering low standards of work was suggested. Governments were also urged to invest in public services and to improve existing practices that benefit workers and employers in the countries of origin and of destination (e.g. competence based wages adjustment mechanisms, upgrading and certifying skills, improving work access, communication with the families while at work, access of workers to their salary, specific workers education programmes in all stages of their migration cycle from pre-employment orientation seminars, to pre-departure and post-arrival orientation seminars).

The importance of bilateral agreements between sending and destination countries for ensuring decent employment was highlighted. A particular focus

was made on the 2013 Triple Win Project between Philippines and Germany on government-to-government deployment of nurses based on the ethical recruitment framework, which involves trade unions in both countries. At the global level, participants called for ratification and implementation of different international instruments: the ILO core standards address abusive and exploitative practices; the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention and its Protocol essentially focuses on prevention, victims and remedies; and the ILO Convention on Domestic Workers recognizes domestic workers for the first time as workers with human and employment rights, entitled to equal protection under the law. A suggestion was made to adopt control mechanisms to ensure that these instruments are ratified and implemented. The signing of the 1990 Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families was also advocated, in view of the fact that in 25 years only 48 developing countries have so far ratified it.

The session highlighted the importance of partnerships and multi-stakeholder consultation processes in promoting ethical recruitment and decent employment. Partnerships should be anchored on transparency and accountability, consistent communication and collaboration and active engagement of the stakeholders at the national, bilateral, regional and international level. Some existing multi-stakeholder initiatives of cooperation and dialogue between the organizations, government, industry, employers and trade unions were highlighted. These include the IOM-led International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) and the ILO Fair Recruitment Initiative which involves governments, employers and workers organizations, UN agencies and other partners of the Global Migration Group, and civil society. The common objective of these initiatives is to prevent human trafficking, promote safe migration and reduce costs of labour mobility. The importance of building on best practices and creating synergies to avoid duplication was emphasized.

The session stressed that encouraging cooperation between social partners also reduces conflict in the labour market and promotes competition and improved economic stability and shared prosperity, allowing for a better balance on the global labour markets. An important view was held that this effort does not require new mechanisms, but should be seen as complementary to other global efforts by stakeholders, such as the GFMD and ILO Decent Work Agenda. As regards the GFMD in particular, a proposal was made to develop a multi-stakeholder ad hoc committee that would involve the civil society and local

partners, and aim to develop indicators of decent recruitment and employment in the next 6 months.

Parallel Break-out session 3: Beyond Xenophobia and exclusion: Local partnerships and action for the social inclusion of migrants and diaspora

Moderator: Ms. Michelle LeVoy, Director, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)

Rapporteur: Ms. Cecile Riallant, Programme Manager, Joint Migration and Devel

The session recalled that the issues of xenophobia and social inclusion have not been central in the GFMD agenda so far. It can be argued that this may well be the missing link in the migration and development debate since winning the support of public opinion can go a long way to unlocking the development potential of migration.

The on-going refugee crisis has invigorated nationalist and right wing political parties in Europe and beyond. Participants recalled that negative perceptions have a direct impact on the integration of migrants, hampering their ability to access their rights and become active social and development actors. The realization of SDG 16 ("promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development...") cannot be achieved without the effective governance of diversity. We need to explore the manner in which the social contract between the state and society is negotiated in culturally diverse societies in order to design new policy options acknowledging the intrinsic value and the development potential of migrants carrying multiple identities.

The session highlighted the importance of improving governance of increasingly diverse societies at all levels. At the global level, discussions referred to the importance of ensuring the coherence of migration policies with international human rights instruments, which provide a robust legal basis to fight xenophobia and discrimination. Reference was made to the recommendation of the Civil Society Days that the GFMD establish links with relevant Special Mechanisms and Mandate Holders such as the UN Special Rapporteur on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the African Commission Special Rapporteur on Asylum Seekers, Refugees, Migrants and IDPs in order to strengthen and synthesize issues of migration and xenophobia into international processes.

At the national level, the session emphasized the importance of political leadership in leading societies at a time of large inflows of refugees. This cannot be a discussion dividing left and right wing parties. This is paramount as societies have to be willing to include newcomers and political leaders need to lead the way. It was suggested that progressive governments need to put pressure on less willing governments. Participants also recalled the importance for national leaders to speak the truth and to set the discussions right towards their public opinion by relaying strong anti-xenophobic statements. In addition, national legislations against xenophobia and intolerance need to be fully and actively enforced.

At the local level, participants acknowledged that the role of cities and local governments is paramount to the issue of management of diversity as they are the first arrival point of migrants and are therefore pivotal to migrants' stories. The session highlighted the importance of capitalizing on the good practices developed at the local level to influence national policymaking and funding in this field. Particular reference was made to the work carried by the city of Turin in promoting the understanding of diversity among migrants and the local population. Within the same line, reference was made to the work carried by the Senegalese Regional Development Agency with the support of the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI) for the inclusion of migration and development in local governance tools to create a conducive economic environment for migrants and local population at large, which has direct positive repercussions in terms of social inclusion. A particular emphasis was put on the tools and practices that have been developed to create inclusive consultation processes to bring together migrants, local authorities and the local population, which have a positive impact in terms of the social inclusion of migrants. Finally, this initiative organizes missions abroad for local authorities to meet with their diaspora as well as build partnerships with the local authorities in the territories where their diaspora is present. This example clearly illustrated the great need to engage with local and regional authorities in relation to social cohesion while directly activating the linkage between migration and development.

The session also stressed the importance of changing the narrative on migration. Participants emphasized the importance of conducting public engagement/public awareness campaigns to bring a human face to the phenomenon of migration and change the social perception of migration, which is frequently negative. Attention was drawn on the importance of acknowledging that "everyone is

talking about migration except migrants themselves". For instance, in the UK, only one in eight migration-related articles actually quotes a migrant. Innovative and important campaigns are ongoing, such as Migrant Voices, Migration Means, Migrant Heroes, and 'I am a Migrant' led by IOM. There is also increased public engagement. Participants highlighted the importance of engaging global media to curtail hate speech. Reference was made to UNAOC Hate Speech project, which has offered trainings and workshops for journalists and also developed a media friendly glossary.

Working on changing the narrative on migration also includes working on the education of the younger generations as per the interventions made by a number of participants. Countries across the globe must incorporate national and international histories of migration into national curricula to demonstrate how the world is interconnected. Children need to be taught the history of their countries through the lens of migration.

Finally, the importance of involving social partners to conduct sensitization campaigns in the workplace was also underlined. This is indeed a strategic arena to facilitate social inclusion of migrants and fight xenophobia through social dialogue where employers have a key role in ensuring non-discrimination work policies.

Common Space - Concluding Plenary Session

In concluding the session, **Mr. Peter Sutherland** held the view that there is an absence of leadership and inadequate response by the global community to the Mediterranean tragedies. He reminded governments and civil society that the preamble to the 1951 Refugee Convention clearly refers to a global responsibility. Proximity should thus not define responsibility, and countries that lie close to the scenes of the disaster should not carry the burden by themselves. While recognizing that Europe has a particular role to play, he emphasized that the problem is not a European issue alone, but a global phenomenon to which the world has to respond.

Referring to the distinction between refugees and migrants, the SRSG enunciated that while the particular legal responsibility for refugees must remain a sacrosanct principle, economic migrants and other people trying to escape appalling environmental degradation or famine or other causes should not be sent home just because they do not classify under the current definition of refugees. In this context, he underlined the need to adjust the existing systems that address humanitarian concerns. As an example, a system of visa access that

facilitates legal migration is necessary for those who do not have the right of asylum.

He challenged governments present at the Global Forum to take action, adding that governments' engagement in the Global Forum needs to result in transformative changes for the next generations.



1. "Migrants in Turkey" Exhibition, organized by AFAD
2. Registration desk, 8th GFMD Summit
3. Roundtable 3.1 session on "Enhancing human development and human security for forced migrants"
4. Roundtable 1.2 on "Reducing the human and financial costs of international migration"
5. Ms. Esen Altuğ opens the day in plenary
6. Networking at break time, 8th GFMD Summit Meeting

4.3 Government Roundtable Meetings

Scene-setting: 15 October plenary session

The second day of the 8th GFMD Summit opened with a brief plenary session chaired by **Ms. Esen Altuğ**, on behalf of the Turkish Chairmanship. Joining her at the podium was **Mr. Khandker Mohammad Iftekhhar Haider**, Secretary, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment of Bangladesh, GFMD 2016 Chair, and **Mr. Dilip Ratha**, Lead Economist and Manager of the Migration and Remittances Unit of the World Bank, 2015 Chair of the Global Migration Group (GMG). **Ms. Altuğ** briefly recalled the highlights of the first day of the Summit meeting and, together with the speakers, set the tone for the full-day Roundtable discussions.

Mr. Khandker Mohammad Iftekhhar Haider recognized the important role that the past seven Chairs-in-Office and the Turkish Chair have played in promoting the GFMD. He commented that the Turkish Prime Minister and the other speakers during the opening ceremony of the 8th Summit had generated new ideas and thoughts for better linking migration with development. He was encouraged to see decent work and migration being well integrated in the SDGs. He shared that a key priority for the Bangladesh government was to establish governance in all spheres of the migration process, in order to ensure safe and orderly migration, reduce the human and financial costs of migration, and promote decent work for all. This would require mainstreaming migration into planning at the sectorial level, and taking action at the bilateral, regional and international levels. Another priority was skills development for the young talents. He expressed the hope that the ensuing discussions would find appropriate processes, financing mechanisms, supporting structures and tools that could make the Global Forum more effective and efficient.

Mr. Dilip Ratha referred to the inclusion of migration in the 2030 agenda as an important milestone and forms the basis of a concerted action to ensure that the 2030 agenda will not leave migrants behind. He mentioned the different efforts and initiatives made by the GMG in supporting member states and the Global Forum to advance migration-related objectives in the 2030 agenda. He stressed the crucial responsibility of all stakeholders at all levels in order to fulfill migration and development strategies and objectives, which would entail the analysis of trends and lessons learned in terms of governance of migration, and the utilization of these migration trends in countries of origin and destination.

Under the leadership of the World Bank, the GMG in 2015 also helped prepare background documents, contributed to GFMD thematic meetings and collaborated with the Turkish GFMD Chair to organize a number of events at the international level. The GFMD-GMG-G-20 joint event, in particular, was a first milestone in which migration has been included in the agenda of the G-20.

RT 1: Human mobility and the well-being of migrants

The importance of protecting the human rights of all migrants has been emphasized at every GFMD, with a particular focus on labor and social rights. Although awareness of the difficulties that migrants have in realizing their rights has been growing steadily, abuses are still far too common. Specific, pragmatic partnerships among countries of origin, transit, and destination, as well as non-governmental partners, may contribute in very tangible ways to the well-being of migrants and enhance their contributions to the development of their countries of origin and countries of destination. Partnerships for inclusion and the protection of migrants' rights are particularly important in the light of emerging challenges associated with the relationship between mobility and security issues, and should be guided by the principle of shared responsibility and a development-based approach. All countries in the migratory cycle should promote and protect the human rights of all migrants irrespective of their migratory status.

Roundtable 1.1: Partnerships to promote inclusion and protect the human rights of all migrants in order to achieve the full benefits of migration

Co-chairs: Philippines and El Salvador

Session Rapporteur: United States

Main observations and findings

This roundtable session stressed that the protection of the human rights of migrants, regardless of their immigration status, is the responsibility of all countries, be it a country of origin, transit or destination. Securing borders, enforcing laws and ensuring human rights and humane treatment of migrants are not inconsistent goals. In the implementation of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, the protection of migrants' human rights is a key to unlocking the full benefits of migration for development.

Delegates affirmed the need to give special attention to the most vulnerable groups, especially women and unaccompanied migrant children. In this regard,

some delegates called for the ratification of all human and labour rights instruments, the establishment of dedicated task forces and training for service providers in order to address the specific needs of migrant women and children.

The session emphasized that migrants are rights holders and, thus, should be enabled to know and claim their rights in every phase of their migration journey. In doing so, the discussion underlined the critical importance of coordination and partnership among different stakeholders both at the national level (among various agencies or ministries, and civil society, trade unions, the private sector, diaspora, and local authorities) and the international level (countries of origin, transit and destination and international organizations).

Many country programs and initiatives were mentioned, including pre-departure training and awareness programs, education or sensitization campaigns, provision of access to, *inter alia*, health care, education, social security, unemployment insurance, as well as to justice, even when migrants return to their own country.

In destination countries, better integration policies for migrants are needed in order to facilitate their access to guidance and trainings, education, economic opportunities, and other services. Some countries pursue a bottom-up community-based approach and encourage migrants to tell their own stories. Engaging local communities help prevent the spread of toxic information about migrants and counter racism.

Some delegates advocated for the improvement of the governance of migration at all levels. At the national level, there is a need to review domestic laws to ensure that they comply with international standards, provide increased opportunities for safe and legal migration, and increase decent work opportunities so that migration becomes a choice, and not a necessity. Appropriate legislations to combat the trafficking and smuggling of migrants should be passed, while exploring avenues for visa-free regimes or visa facilitation agreements. Origin countries can also protect their migrant workers abroad by having labour attachés and service centers in destination countries. Some states have put in place returnee centers that provide assistance in partnership with the private sector, to create employment opportunities and promote the social insertion of returning migrants.

At the international level, bilateral agreements were cited among the most effective instruments between countries of origin and destination to ensure that

migration takes place in accordance with agreed principles and procedures. Negotiating memoranda of understanding should be a priority; at the same time, adequate mechanisms must be established to ensure that these MOUs are actually adhered to. It is also important to train labour inspectors who play a critical role in identifying abuses that migrants face in the work place. Transparency in the recruitment supply chain can be promoted by creating a database of recruiters both in origin and destination countries. Meanwhile, regional processes such as the Abu Dhabi Dialogue, Colombo process, SACM and ASEAN could offer valuable lessons and new ideas on how to strengthen protection systems for all migrants.

Many delegations also stressed the valuable role that social partners play in promoting inclusion and protection of the human rights of migrants. International organizations assist governments in establishing technical and development cooperation projects and national migration resource centers. The private sector helps with developing bi-or-multinational database and information-sharing to promote fair recruitment and the protection of migrant' human rights.

Strengthening partnerships at the national, bilateral and regional and international levels, and with all concerned stakeholders – governments, international organizations, private sector, civil society and migrants themselves – is a key theme that came out of this session. It underscores the fact that the protection of migrants' human rights, especially the vulnerable women and unaccompanied migrant children, is a collective responsibility.

A number of concrete measures undertaken by governments were suggested for replication, and new proposals made, as follows:

RT Session 1.1 Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Better coordination, both between institutional authority and between civil society, trade unions, private sector, diaspora, governments and international organizations.
2. Develop proper pre-departure awareness training for migrants on the rights they are entitled to.
3. Ensure that national laws comply with international standards. In this regard, technical cooperation is critical to ensure that human and labor rights are properly incorporated.
4. Provide increased channels and opportunities for safe and regular migration, such as visa-free regimes or visa facilitation agreements.
5. Increase decent work in countries of origin so that the so-called “economic migration” is a free choice not a necessity.
6. Implement partnerships at national and regional level with civil society and the private sector.
7. Provide access to health care, education, social security, and unemployment insurance, among other social services.
8. Involve local communities in programs to integrate migrants and to contribute to preventing and combatting xenophobia.
9. Negotiate memorandum of understandings that incorporate human and labor rights and establish mechanisms to monitor them. Origin countries can protect their migrant workers in destination countries by having embassies and consular labour consultants in destination countries.
10. Ensure access to justice for migrants, even after they return to their home country.
11. Train labour inspectors because they play a critical role in identifying abuses migrants face in the work place.
12. In implementing the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, coordinate with the statistical commission on developing national indicators for the protection of migrants’ human rights.
13. Establish task force for migrant children with political support at the highest level, and in cooperation with international organizations, local authorities, civil society, and other concerned actors.
14. Establish a citizens’ service or consular desk at diplomatic representative service offices abroad
15. Set up migration response protection facility along popular migration routes.
16. Strengthen the governance of migration; address gaps in international law in terms of protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons.

RT 1.2: “Reducing the human and financial costs of international migration, particularly labor migration: Cooperative approaches to fair recruitment practices and lower remittance fees”

Co-chairs: Russian Federation and United Arab Emirates

Session Rapporteur: Bangladesh

Main observations and findings

At the outset, the session affirmed that addressing the financial and social costs of unethical recruitment and lowering remittance transfer costs are critical for increasing the benefits of migration and the pursuit of inclusive growth, as advocated in both the 2030 Agenda¹⁶ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA).

With the amount of global remittances now estimated at over 400 billion USD, the session explored ways of reducing the costs of sending remittances in order to maximize the potential of remittances to contribute to sustainable development. Related to this is the issue of migrants’ lack of access to financial inclusion. Speakers lamented the fact that the global average cost of transferring remittances is 7.68%, and that in some countries it can be as high as 20% -- a far cry from the 3% target indicated in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. A number of factors are to blame for such high costs, including the weak regulatory system, lack of transparency in relation to costs and absence of competition among money transfer operators.

Delegates shared different practices on how to reduce remittance transfer costs, including, *inter alia*, the utilization of online and mobile technologies, strengthening partnership with the postal systems,¹⁷ cooperation between local and international banks and setting up web portals that publish the comparative list of remittance costs across different companies. In terms of promoting the financial inclusion¹⁸ of migrants and their families, some governments have launched microfinance programs in rural communities that channel remittances into micro, small and medium enterprises, as well as economic and financial learning programs that equip migrants and their beneficiaries with basic skills in

¹⁶ Goal 10c. of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

¹⁷ In Moldova, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) platform is interconnected with the Euro payments network which allows migrants to send in several migration corridors up to EUR 1,000 for a cost of only EUR 5 to 7 (i.e., less than 1 %).

¹⁸ India has recently opened more than 187 million bank accounts, free of charge, to ensure universal banking coverage to most of the rural families.

financial management and business development. Skills development and entrepreneurship training programs were also mentioned as important initiatives in this regard. At the same time, some delegates pointed out that remittances are private funds and, thus, they did not see merit in government intervention to regulate the circulation of remittances and savings mobilization.

Furthermore, the session focused on the need to address the financial and social costs of unethical recruitment.¹⁹ Eliminating the cost leading to recruitment and other fees charged to migrants can significantly enhance the development benefits to the workers, their families, as well as countries of origin and destination. It was emphasized that fair and decent work conditions must apply regardless of the origin of the migrant worker.

Several challenges have been identified, foremost of which is the absence of a global governance structure to regulate the recruitment process, even as there were ongoing silos of activities, albeit not interconnected. In addition, many migrants are not inclined to complain and accept their rather exploitative work conditions and malpractices like contract-switching. Indeed, there is need to empower migrants to be able to say no to a recruiter that demands exorbitant sums of money and to seek redress from misrepresentation by recruiters (e.g., contract-switching and wage differential), especially when the direct costs of recruitment are hardly documented.

The discussion highlighted the fact that while remaining distinct, recruitment and remittance costs are tangibly linked in their impact on the benefits of migration. It is estimated that a reduction of USD 1,000 in the recruitment cost would translate into a potential gain of USD 4 billion for every one million remittance-sending worker. In reality, however, many migrant workers are forced to take loans with high interest rates to cover the financial costs of recruitment; this can lead to debt bondage and prevent them from remitting their hard-earned income to their families. The ILO estimates that the direct costs of labour migration – comprised of fees paid to recruiters and intermediaries – may actually be much larger and more detrimental to migrants and their families, than remittance costs.

There was a strong consensus that there is no one solution to tackle the issues related to unethical recruitment practices. Moreover, there was strong support

¹⁹ 10.7 of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

for the idea that employers²⁰, not migrants, should shoulder the costs of recruiting workers from overseas. While it is ultimately the responsibility of governments to ensure that the rights of migrant workers are protected, non-governmental actors have a very important role to play. International organizations are assisting governments in formulating legislations that penalize recruitment agencies who incur in mischievous activities. On the other hand, many businesses are willing to do the right thing with regard to recruitment practices along their supply chains; but they want accredited paths to finding good workers.

Delegates agreed that increasing legal opportunities for migration helps reduce the incidence of irregular migration and migrants' vulnerability to exploitation. Visa-free travels, regularization programs and labor migration facilitation are some ways to do so. National policies and practices that were shared include the labor patent system²¹, inter-ministerial task forces that track down and fight traffickers, and national information and media campaigns. There are also existing types of partnerships that support ethical recruitment practices, such as government-to-government recruitment schemes²², bilateral information sharing agreements to improve the ability to prosecute offenders and joint liability requirements that increase employer's responsibility. Outside of government framework, multi-stakeholder partnerships²³ involving also the business sector, international organizations, trade unions, and the civil society are being established to promote the fair treatment of workers and prevent their exploitation by ensuring they have decent working hours, living conditions, guaranteed earnings and arrangements regarding indebtedness. Additionally, there are regional and sub-regional forums that promote the protection of the right of migrant workers and sharing of relevant country policies and practices.

The session concluded with a call for more innovative approaches and partnerships in order to tackle the inter-connected problems of high remittance

²⁰ For example, a collective bargaining agreement covering temporary migrant workers in North Carolina, USA forbids payments from workers to recruiters; the latter are not allowed to charge workers even for visas and ground transportation. The farm workers' union has the right to oversee the recruitment process in the country of origin of migrants.

²¹ Russia introduced the labour patent system to reduce the obstacles for labour migration and allow migrants to move from the tax shadow

²² A study of 150 bilateral migration agreements conducted by the ILO, in partnership with the World Bank and KNOMAD, revealed that the identification of concrete actions and obligations to reduce recruitment fees or costs and oversight mechanisms are largely absent from said agreements. Thus, the ILO launched the fair recruitment initiative.

²³ Many governments expressed support for the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS), a mechanism aimed at combatting unethical recruitment practices. See <http://iris.iom.int/> for more information.

and recruitment costs, which tax migrants' earnings and undermine their capacity as development actors. Achieving the relevant targets in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development demands concerted and continuing efforts by all stakeholders in order to achieve incremental and progressive changes.

RT Session 1.2 Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. On lowering remittance transfer costs –
 - Achieve not only the SDG target of reducing remittance transfer costs to less than 3% in all migration corridors by 2030, where existing fees are still high; aim for 0% remittance transaction cost, where possible.
 - Enhance competition by preventing exclusive partnerships, for example, between post offices and money remittance agencies, and by setting up online portals showing comparative remittance transfer costs.
 - Consider exempting small remittances from money-laundering regulations by establishing a threshold amount for such an exemption.
 - Utilize online and mobile technologies and enhance existing postal infrastructures for sending/receiving remittances.
2. On reducing the financial and social costs of recruitment –
 - Aim for the full elimination of recruitment fees, especially for low-skilled migrant workers.
 - Promote government to government recruitment and bilateral information-sharing agreements.
 - Establish pre-departure orientation programs that inform and educate migrant workers about their rights and how they can protect themselves in destination countries. Embassies and consulates can provide migrants with services and information while they are abroad.
 - Roll-out financial literacy programs for migrants and their families. Embassies should take action in informing and educating migrant workers in their destination countries.
 - Explore alternative and innovative recruitment models with stronger regulatory framework between continents and migration corridors.
 - Engage the private sector, trade unions, and other non-governmental actors in ethical recruitment policies and practices.
 - Promote policy coherence regarding labor recruitment schemes, especially in destination countries.
3. In promoting partnerships –
 - Utilize the platform of GFMD for promoting cooperation and partnership among all stakeholders – governments and non-governments -- to maximize the benefits of international migration while reducing its negative effects.

RT 2: Migration as a factor in development

Assessing the impacts and the effects of migration in different sectors is of growing importance in many emerging economies. Migration considerations should be integrated into sector-specific development policies, particularly in the context of the implementation of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. Mainstreaming migration into deliberations across a wide range of policy fields in destination countries is also a significant factor in coherence among immigration policies, employment policies that address labor market needs, and development cooperation policies.

RT 2.1 Mainstreaming migration into planning at the sectorial level

Co-chairs: Ecuador and Morocco

Session Rapporteur: Jamaica

Main Observations and Findings

The session recalled that the topics of mainstreaming migration into development planning and policy coherence have been addressed in GFMD meetings since 2007. However, this was the first GFMD roundtable session that looked at mainstreaming migration into sectoral planning and policies as a means to achieving policy coherence and, in a broader context, the 2030 sustainable development goals. In preparing the background paper for this session, the RT 1.2 Government team decided to focus on certain key sectoral policies: employment, finance, agriculture, education and health. The cross-cutting issues of urban planning and environment were also considered.

The discussions touched on some challenges in mainstreaming migration into development policy and planning. Promoting ownership of the mainstreaming exercise among all concerned ministries is not an easy task. Countries with strong sectoral policy and planning systems, but with limited centralized coordination also face a similar challenge. As a case in point, there is need to reconcile the seeming conflict of interests between facilitation of fund transfers and combatting money laundering and terrorist financing. Moreover, some goals overlap, calling for policy coherence to ensure that sectoral policies ‘talk to each other,’ and that there is consistency across sectoral objectives. In

addition, a rights-based approach²⁴ is also lacking in migration-related objectives of certain sectoral policies.

During the discussion, delegates shared about concrete policies and initiatives²⁵ that governments are doing at the national and sub-national levels to try to mainstream migration into development planning. Some of the interventions spoke directly to the focused sectors of employment, finance, agriculture, education and health. Others related more to the broader issues surrounding mainstreaming exercise, regardless of the sector concerned.

The sharing of national experiences highlighted the fact that most countries are currently in the initial stage of the mainstreaming migration into development planning process. A few countries are at the forefront of integrating migration into development planning and policy at both sectorial and national levels. Many have just commenced the process of formulating comprehensive national and sub-national policies on migration and development, while others are moving mainly at the sectorial level with emphasis on selective sectors and domains.

An observation was made that many of the interventions did not make it clear that the objective in mainstreaming migration was to actually achieve development outcomes (for the migrants, their families and their country). Furthermore, the range of interventions and experiences emerging from the roundtable seemed to suggest that mainstreaming international migration into sectorial planning and policy is mainly done on an ad hoc and piecemeal basis, with a bias towards specific sectors, depending on national priorities and challenges. Certain sectors such as labour, health, education and training and finance are evidently more closely aligned with international migration and are thus more open to the mainstreaming process. To illustrate, the integration of migration in the financial sector is more advanced in many countries in an effort to harness remittance flows and boost micro-enterprise development for diaspora communities.

Below are the key messages that were enunciated during the Roundtable session:

²⁴ In this respect, a call for the ratification of the UN Convention on the protection of the human rights of migrants and families was echoed.

²⁵ The specific policies and programs that were shared by governments have now been uploaded on the GFMD Policy and Practice Database. Go to <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd> for more information.

Whole-of-government approach: Importance was given to the coordination between different ministries in charge of migration, as well as non-migration sectors in order to improve policy coherence. In this regard, many countries highlighted the existence of inter-ministerial committees, national council on migration, diaspora councils and other similar structures that are aimed at enhancing coordination on migration issues. The local approach²⁶ was also underlined, particularly in the context of global decentralization trends in local governance and increasing urbanization. Local authorities (like mayors, councilors), the migrants themselves and other partners (local associations, community and religious leaders) need to be involved in planning and policy-setting. In both national and sub-national settings, the roles of the private sector and the civil society were deemed as crucial.

Addressing migration in all parts and all phases of the migration process: The countries have shared their experiences both from origin and destination countries' perspective. In the countries of origin, sectoral policies contribute to the decision not to migrate or to migrate; thus, helping make migration a matter of informed choice. Active labour market policies, for instance job centres, can contribute to deterring emigration flows. Agricultural policies that secure incomes through subsidies or insurance mechanisms can help people to stay in rural areas. Meanwhile, well-managed temporary workers' programs in certain destination countries help ensure the success of labour migration for foreign agricultural workers.

Sectoral policies can also contribute to channel remittances towards productive investment. A wide range of policy experiences exist in the fields of financial services, investment and entrepreneurship. Many of these policies specifically target low-skilled migrants working in informal or domestic sectors, as they are more financially vulnerable. In this regard, embassies and consular services play an important role in delivering information and extending support services (e.g. language training, financial literacy programs) to assist their migrant workers abroad.

Many governments mobilize diasporas for development purposes by associating their diasporas to specific sectoral policies. Also, they optimize the human

²⁶ The Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI) project by the UNDP, EU and the Swiss Development Agency, now on its phase 2, promotes the integration of migration and development in the development and investment plans of local government units (LGUs) in the provinces, cities and towns. See <http://www.migration4development.org/en/content/about-jmidi>.

resources of emigrants and returnees and advocate for the recognition of qualifications and validation of skills in order to transform brain drain into brain gain.

Integration policies are important both in the context of international and internal migration for achieving development outcomes. Health and social protection policies are particularly key to the integration of immigrants. Health policies²⁷ for migrants, including irregular migrants, have been found to be less costly than providing emergency healthcare.

Bilateral agreements and cooperation between countries of origin and destination are a crucial factor in successful integration, and help ensure that migration becomes a triple-win situation. In the same vein, regional and local authorities provide frontline services to migrants which promote social cohesion and facilitate migrants' integration and re-integration.

Mainstreaming should also encompass campaigns aimed at the general public to sensitize them about migration and to promote their inclusive treatment of migrants and refugees. Such efforts should take advantage of existing information and communications technologies.

Need for data and evidence base. Participants highlighted the importance of collecting data and building an evidence base²⁸ to understand which programs provide the best outcomes. Data are important but the analysis of these data is even more important. In the framework of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, this also calls for identification and implementation of appropriate indicators for migration-relevant targets and goals.

In conclusion, the Roundtable deliberations highlighted the fact that mainstreaming international migration in sectorial development policy and planning is still at an early stage of evolution within the framework and perspective of the GFMD. The continuing challenge for many governments is how to effectively translate national, sub-national and local level migration and

²⁷ See the background paper: *Developing a Public Health Workforce to Address Migrants Health Needs in Europe*: [http://www.migrant-health-europe.org/files/Capacity%20Building%20in%20Healthcare_Background%20Paper\(2\).pdf](http://www.migrant-health-europe.org/files/Capacity%20Building%20in%20Healthcare_Background%20Paper(2).pdf)

²⁸ The OECD-EU project on "Interrelations between public policies, migration and development" aims to provide partner countries with data through the conduct of research, both quantitative and qualitative, that gathers primary data from a survey of migrant and non-migrant households, and face-to-face interviews with key stakeholders. It also aims to enhance the capacity of partner countries in incorporating migration into the design and implementation of their respective development policies and plans, both at the national and sectorial level, such as labor, education, agriculture and the financial system. See <http://www.oecd.org/dev/migration-development/ippmd.htm>.

development policies into concrete, effective, sustainable, comprehensive and sectorial programs and services for migrants and their families. The session also pointed out that while having a sectorial approach is important, the interaction between sectors is even more important. The diversity of approaches being implemented by the various countries in creating the capacity for mainstreaming is commendable and provides best practices for moving forward

RT Session 2.1 Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Ensure the centrality of human dignity and human rights of migrants in migration-related policies and planning.
2. Implement sectorial approaches to migration at national, sub-national and local levels.
3. Embark on financial literacy, educational and other orientation programs for migrants to enhance their contribution to sectoral (e.g., agriculture, finance, entrepreneurship) and national development planning and policy.
4. Establish evidence-based indicators and gather and analyze data to support national and cross-sectorial planning and policy, particularly in the framework of achieving the 2030 sustainable development goals.
5. Develop/strengthen existing bilateral and regional mechanisms that support the mainstreaming of migration into sectoral development planning and policy.
6. Engage with the private sector, the civil society, and other social partners in mainstreaming migration into development planning, both at the national and sub-national levels.
7. Encourage all UN member states to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
8. Utilize the GFMD as a platform for strengthening collaboration and sharing of practices and policy experiences among member states.

RT 2.2 Making Migration work Post-2015

Co-chairs: Bangladesh, Greece and Mexico

Session Rapporteur: Switzerland

Main Observations and Findings

Delegates expressed general appreciation for the inclusion of migration in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. They recognized the notable progress that has been achieved by the international community in promoting the integration of migrants and migration-related goals and targets in the 2030 agenda. It was also emphasized that migration is a cross-cutting issue; thus, while there are direct references to migration in certain goals (i.e., 8.8, 10.7, 10c and 17.18), migration perspectives are relevant throughout the SDGs.

Going forward, there was a consensus on the need to implement, follow up and review the migration specific and migration-relevant goals and targets. Many called for the identification of appropriate indicators not only in terms of numbers and measurable parameters, but also qualitative indicators. The assistance of statistical commissions and other relevant bodies in data gathering and analysis was emphasized as crucial, especially for developing countries. A caution was made that behind the numbers are migrants whose human rights must weigh in more than any numerical consideration. Moreover, there is the challenge of accounting for the invisible – undocumented migrants, migrants in transit, etc.

One key theme that was discussed during the session was transformation. The transition from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) redefines the meaning of sustainable development in a way that reduces inequality, leaves no one behind, and identifies the root causes of development problems and factors of change. The 2030 agenda also moves the focus from aid primarily to a sense of shared responsibility for development to be achieved.

There was a strong acknowledgement of the role that migration and the migrants themselves can play in sustainable development, not merely as beneficiaries but also as development actors. The transformative approach was likewise called for in dealing with migration from a “management” to a “governance” issue that is rooted in the human rights and empowerment of migrants.

The Roundtable also focused on the notion of inclusion which speaks to the guiding principle of the 2030 agenda – i.e., to leave no one behind. The discussion formulated a number of recommendations to address the aspects of inclusion for the implementation, follow up and review process of the 2030 agenda. States agreed that any follow up and review system should work inclusively across sectors and thematic areas for the Global Forum, not only concerning targets that are specifically mentioning migration or migrants, but also other relevant targets that are found across the agenda affecting migration, such as education, gender, health, peaceful and inclusive societies. All levels – global, regional, national and sub-national – should also be covered. It was particularly emphasized that the 2030 agenda should be fully embraced at the national level by all concerned stakeholders – the government, civil society, private sector and the migrants themselves. At the same time, regional specificities should be considered. In this regard, regional processes could play an important role in the follow up of the agenda.

During the open discussion, delegates shared about their initiatives in the context of the 2030 agenda. Some countries are setting up an inter-agency/ministerial or multi-institutional working group to lead the process of implementation and monitoring of efforts on the 2030 agenda. Ten states are taking part in a pilot project led by KNOMAD and the OECD Development Center on the operationalizing of a dashboard of indicators²⁹ for measuring policy and institutional coherence for migration and development in different contexts.

International organizations are assisting governments in reflecting on suitable indicators for migration-specific and relevant targets and goals. IOM is working with the rest of the GMG agencies in defining a migration index. The OECD has developed an indicator for the “integration³⁰” of migrants and diaspora, to enable countries and regions of origin to know more their emigrants abroad.

Meanwhile, the civil society is embarking on a project, “data shift,” that promotes the sharing of experiences using citizen-generated data.

Delegates were of unanimous view that the incoming GFMD Chair Bangladesh has a crucial role to play in maintaining the momentum that the international

²⁹ This project is developed under the auspices of KNOMAD, with the OECD Development Center, UNDP and Maastricht University as implementing partners.

³⁰ This is a study led by the OECD International Migration Division, in partnership with UNDESA, the World Bank and the University of Oxford.

community has achieved in integrating migration in the 2030 agenda and, more importantly, in leading member states and other crucial stakeholders in its implementation and follow up. This can be done by sustaining the dialogue and debate and building partnerships to ensure that the GFMD remains as a vibrant platform that can help transform the world.

Outcomes and recommendations

The Roundtable pointed to some actionable recommendations for the future, defining some vision and concrete steps for the Global Forum. Delegates saw the added value of the Global Forum in promoting an exchange of ideas and experiences, from defining what the appropriate indicators should be, to implementing the SDG goals and targets, and reporting back to the UN system on the progress made by governments in implementing the 2030 agenda.

RT Session 2.2 Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Engage in the process of formulating the right indicators for the SDGs, which will be concluded in the spring of 2016.
2. Deepen partnership and collaboration amongst actors and stakeholders e.g. governments, civil society, academia, research community, trade unions, private sector, etc. for securing migration within overall and sector-specific national planning and development processes and mechanisms.
3. Ensure due implementation of migration-specific targets at the national level.
4. Use the GFMD as a platform for sharing experiences and lessons learned on -- the progress made towards migration-related SDG targets; how migrants have been included in the attainment of SDGs (not left behind); and how migrants and migration have contributed to the attainment of SDGs. In this regard, the following specific steps were suggested:
 - Organize roundtable sessions around migration-related SDG goals and targets
 - Use the GFMD Platform for Partnerships, an existing tool and mechanism for the exchange of policies and programs and the development of migration and development toolkits for policy-makers.
 - In the spirit of the GFMD common space, organize multi-stakeholder thematic meetings on specific topics related to the implementation of the 2030 agenda.
5. Engage all relevant actors and stakeholders, e.g. research community/institutions, civil society including migrants' associations, national human rights institutions, trade unions, employers' organizations and the private sector in identifying and bringing forward relevant country experiences, inter-linkages with other SDGs, lessons learned on the implementation of SDGs-migration targets as well as in the identification of data gaps, capacity building areas and possible technologies.
6. Formulate a clear strategy on how to interact with the UN system and other existing fora; also explore ways of integrating the recommendations from the Global Forum discussions into the UN review process, notably the High Level Political Forum (HLPF).
7. Set up an ad hoc working group on Migration and the 2030 Agenda to reflect on how the GFMD could be fit for the purpose of establishing a comprehensive, inclusive and efficient system of follow up and review.

RT 3: Enhancing international cooperation on emerging issues in migration and mobility

Human mobility is a dynamic field of inquiry and of policy. New issues arise and existing ones are given greater prominence as circumstances change. There is need to enlarge the space for international cooperation on new and emerging issues in migration. The role of people who are compelled to cross international borders to escape the effects of man-made or natural disasters—arising from forces such as environmental degradation, armed conflict or political turmoil—as agents and beneficiaries of development is one such issue. Another is the potential for public-private partnerships to support migrant and diaspora entrepreneurs to create or expand businesses.

Roundtable 3.1: International cooperation and responsibility sharing to enhance human development and human security for people forcibly displaced across international borders

Co-chairs: Eritrea and Republic of Moldova

Session Rapporteur: Philippines

Main observations and findings

The condition of people forcibly displaced across international borders was discussed for the first time in the context of the GFMD, following the newly adopted UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. The purpose of Roundtable 3.1 session was to connect movements of forcibly displaced people and put them in the migration and development framework, by exploring both development solutions for forced migrants³¹ and the ways in which forced migrants contribute to development.

In setting the scene, the session recalled some of the principles that have been established in previous GFMD discussions. It was enunciated that all migrants are human beings who deserve humane treatment and protection, regardless of what group or subgroup they fall in and regardless of their immigration status. In this regard, governments of countries of origin, transit and destination have a shared responsibility to ensure the protection of migrants' rights, change the rhetoric about migration and improve the governance of migration. Migration is not a problem to be solved, but a human reality to be managed.

³¹ For purposes of this RT session, “forced migrants” are people who are compelled by external factors beyond their control to leave their countries in search of safety, dignity and respect for their rights. This includes but isn't confined to refugees who have a special status under international law.

Some challenges were encountered in preparing the session, notably, the confusion about terminologies³², misperceptions and stereotypes around certain categories of migrants, and the difficulty in choosing how to frame the debate. In the end, the Government Team that prepared the session decided to focus on the forms of international cooperation that can promote the human rights (including labour rights), human development and human security of forced migrants through access to work, access to education and access to family unity.

The Roundtable 3.1 session featured two panels: the first examined the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in improving human rights protection and human development opportunities for forced migrants, while the second looked at forced displacement in a migration-development framework.

The *first panel* elicited an interesting exchange of views on the concept of displacements, i.e., on whether or not 'forced migrants' should include refugees, and to what extent the discussion of refugees should be covered in the GFMD. It also sparked the sharing of actual government experiences and initiatives³³ in assisting migrants who were forced to move for various reasons³⁴, e.g., climate change and environmental degradation, collapse in the economy, end or lack of food, water or decent work in country of origin, wars and other conflicts. Most of these efforts and state policies are carried out based on strong humanitarian principles and international commitments to human development and human security. Many have built-in migrant development programs spearheaded by the government, with support from international actors, notably the IOM, UNHCR, UN Human Security and other relevant UN family members.

A major concern of some receiving countries, as a consequence of the increased inflow of forced migrants, is security, conflict and cultural integration of the community in settlement areas. Socio-psychological services/ programs are needed to help manage the situation, but the costs are often prohibitive if not unavailable.

In many areas, hosting forcibly displaced persons has become a protracted situation. On this note, one question raised by a donor country was how to strike a balance between humanitarian needs and development assistance needs. The discussions concluded that both approaches are needed, but the guiding principle

³² It was highlighted that there is no difference between refugees and forced migrant in terms of their humanitarian needs. The differences lie on the rights that are accorded to both.

³³ During the session, the Governments of Australia, Cameroon, the EU, Moldova, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the US, and Zambia have shared about their respective initiatives.

³⁴ These types of movement are described as "survival migration" by experts.

should be, “prevention is better than the cure.” Aside from addressing only the emergency needs of forced migrants, it is also crucial to look at their livelihood needs, and the capacity of countries hosting large numbers of forced migrants, in terms of both physical infrastructures (such as food, water, transportation) and social services (education, health, peace and security). Additionally, forced migrants should be involved in addressing their situations.

The need to mobilize the international community and generate adequate resources was emphasized as crucial in providing relevant services to forced migrants such as housing/shelter, health, education, skills training and livelihood, access to farming and pastoral activities, and socio-cultural integration. Varied forms of assistance have been cited, including identification system and referral of vulnerable migrants, vital information on security concerns, legal entitlement, and engagement of host communities in breaking barriers and reducing fears. These examples highlighted the need for multi-stakeholder cooperation (among governments, international organizations, the private sector and civil society), coordinated institutional policies and community-based empowerment in order to protect and empower displaced populations and strengthen the resilience of their host communities. For many receiving countries³⁵, increased international aid or assistance is urgently required in view of the increasing inflows of people forcibly displaced in their lands.

The *second panel* looked at how to use mobility channels to harness the developmental potential of migrants who are forcibly displaced due to a host of factors, including market failures, disasters and climate change. There was general recognition that migrants could help ease labor market inefficiencies with their skills and talents. However, in the case of forced migrants, receiving countries need to work doubly hard or invest more on the skills training/retraining, education and other assistance to enable forced migrants to obtain employment. In countries where there is high unemployment, government must further enlist public support for assisting forced migrants in finding employment opportunities.

Many interventions called for more open and regular avenues for migration (whether temporary or long term) and assistance to forced migrants, like social security arrangements and family reunification. Better integration enhances

³⁵ During the session, the experiences of Cameroon, Greece, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Zambia in hosting migrants were cited.

migrants' capacity to contribute to development. Accent was likewise put on the need to also consider the return and the reintegration of forced migrants after the conflicts, natural disasters or other causes of displacement.

It was emphasized that any support to forced migrants should not only be relief-oriented, but rather help them to survive and achieve their human security and human development in the long run. In all instances, monitoring of programs and policies is key, not only on whether or not forced migrants accessed the programs and services available to them, but on their long-term progress and success in integrating economically and socially in their new environment.

Recognizing that forced displacement is happening across regions of the world for various reasons, the need for developing global and regional guiding principles was underscored. A range of protection solutions must be inclusive for all those affected by forced migration at all points along the migration's cycle. In this regard, delegates expressed support for ongoing international cooperation on specific groups of displacements. One excellent example is the 'Nansen Initiative'³⁶ led by Switzerland and Norway, which has developed a framework for assisting people forced to flee due to disaster or climate change effects. Already, 110 countries have signed up for this initiative. The US-Philippine led "Migrants in Crisis Initiative"³⁷ is another cooperation framework that is focused on assisting migrants who are caught in conflict situations or crises in the country of destination. The African Union, meanwhile, has developed a common instrument for the protection of internally displaced persons.

Alongside with international cooperation, national capacity and stability helps define the success of efforts to enhance the human development and human security for forcibly displaced persons across international borders. The host government needs strengthened capacity to facilitate forced migrants' access to labour, education and skills training, and family reunification. Conversely, the root causes in the country of origin should be tackled to prevent forced migration in the first place, and to facilitate the return and reintegration of those who had been forcibly displaced.

Throughout the session, delegates appreciated the GFMD's unique value added in promoting a candid exchange on issues long perceived as too political or sensitive at the multilateral level. They urged the GFMD, under the next Chair

³⁶ See <https://www.nanseninitiative.org> for more information.

³⁷ See <https://www.iom.int/micic> for more information.

Bangladesh, to further look into the conditions of particular groups of migrants (particularly those who are extremely vulnerable and driven by push factors beyond their control, as well as the families they leave behind), to address policy gaps, and to explore solutions with great urgency in the context of sustainable development.

RT Session 3.1 Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Strengthen international cooperation and sharing of responsibility in enhancing human security and development for people forcibly displaced across borders, through a coherent, collaborative and continued process.
2. Strengthen collaboration between humanitarian assistance agencies and development actors to ensure that the needs of forced migrants and local hosts are addressed at the same time with the aim of improving human development and human security for both populations.
3. Provide both short term relief approaches and longer term development approaches that focus on providing livelihood, education, training and skills development.
4. Secure sufficient funding assistance particularly for countries of first-stop for migrants, regardless of their economic development level.
5. Facilitate access of forced migrants to vital services and offer closely focused programs for them.
6. Improve validation of educational and professional skills of forced migrants to allow them to come into the labour market and adapt integration processes according to their qualification and the host countries' labour market needs.
7. Open new pathways for regular migration, for example, through humanitarian visa programs that provide alternatives to unauthorized cross-border movements and avoid the ensuing dangers and crimes such as human trafficking.
8. Encourage destination countries in acute need of skills to invest more on education and training/retraining for forced migrants in order to fill skills and labour gaps.
9. Reinforce family reunification schemes and programs for migrants who have relatives already settled outside of their countries of origin, and expand the definition of family for this purpose.
10. Draw lessons and good practices from international cooperation mechanisms that focus on specific groups of displacements (e.g. Nansen initiative, MICIC, refugee programs).
11. Promote a greater understanding of the protection needs of extremely vulnerable groups – those in between – and address existing policy gaps.
12. Enable forced migrants to be involved in charting solutions.
13. Study how and how much forced migrants contribute to the economies of host and transit countries.
14. Address the root causes of forced migration and promote their return and reintegration to their origin countries.

Roundtable 3.2 Private sector-government partnerships to support migrant/diaspora entrepreneurship and job creation, with a focus on small and medium enterprises

Co-chairs: Canada and France

Session Rapporteur: Belgium

Main Observations and Findings

The Roundtable 3.2 session examined how governments can mobilize the private sector to better support migrants and diaspora in encouraging migrant entrepreneurship and facilitating migrants' contribution to development and economic growth both in countries of origin and destination³⁸. It was the first GFMD Roundtable discussion on this topic, taking place after the adoption of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development which underlines, *inter alia*, the importance of entrepreneurship and the promotion of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as avenues of sustainable development

The discussions highlighted the fact that migrants have a great potential to contribute to development by way of their remittances and skills. Financial transfers made by migrants far exceed developmental aid. This contribution is enhanced by new technologies and the social networks that migrants create. In destination countries, migrant entrepreneurs help create jobs. Studies have shown that migrants are more likely to form enterprises than non-migrants, and that migrant entrepreneurship is a rapidly growing field.³⁹ Migrants have particular skills, knowledge and trade links which given them some specific advantage in business creation in host countries.⁴⁰

There is also growing evidence that migrants benefit their origin countries, for example, through trade links and investments. Successful migrant entrepreneurship reinforces the capacity of migrants to help their origin

³⁸ The RT 3.2 background paper discusses the 2 sub-themes of this session, i.e., Sub-theme 1: Public-Private Partnerships to enable the economic participation of migrants, especially entrepreneurs, in destination countries and Sub-theme 2: How diaspora's entrepreneurial initiatives in countries of origin can be supported in order to contribute to development. See <http://www.gfmd.org/docs/turkey-2014-2015>.

³⁹ As stated in the RT 3.2 background paper written by the International Center for Migration and Policy Development (ICMPD), there are now more than 7.2 million entrepreneurs in OECD countries, a number that has grown over the past five years by more than 20%, more than the migrant stock itself. The OECD also points out that in Europe there are more than 115,000 entrepreneurs who employ more than ten people.

⁴⁰ Co-chairs Canada and France are examples of destination countries with commendable practices involving migrant entrepreneurship, as documented in the annex of the background paper.

countries. When their enterprises prosper, migrants are able to send more remittances, invest or develop skills that can be useful to their home countries.

The session pointed out, however, that migrants encounter many obstacles in setting up their businesses and keeping them afloat, both at home and abroad. Panellists⁴¹ and delegates shared about their experiences and perspectives on how governments can better support migrant entrepreneurs. They held the view that the challenges for migrants in origin and host countries are similar. But in both cases, cooperation between government and businesses and public-private partnerships are essential ingredients in developing the entrepreneurial potentials of migrants and diaspora. While the government provides the favourable conditions for migrant enterprises to establish and flourish, the private sector can help through mentoring, financing, investment guarantees, and many other concrete initiatives.

It was underlined that successful integration is a key to promoting migrant entrepreneurship in the destination country. This has been proven in countries with well-managed migration systems that facilitate migrants' early integration, for example, through temporary workers programs. Migrants are eager to contribute their skills and talents if they have a secure status and enjoy basic human rights in their host country. Moreover, policies are needed to reduce the administrative burden of starting up a business, provide migrants with access to credit and business consultancy services, skills development and expert advice. Specific incentives like exemption from custom duties and investment visa⁴² arrangements were also cited as factors that can motivate entrepreneurship. Building a database of migrants that contains a mapping of their skills, interests and concerns was suggested as a useful tool in order to match their skills with business needs and to upgrade these skills to suit labour market demands, if required. Furthermore, it was emphasized that migrants, including refugees, have unique sets of skills; therefore, orientation and training programs should not only teach migrants how to start a business, but should also assist them in developing further the skills they bring into the country.

⁴¹ The Roundtable 3.2 panelists were Dr. Ahmed Ziauddin, BASUG, Mr. Erin Dacic, Mdme. Khary Diene of Senegal, and Mr. Art De Fehr, CEO and President of Palliser Furniture in Canada. Mr. Thomas Liebig of the OECD and Ms Nava Hinrichs of The Hague Process contributed their technical expertise in framing the issues.

⁴² South Korean immigration service has created a start-up system that grants investment visas based on intellectual property and appropriate education. This visa leads to permanent residence after three years and visa holders have free access to business and management courses as well as courses in language and other integration-related fields.

In the origin country, the stability and safety of the country is a crucial consideration for migrants and diaspora to engage in entrepreneurial activities. In order to entice them to invest back home, governments need to provide the necessary information and financial literacy programs, organize their diaspora and provide attractive incentives for them to do business (e.g., tax privileges to diaspora entrepreneurs investing in prioritized sectors in their countries of origin⁴³, provision of dual or multiple citizenship, special treatment, etc). Governments need to build better communication channels with their diaspora to gain their trust, and to ensure that the political and regulatory frameworks provide a good investment climate for would-be migrant entrepreneurs. Governments are also urged to work together with chambers of commerce and use the agency of their embassies abroad to reach out to their migrants and diaspora communities in destination countries.

Delegates highlighted the potential of social networking and other information and communications technology (ICT) and digital means in developing investment platforms, crowd-funding and online marketplaces that can support business development both in origin and destination countries.

The important role of women in diaspora entrepreneurship was also underlined during the discussion. To boost women migrants' economic participation, it is necessary to promote gender appreciation and women leadership in business. Women entrepreneur's networks, including online portals, both at national and international levels, could help women connect to each other and offer support for shoring up the financial and material requirements in building an enterprise.

Finally, it was repeatedly stressed that a robust and effective public-private partnership is key to harnessing the development potentials of migrant entrepreneurship for both home and host countries. But a crucial challenge is how to motivate businesses to engage with migrants. Efforts have been undertaken by the Global Forum to try to engage the business sector in migration debate. In 2014, a mapping study of businesses was conducted by The Hague Process in cooperation with the Swedish GFMD Chair to assess the barriers and opportunities of engaging businesses in migration. The study pointed out that businesses a) perceived migration as being too risky to engage in, b) had little interest in migration, and c) are mindful of the political and legal barriers to migration. This finding pointed to an opportunity to conduct a second

⁴³ In Senegal, the so-called 'investment code' offers tax privileges to returnees who invest a certain amount of money in targeted sectors such as tourism, ICT, and agriculture.

study, in cooperation with the Turkish GFMD Chair in 2015, on the cost-benefit or return on investment (ROI)⁴⁴ for business in dealing with migration. The latter study concluded that governments need to reach out more to businesses to show the positive returns on engaging with migrants and to address negative perceptions about migrants and migration. It also pointed the need for governments to offer incentives – e.g., to help migrant entrepreneurs in the labour market, to urge businesses and banks to give more credit to be able to support and help migrant entrepreneurs. Building trust with the diaspora and businesses entails time and sustained engagement by governments.

RT Session 3.2 Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Consider the specific needs of migrant/diaspora entrepreneurs in legislative frameworks and policymaking that impact the business environment.
2. Adopt labour migration strategies that effectively match or develop skills in keeping with labour market demands and facilitate the recognition and transferability of skills and work experience.
3. Explore permanent and temporary migration policies that foster migrant/diaspora entrepreneurship. Allow dual or multiple citizenships, for example, or introduce dedicated visa categories for migrant/diaspora entrepreneurs.
4. Remove unreasonable administrative barriers for SMEs with streamlined regulatory procedures and the establishment of one-stop-shops for businesses, thus ensuring the fullest possible participation of all migrants, including migrant women and migrant youth.
5. Provide tax incentives and facilitate the creation of SMEs as well as access to markets with measures such as tax exceptions or tax breaks for charitable causes and/or social businesses, lower customs or tariffs on imported goods or equipment for diaspora investments, negotiate agreements on the avoidance of double taxation or tax incentives to spur research and development.
6. Facilitate the acquisition of knowledge of the regulatory framework with respect to business creation and administration and foster migrant SME's access to public procurement.
7. Conduct mapping of skills, interests, concerns of the diaspora in a systematic way to develop diaspora databanks that will enable matching of skills with business needs.
8. Expedite the appropriate economic and political reforms in origin countries to improve the investment climate for migrants and diaspora.
9. Establish women networks online through portals so that they can connect and share capacities to build enterprises.
10. Facilitate access to financial products and promote the financial literacy of migrants, in particular women and youth. In addition, awareness-raising and sensitisation programmes targeting bank employees can be helpful.

⁴⁴ See <http://www.gfmd.org/docs/turkey-2014-2015>, *Other Related Activities GFMD 2014-2015*.

11. Support migrant/diaspora entrepreneurship, in particular women and youth-led start-ups and social business enterprises through capacity development measures and access to financial resources.
12. Facilitate the recognition of migrants' foreign qualifications that are required to obtain a business license.
13. Establish broad partnerships between the private sector, governments, civil society, and non-profit organisations serving entrepreneurs and migrants in order to facilitate diaspora/migrant entrepreneurship. Consider fostering mentorship programmes to link migrant entrepreneurs with local entrepreneurs who have complementary skills and competencies related to local markets.
14. Strengthen the cooperation between businesses in countries of origin and destination to support migrant/diaspora entrepreneurship, in particular through the exchange of knowledge and technology transfers, and by embedding innovative projects in national strategies and development policies (thereby avoiding ad-hoc initiatives).
15. Enhance peer-to-peer exchanges, in particular South-South exchanges on migrant/diaspora entrepreneurship through internships, secondments, sponsorships or other, as well as networking events between migrants, trade councils and chambers of commerce.
16. Invest in the economic sections of embassies and agencies specialized in monitoring business market demand and conducting economic and sectorial studies of business needs, including specific products that can be sourced by the migrants' countries of origin.
17. Set up skills acquisition, skill development and business mentorship programs for migrants.
18. Launch communication campaigns for governments to reach out to businesses and raise awareness of the potential benefits of migration.

Summary of Roundtable discussions: 15 October plenary session

The second day of the 8th GFMD Summit closed with a brief plenary session featuring **Ms. Esen Altuğ**, on behalf of the Turkish Chairmanship and **Ambassador Laura Thompson**, IOM Deputy Director General. Ms. Altuğ emphasized some of the key points that were discussed during the six Roundtable sessions.

Ambassador Thompson, for her part, highlighted important thematic issues that were brought up during the various RT sessions and side events. She underlined the role of the local authorities, particularly in the implementation of initiatives and activities related to the protection and integration of migrants. She also remarked that while there was a dedicated legal regime and clear framework for the protection of refugees, there was no such mechanism for migrants who were forced to leave their country due to a host of factors, such as environmental degradation, violence, insecurity or poverty. Noting the positive references made to the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) initiative and the Nansen Initiative, she stressed that facilitating more legal channels for human mobility is a critical component in enhancing the human security and the human development of migrants, including forced migrants. She also underscored the point that mainstreaming migration is not only an issue for developing countries but also for developed countries in terms of implementing and achieving the SDGs. Also in this regard, she saw an important role for the GFMD in the follow-up of the SDGs and in developing clear indicators for measuring progress of the SDGs. She was likewise pleased to hear the encouraging reports from governments and other international organizations about new approaches for lowering remittance transfer costs. She re-emphasized the imperative to ensure legal channels of migration and to protect the human rights of migrants, regardless of their administrative status. She highlighted the connection between the protection of human rights of migrants and their capacity to participate in the development of host and origin countries; thus, the discussions on reducing the costs of migration, fostering fair recruitment and empowering migrants were very important. She also welcomed the enhanced focus on the role of the private sector in job creation, migrant entrepreneurship, trade and investment links and skills transfer of migrants. As well, she highlighted the diaspora role with regard to poverty reduction through remittances, investment and trade facilitation, entrepreneurship and job creation,

particularly among women migrants. She welcomed the proposal from the International Organization of Employers and the WEF Global Council on Migration to fill the empty seat of the private sector at the GFMD table.

Opening of Day 3 – 16 October plenary session

The third day of the 8th GFMD Summit began with a brief plenary session chaired by **Ms. Esen Altuğ**, in the presence of **Ms. Sandra Polaski**, ILO Deputy Director General, GMG 2014 Chair, and **Mr. Julien Pellaux**, Director of UN Women, GMG 2016 Chair. Ms Altuğ gave a snapshot of the activities that will take place on the final day of the Istanbul Summit.

Ms. Sandra Polaski drew attention to the critical challenge posed by refugees and economic migrants in terms of addressing labor market needs. Failure to address such labor issues will result in refugees and migrants ending up in the informal or "shadow" economy where they are exposed to enormous risks, potential abuses and inadequate protection. The solution, she believed, rests not only on the shoulders of national governments, but also requires coordination at the global level in the spirit of shared responsibility. In her view, it was not only a crisis of human mobility and refugees and migration, but a crisis of global solidarity, and of the values of the modern world. The crisis highlighted the imperative to address the shortfalls in jobs and livelihoods in the countries of origin and in the countries of transit in order to stimulate job growth and to ease the pressure for more distressed migration.

She shared about ILO's intensified efforts, including organizing the 1st Regional Policy Dialogue in July 2015 on the impacts on labor markets in the five main countries hosting refugees (i.e., Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq). The meeting that took place in Istanbul looked at ways to create employment opportunities that are necessary to absorb refugees on a decent basis, as well as on how to assist the hosting communities. The ILO is also working closely with the African Union Commission, the International Organizations for Migration (IOM) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa to provide technical expertise for a region-wide joint labor migration program in Africa that will support fair migration schemes within the regional integration processes and at national levels. Moreover, the ILO is supporting the Valetta Summit on migration between the EU and the African Union, as a way to try to design collaborative responses between the two regions, including generating

livelihood in common job opportunities at home, but also in the destination countries.

In terms of reducing the costs of migration, the ILO and the World Bank have been looking at the costs of recruitment in order to provide an empirical evidence base for starting to both quantify the costs and to address them. It is believed that eliminating these costs will double the benefits and advantages to the migrants, their families and the sending and recipient countries. In addition, last year the ILO through its tripartite constituency also adopted a new legally binding protocol to the Forced Labor Convention which calls for specific measures to improve the regulation of the recruitment of migrant workers as one way of preventing forced labor. The Fair Recruitment Initiative was also launched, involving governments, employers and workers organizations as well as civil society groups and the partner agencies in the GMG. This initiative aims to do further research to fully understand the recruitment practices in the different migrant corridors, to improve laws, policies and enforcement of laws and policies related to recruitment across the main migration corridors, to promote the exchange of best practices and international standards, and to demonstrate the business case for fair recruitment. She offered ILO's support to member states in making the necessary policy decisions to try to achieve the 2030 SDGs. She applauded the GFMD effort at expanding relevant stakeholders by bringing in the business community to the GFMD debates. She suggested that the next GFMD should also include the trade unions, as they represent the workers particularly in receiving countries.

Mr. Julien Pellaux conveyed to the Turkish Chair and participants the importance accorded by UN Women Executive Director, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka to the Global Forum and to UN Women's role as the 2016 GMG Chair. He anticipated that 2016 would be a special year, coming at a time of unprecedented scope and attention to the issue of migration, and the first year of implementation of the SDGs. He held the view that it would not be possible to achieve the new 2030 agenda without coherent migration policies and engagement of all stakeholders. The 2016 GMG Chair will strive to position migration in a number of implementation modalities for the SDGs that are being discussed and developed, from the localization of the SDGs to financing and coordination mechanisms. Coordination of GMG inputs in a number of important international conferences and processes, such as the World Humanitarian Summit, will also be an important priority for the 2016 GMG Chair. Furthermore, UN Women will place a special emphasis on the gender

dimension of migration, and aim to elevate the focus on women in the migration debate and highlight the importance of mainstreaming the gender and human rights approach in migration policy and in national development strategies. This means identifying opportunities, building on good practices (such as the bilateral agreement between the government of the Philippines and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the ASEAN framework), enhancing cooperation and adopting coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approaches to migration that take gender perspectives into account at the local and regional contexts. He also explained that the current migration crisis highlighted the need to focus on women in special situations -- for instance, half of the Syrian refugees in camps in Turkey are women along with more than 700,000 children under the age of 11. It is important to bring greater attention to such issues as sexual and gender-based violence, early and forced marriages, *inter alia*, that happen in this context. At the same time, UnWomen is committed to engaging its gender equality partners on the importance of integrating migration in their agendas, including by leveraging specific UN bodies and forums, like the UN Commission on the Status of Women. In all these priorities, the 2016 GMG Chair will build on the excellent work of the 2015 GMG Chair, World Bank, and the previous GMG Chair ILO, to continue to foster the role of the GMG in strengthening UN coordination and coordination between all stakeholders including the GFMD to ensure the protection of all migrants.

4.4 Special Sessions

4.4.1 The Future of the Forum

Co-chairs: Mr. Peter Sutherland, SRSG

Ambassador Mehmet Samsar, for the GFMD 2014-2015 Chair

Following the GFMD tradition, the special session on the Future of the Forum was co-convened by the Chair-in-Office, Turkey, and the SRSG. The session was open to Heads of Delegations of governments and international organizations.

In opening the session, the Turkish Chair recalled that the Special Session on the Future of the Forum has been an integral part of the GFMD Summit since 2007. It is the venue for heads of delegations, particularly governments, to take stock of the achievements and progress of the Global Forum as a process, vis-à-vis the emerging challenges and opportunities along the way.

To facilitate clarity and coherence, the report of the Turkish Chair was structured around the three elements of the GFMD 2013-2015 Multi-Annual Work Plan that was endorsed at the Stockholm Future of the Forum session, namely:

- a) Thematic Substance
- b) The GFMD process and its sustainability
- c) Evidence-base outreach and impact

On “Thematic Substance”, the Chair shared about efforts made to strengthen the linkages between migration and development and the linkages of GFMD with relevant processes such as the Post-2015, the Financing for Development, GMG and the G-20. There was a strong call for the GFMD to continue engaging with the 2030 Development Agenda and to play a particular role in the implementation and follow up of migration-specific and migration-relevant SDGs (sustainable development goals). A suggestion was made to form an ad hoc working group on the role of the GFMD in the implementation, follow up and review of the 2030 agenda, which was generally endorsed during the session.

Furthermore, the Turkish Chair’s decision to have a dedicated roundtable on the issue of forced migration, despite the initial reluctance and reservations by certain member states, received widespread support. Participants encouraged the GFMD to continue focusing on the issue, especially in view of the continuing migration challenges in the Mediterranean. Addressing the root causes of migration and bridging the gap between humanitarian and development cooperation were also identified as urgent issues that need the attention of the Global Forum.

On “The GFMD process and its sustainability,” the Chair highlighted efforts made to enhance the functioning of the working structures of the GFMD, to strengthen stakeholder relations and dialogue, and to improve the predictability of GFMD funding:

- The future Chairmanship of the GFMD was secured with the joint co-chairing of the Global Forum in 2018 by Morocco and Germany, following the GFMD 2016 Chairmanship of Bangladesh.
- Membership in the GFMD Steering Group continues to be sought by other interested Member States, particularly Guatemala.

- The GFMD continued to engage the GMG collectively and through its specific agencies, for the provision of technical and substantive support to GFMD debates and background papers.
- The Support Unit capacity has been reinforced with the hiring of a full-time Administrative and Finance Assistant. The selection of a Programme Officer with strong communications skills is being completed. The Turkish Chair also agreed to provide initial funding for the relocation of the GFMD web portal administrator in Geneva beginning 2016, to work in the same time zone as the rest of the GFMD Support Unit staff. The recruitment for the new GFMD web portal administrator is now underway.
- Cooperation with the private sector has been strengthened, with the agreement to establish a new GFMD-private sector interaction mechanism to be implemented as a pilot under the GFMD 2016 Chairmanship.
- The long-term financing framework established in 2014 has been operationalized. It facilitates multi-annual pledges and contributions to the Global Forum process.

On “Evidence-base outreach and impact,” the Chair informed participants that the GFMD 2014-2015 Roundtable preparations followed the model set by past Chair Sweden in organizing the GFMD roundtables, by relying on national experts to support the work of each RT session and by encouraging the systematic compilation of migration and development policies and programs relevant to the RT session theme. These policies and programs were listed down in the Annex of the RT background papers and then uploaded on the searchable database in the online Platform for Partnerships M&D Policy and Practice Database. Also, an ad hoc GFMD working group⁴⁵ commenced steps to review the communications requirements and capacity of the GFMD to enhance its delivery power and promote its outcomes, as suggested by the GFMD assessment report.

⁴⁵ The ad hoc Working Group on Communication was established in February 2015, led by Australia and includes Bangladesh, Ghana, Mexico, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia and Turkey.

4.4.2 Platform for Partnerships

Co-chairs: Bangladesh and Morocco

Rapporteur: Germany

The Special Session on the GFMD Platform for Partnerships (PfP) showcased a number of concrete examples of migration and development policies, toolkits and handbooks aimed at promoting more evidence-based, dynamic and durable process. The Co-chairs opened the session by reminding all participants of the potentials of the PfP as a tool for compiling, showcasing, and sharing GFMD outcomes more systematically with the international community, and facilitating government partnerships and cooperation between GFMD meetings. A brief presentation was then made by Ms Estrella Lajom, Head of the GFMD Support Unit, on the progress of the Policy and Practice Database (PPD), a key component of the PfP.⁴⁶ The PPD now contains over 680 M&D policies and practices that have been shared in the context of GFMD meetings.

Thereafter, a range of actors from governments and international organizations showcased different innovative initiatives on migration and development. The presentations were structured around three topics: Policies and Practices, Policy Tools and Calls for Action, and Strengthening the Evidence Base for the Implementation of the 2030 Development Agenda. The synopsis of each presentation is outlined below.

Policy and Practice Database

Compulsory Migrant Health Insurance (CMHI) – Ministry of Public Health, Thailand:

Thailand has achieved universal health coverage for the entire Thai population. However, non-Thai citizens who make up 6% of the total population, including registered and undocumented migrant workers, have been left behind. Thus, the Ministry of Public Health launched the Compulsory Migrant Health Insurance (CMHI) program as a pilot project in 1994, which was later formalized by the Thai cabinet resolution in 2001. Through the One-Stop Service Centres (OSSC), registered and undocumented migrants have been able to apply for work permits and receive temporary work permit pending nationality verification process. As a result, around 1.6 million migrant health insurance

⁴⁶ The Platform for Partnerships portal provides comprehensive information and support to governments and stakeholders seeking information about policies and practices, migration and development policy tools, calls for action and vehicles for networking: <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp>

cards were issued in 2014 during a six-month period. In addition, Thailand has been active in promoting migrants' health in the multilateral context, (i.e. the Mandalay Statement on Improving Access to Health Services by Migrants), and formulating reports and policy frameworks on migrant health in cooperation with international organizations.

Policy Tools and Calls for Action

Gender on the Move: Working on the Migration-Development Nexus from a Gender Perspective

Presenters: Republic of Moldova, UN Women

Calling for more gendered approaches to migration and development, UN Women developed the Gender on the Move manual in 2013 as a resource for building the gender analysis capacity of an array of actors engaged in migration development, including civil society and governments at all levels. To build on the momentum generated by the manual, UN Women has created a set of resources and tools in training and capacity building in order to evaluate the degree to which policies both being planned and those already implemented actually respond to the specific needs of different migrant groups with a focus on gender. The training tools are currently being piloted in three countries, Moldova, Mexico and the Philippines, each with own set of companion tools applicable to specific situations. The core methodology of the trainings is participatory and reflexive, aiming to draw from the experiences of concerned actors in shaping future toolkits. The process has resulted in multiplier effects by sparking new partnerships, policies and frameworks that respond to migrants' needs.

The Republic of Moldova attested to the usefulness of the Gender on the Move Manual as a valuable informational resource that combines theory and practical guidelines for national policy makers. The manual has now been translated into Romanian, its content adapted to the Moldovan context, and the electronic version shared with the government partners (including ministries of labor, social protection and family), international partners and civil society organizations for their use and guidance in gender sensitive policy development implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It has been used as a key reference in ensuring that policy interventions under the national strategy – “Diaspora 2025” – are gender-sensitive.

ACP – EU Migration Action: A facility for Member States of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States on readmission, remittances and visas, human trafficking and smuggling

Presenters: Kenya, European Commission, ACP-EU Migration Action

Maximizing the positive impact of migration on development is a priority policy and one of the cornerstones of the European Union (EU)'s overarching framework for external migration and asylum policy. To tap into the potential benefits of migration and of mobility, the ACP-EU dialogue on migration was set up, whereby experts meet from both sides to discuss and agree on joint objectives and priorities. The dialogue has resulted in concrete recommendations in migration-related areas such as visas, remittances, re-admission and the trafficking of human beings and smuggling of migrants. To help translate political commitments into concrete actions, the ACP-EU Migration Action was established with a 10 million funding support from the EU. Within the ACP Group of states, migration issues are being treated as part of the human security and development nexus within the comprehensive approach to attain sustainable development.

Kenya has requested the ACP-EU Migration Action to support the government's agenda on harnessing diaspora remittances and integrating diaspora policy into national development planning. The objective of the partnership with the ACP-EU Migration Action is to improve access to reliable information on savings, credit and investment for the Kenyan diaspora. To this end, a digital booklet that offers expert advice, explanations on targeted savings and credit investment opportunities will be developed as a tool for empowering both remittance centers and recipients, enhancing financial literacy and broadening the existing propensity to remit money for savings, credit and productive activities.

The ACP EU Migration Action is intended to be a fully demand-driven mechanism that can tailor to the needs of member states. The operation is decentralized, with staff based in IOM offices in Kenya, South Africa, Senegal, Guyana and Banuatu to ensure more direct and effective assistance to all ACP countries and regional organizations in the region. The process starts with a baseline assessment in order to identify the major stakeholders that need to be involved, and to see what can be refined, polished and improved in the government's plan of action. The facility has been launched in January 2015 and has already worked with a number of governments with varying needs. It also welcomes applications from experts on migration.

A Study on Reducing Recruitment and Migration Costs – KNOMAD Thematic Working Group on Low-skilled Labor Migration:

Presenters: Philippines, ILO, KNOMAD Thematic Working Group on Low-Skilled Labour Migration

Within the framework of the KNOMAD thematic working group on Low-Skilled Labour Migration, the ILO and the World Bank conducted a survey to determine the real costs of migration, measured not only in terms of recruitment fees, but also the comparably lower wages, poor working conditions, exploitation and other distortions. Noting the absence of comprehensive data regarding migration costs, the survey aimed at developing a database comparable across migration corridors and, thereby, contribute to setting a global agenda and help policymakers formulate evidence-based policies on how to reduce migration costs. The study revealed that reducing migration costs increases migrants' disposable income and maximizes the development benefits of labour mobility. Importantly, the impact of reducing migration costs could result in eight-fold increase in savings compared to reducing remittance transfer costs.

The KNOMAD initiative also looked at governance mechanisms of labour mobility by analysing over 150 bilateral labour agreements (BLAs). The findings indicated that very few of said agreements mention ethical or fair recruitment; in fact, those that mention it lack any implementation or oversight mechanism. These results point to the importance of bilateral cooperation as an effective tool for addressing the high costs associated with migration. The second phase of the KNOMAD-ILO project will evaluate good practices in the implementation of BLAs, and the possible benefits of future partnerships between businesses and worker organizations, and also corridor-specific bilateral agreements, aiming to develop policy recommendations that can be showcased at the GFMD for other countries to reproduce. In sum, the results from these surveys call for greater cooperation across borders and within regions to reduce the costs for migrant workers.

Some issues were raised during the open discussion. One delegate shared their experience that despite the existence of a bilateral agreement that provides for much lower recruitment costs, intermediaries control the information about labour demand, which is not communicated via the government-to-government e-recruitment system. Another commented that the education cost should be

considered as part of the opportunity costs of migration. The importance of implementing the fair migration agenda was also emphasized.

Strengthening the evidence base – Migration in the 2030 Development Agenda

Dashboard of Indicators for Measuring Policy Coherence for Migration and Development

Presenters: Switzerland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, OECD Development Centre, UND

The KNOMAD Thematic Working Group on Policy and Institutional Coherence presented some updates on the Dashboard of Indicators project⁴⁷ that was first launched at the Stockholm GFMD in 2014, and is currently being operationalized in 10 countries⁴⁸. The dashboard is a tool that aims to help policy makers (i) take stock of their existing policies and institutional arrangements in different sectors related to migration and development and (ii) consider what policies and institutional mechanisms may be needed to maximise the positive impact of migration on development. The dashboard is built around five policy dimensions – i.e., promote institutional coherence, reduce the costs of migration, protect the rights of migrants and their families, promote the (re)integration of migrants and enhance the development impact of migration, with corresponding indicators for each policy dimension.

The dashboard enables governments to connect with all relevant stakeholders, and helps them understand which partnerships are needed to build policy coherence at different government levels i.e. national, regional and global. It has become an even more important tool in the wake of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which recognizes that in order to foster the positive contributions of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development, coherent and comprehensive responses are needed. The project aims to link the main outcome of each policy dimension to one of the migration-related targets of the SDGs⁴⁹ and thus serves as a useful tool for integrating migration into national strategies and policies for realizing the SDGs.

⁴⁷ For more information: <http://www.oecd.org/dev/migration-development/knomad-dashboard.htm#Operationalisation>

⁴⁸ The 10 pilot countries include Bosnia and Switzerland, Cabo Verde, Jamaica, Moldova, Philippines, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago.

⁴⁹ The indicators measure, for example, the extent to which migration-related data is collected through national censuses, labour force surveys, etc., and whether these data resources are available to the public. This is directly connected to SDG 17.18 on the availability of high-quality data disaggregated by migratory status

Switzerland and Bosnia bore witness to the usefulness of participating in the project. For Switzerland, the exercise has resulted in connecting the doubts (i.e., by understanding what kind of policy coherence question should be raised and answered within governments), connecting all concerned stakeholders (to see which kind of partnerships must be built to have policy coherence at the governmental level, with all the stakeholders of ministries, agencies and departments), and connecting all levels of governments – local, national, regional and global (understanding policy coherence at the national level helps connect to the regional and global level, which is now even more important in the framework of the 2030 Development Agenda). On the other hand, Bosnia, is now in the process of establishing a working group to draw a framework policy on diaspora cooperation.

The working group is planning to enlarge the current list of countries to between 20 and 25 during the second year of the implementation of the project. Furthermore, the group is considering to hold a series of meetings and workshops in order to finalize the methodology and refine the scores and weightings, and further explore the synergies between the dashboard and the SDGs.

GMG Handbook on Measuring Migration and Development

Presenters: IOM, UNDESA, GMG Working Group on Data and Research

The GMG Working Group on Data and Research led the production of the Migration and Development Data Handbook, with the objective to provide practical guidance to policymakers and practitioners on the measurement of international migration and its impact on development. The initiative speaks to the High-level Dialogue 2013 Outcome Document which emphasized the need for reliable statistical data on international migration for evidence-based policy and decision-making in all relevant aspects of sustainable development plans. It also responds to the UN-led call for data revolution to address the fact that certain groups of people are not being counted due to growing inequalities with regard to access to accurate and good data.

The handbook presents the collective experience of 15 members of the Global Migration Group and highlights and shares information on innovative practices and lessons learned. Furthermore, the handbook provides recommendations to address data gaps. A key feature of the handbook is the use of common templates that include key policy issues, the data needed to analyze the issues,

existing standards and sources for data collection. This is crucial for comparing data from different countries according to international standards.

Though yet to be implemented, the handbook has the potential benefits of summarizing existing standards and definitions on migration, providing an overview of the main sources of migration data, as well as an inventory of existing data, and stressing the need to compile data according to international standards.

Human Rights of Migrants Indicators

Presenters: Mexico, OHCHR, KNOMAD Thematic Working Group on Migrant Rights and Social Aspects Of Migration

The KNOMAD Thematic Working Group on Migrant Rights and Social Aspects of Migration, which OHCHR and UNICEF are co-chairing, presented its work on Human Rights Indicators for Migrants and their Families. Statistical information is essential to assessing progress in the translation of human rights commitments into law, policy and practice. There is an existing knowledge gap on the human rights of migrants, particularly undocumented migrants. The available data is usually about data stocks and flows, and eludes such issues of rights to education, health, labour, and livelihood.

The KNOMAD's working paper - based on a model developed by OHCHR - explains the value of establishing indicators for migrants' human rights, and particularly proposes a framework of indicators for the rights to education, health, and decent work. The indicators were developed in accordance with the OHCHR methodology which uses the essential attributes or core content of each right. The right to health, for example, includes in its core content five elements⁵⁰. Furthermore, the indicators are set out in three aspects – *structural* (policies and laws that enable or restrict migrants' access to these rights and services), *process* (awareness-raising activities and campaigns focusing on the promotion of these rights) and *outcome* (the extent to which migrant rights are being realized).

KNOMAD has been refining and assessing the relevance of the above-mentioned human rights indicators for migrants and their families at the national

⁵⁰ These 5 elements of the right to health are 1) sexual and reproductive rights and health, 2) child mortality and health care, 3) natural and occupational environment, 4) prevention, treatment and control of diseases, and the 5) accessibility to health facilities, health services and essential medicines. For more details on the Working Paper 5 Human Rights Indicators for Migrants and their Families, see <http://www.knomad.org/thematic-working-groups/migrant-rights-and-social-aspects-of-migration>.

level, including in Mexico and in Tunisia. The Government of Mexico, in this regard, shared about efforts to set up a multi-disciplinary group comprised of the civil society, academia, and concerned agencies in order to promote the human rights indicators according to the KNOMAD framework, and to ensure that public policies can secure these rights.

Conclusion

The PfP Special Session co-chairs Bangladesh and Morocco wrapped up the discussions by underlining the importance of filling the gaps in relation to the 2030 agenda indicators and the current scope of migration and development policies, as well as the need to look at the outcomes of policies. The incoming GFMD Chair also announced a plan to undertake an assessment in regard to the economics and sociology of migration and development, to be supported by the OECD Development Centre.

4.5 Closing Plenary Session

The closing plenary session on 16 October started with a report⁵¹ from each of the roundtables. The General Rapporteurs for the three GFMD 2014-2015 Roundtables were: the Holy See for Roundtable Theme 1, Sweden for Roundtable Theme 2 and Philippines for Roundtable Theme 3. Germany reported on the Platform for Partnerships special session and the SRSG delivered a summary from the special session on the Future of the Forum.

During his report on the Future of the Forum, the SRSG highlighted member states' continued appreciation for the way the Global Forum has evolved with maximum flexibility as a state-led, voluntary, non-binding and informal process, and for the relevance of its current operating modalities. He praised the Turkish GFMD Chair for introducing controversial but important issues like forced migration, and stressed that the international community ought to develop new instruments and mechanisms that can also protect the so-called economic migrants. He urged the incoming GFMD Chair to lead the ad hoc Working Group on the implementation, follow up and review of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. He also noted the need to consider the regional dynamics in the GFMD context and see how cooperation with regional organizations and consultative processes could be enhanced.

⁵¹ See <http://www.gfmd.org/docs/turkey-2014-2015> for the General Rapporteur's reports and the reports on the special sessions of the Future of the Forum and the Platform for Partnerships.

Ambassador Samsar then delivered the GFMD 2014-2015 Chair's conclusions,⁵² summing up the achievements of the Global Forum under the Turkish Chairmanship and acknowledging the varied stakeholders – governments, international organizations, GFMD Steering Group, Friends of the Forum, the SRSG, the GFMD Support Unit, and others – that have contributed financially, substantively and otherwise in reaching the key objectives of GFMD 2014-2015. He conceded that GFMD 2014-2015 had an ambitious agenda, but progress was made as a result of collective efforts. The Turkish Chair expressed the hope that all participants of the 8th GFMD Summit had been enriched by the Roundtable debates, special sessions, the Civil Society Days, and GFMD side events that were held in Istanbul from 12 to 16 October 2015.

The incoming GFMD 2016 Chair Bangladesh was represented by **H.E. Foreign Secretary Shahidul Haque**. In his statement, Mr. Haque congratulated the Turkish Chair for the highly engaging 8th GFMD Summit that brought to light new experiences, reflections and ideas on how to add value to the lives of migrants. A whole-of-the-society approach, he said, is needed to further mainstream migration in all processes related to sustainable development, beginning with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Agenda. A key take away message from the Istanbul Summit is the imperative to anchor and mobilize all subnational, national and global actions related to migration around the 2030 agenda.

Under the the overarching theme, *“Migration that works for sustainable development of all: a transformative migration agenda by 2030,”* the Bangladesh Chairmanship will endeavour to build upon and advance the implementation of SDG “plus” migration aspects – which include migration-related issues or elements that met broad global consensus but did not make it to the outcome document of the 2030 Agenda or the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Furthermore, GFMD 2016 will initiate discussions on: a) migration relevant policies, strategies and institutions, drawing coherence between national processes and the global commitment made by government leaders to deliver the 2030 agenda; b) identification of migration indicators for delivering at the country level on migration-specific and migration-related targets; and c) aligning national level migration institutions and systems with relevant and related provisions of 2030 agenda.

⁵² See *Closing Reflections* below for more details. The full text the Turkish GFMD Chairs conclusions during the Summit Meeting is found on <http://www.gfmd.org/docs/turkey-2014-2015>.

Foreign Secretary Haque shared the initial Roundtable themes and RT session sub-themes. The first Roundtable on “Economics of migration and development” will have two sub-themes: a) Social and human costs and benefits of migration and b) Connectivity in migration. The second RT theme on “Sociology of migration and development” will have two sub-themes: a) Migration and harmonious society and b) Rights of migrants. The third RT theme on “Governance of Migration and Development” will have two sub-themes: a) Peaceful, stable and growth-enhancing migration and institutional processes and b) Migrants in crisis, in particular in climate change situations.

H.E. Ambassador Naci Koru, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic of Turkey then handed over the GFMD Chairmanship plaque to Ambassador Haque as a symbolic hand-over from GFMD 2014-2015 to GFMD 2016.

In his closing remarks, **Deputy Foreign Minister Ambassador Koru** urged all Global Forum stakeholders not to forget, in the face of international migration crisis, that migration is generally a positive thing – it has tremendous potential to promote development in origin and host countries, through trade, investment, cultural exchange and powerful new networks of knowledge. But this potential, he underlined, can only be realized by “strengthening partnerships” to make sure that human mobility contributes to sustainable development, as embodied in the overarching theme of the Turkish GFMD Chairmanship.

Referring to the new 2030 Development Agenda, expressed in 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which calls for “peaceful and inclusive societies” and for partnerships, the Deputy Foreign Minister called for the GFMD to play a role in developing and vetting the indicators to make sure the migration-specific and migration-relevant SDGs are being implemented effectively. The GFMD offers a valuable body of real-world experience, and its collection of good practices can be used to learn about ways that the SDGs can be implemented.

He highlighted the fact that the GFMD 2015 roundtable discussions have gone into issues in depth, and come up with practical proposals for policy reforms. They emphasized the connection between wider legal channels for migration and the protection of migrants’ rights. Reducing the costs that migrants bear when they send money home will leave more of their hard-earned money in their own pockets. Reforming the recruitment process will not only save migrants money, but also protect them against exploitation. Furthermore, the 2015 GFMD for the first time took up the issue of forced migration, in order to underline the need for greater sharing of responsibility for protecting and caring

not only for refugees, but also for millions of people who are compelled to cross international borders to escape the effects of man-made or natural disasters. Currently, there is no international framework to protect and assist them through the special circumstances of forcible displacement.

Turkey has followed the example of previous GFMD chairs and worked to include the private sector more fully into the GFMD—both among the participants and as a subject for discussion in the roundtables. The role of employers and of entrepreneurs—especially those from migrant communities and the diaspora—is an important aspect of the connection between migration and development.

4.6 Side-Events

At the margins of the Summit, 15 side events⁵³ were organized by governments, international organizations and civil society actors, with support from the Turkish GFMD Chair. The events focused on different issues relating to migration and development which have been discussed in the framework of the Global Forum. New policy tools and practices, as well as cooperation mechanisms were showcased by the respective organizers. Some of the events were co-organized by the Turkish GFMD Chair, including the GFMD – Business Engagement lunch, an event hosted by Directorate General Migration Management on Turkey’s Migration Experience and New Migration Management Approach, and an event co-hosted by the ICMPD on “The Role of Regional Migration Dialogues in the face of a new Global Migration & Development Agenda”. Also held were the GMG-event on route causes: Protecting the human rights of migrants in transit; the UNDP-event on Central Asia migration, remittances and human development; the CMW event on the role of committee on migrant workers; the IOM-Gallup event on “How the World Views Migration”; and the World Bank/KNOMAD event on remittances – trend and global partnership on migration and development. The brief summaries of many of these side events are found in Annex B.

⁵³ For the comprehensive list and overview of all side events held at the margins of the 8th Summit Meeting, go to: <http://www.gfmd.org/docs/turkey-2014-2015>.



1. Family Photo at the Opening Ceremony of 8th Summit Meeting
2. Ms. Mari Kiviniemi, OECD Deputy Secretary General, at the GFMD 2015 Common Space
3. Mr. Naci Koru, Deputy Foreign Minister, hosts a reception to GFMD delegates, 15 October; with Ambassador Laura Thompson, IOM Deputy Director General and Ambassador Samsar.
4. Opening plenary session



1. Closing session of the 8th Summit Meeting
2. Handover of GFMD Chairmanship from Turkey (Amb. Naci Koru) to Bangladesh (Amb. Shahidul Haque)
3. GFMD Chair (Ms. Altuğ) with GMG 2014 Chair ILO (Ms. Polaski) and GMG 2016 Chair UN Women (Mr. Pellaux)
4. Mr. Sutherland SRSR reports on the Future of the Forum session
5. UN DSG Jan Eliasson and UNHCR Commissioner Antonio Guterres with Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Feridun H. Sinirlioglu



1. Ms. Esen Altuğ opens GFMD 2015 Civil Society Days on behalf of GFMD Chair Turkey
2. Mr. Ignacio Packer, GFMD 2015 CSD Chair with ICMC (Mr. Bingham and Ms. Maas)
3. GFMD 2015 Civil Society Days
4. Civil Society materials on migration and development

5. GFMD Civil Society Days - ICMC

The eighth GFMD Civil Society Days (CSD) took place over the two days leading up to the Common Space with Governments and GFMD Government Days. Following the invitation by the Turkish GFMD Chair for 2014-2015, the GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office, set up under the auspices of the ICMC continued its role as Global Coordinating Office, together with an International Steering Committee (ISC) of 33 civil society lead organizations in migration and development worldwide.

The GFMD Civil Society Days 2015 gathered a record number of 339 participants. 225 were civil society delegates: leaders, practitioners and advocates, over half of them migrants or diaspora themselves, who work at grass roots, national, regional and international levels across every region of the world. The delegates represented human rights and development NGOs, migrant and diaspora associations, workers organizations, academics and the private sector. Another 114 representatives of government, media and other guests and observers also participated. Figure 1 below shows an overview of the GFMD civil society days 2015.

Over the two days of the GFMD Civil Society programme, delegates deliberated in plenary and working sessions on the central theme “*Achieving Migration and Development Goals: Movement together on Global solutions and Local action*”. The programme was built to identify solutions and actions to improve the situation of millions of individuals on the move and after arrival in new countries. The plenary and working sessions took forward the issues of the “[5-year 8-point Plan](#)”⁵⁴ that civil society launched at the UN High-level Dialogue in 2013, along with the focus of GFMD government days.

With the GFMD taking place at a time – and in the region – where the world sees the largest forced displacement of people since the Second World War, the opening plenary debate was dedicated to “*Safe Migration: root causes, route choices and alternatives to forced and dangerous migration*”, featuring personal testimonies, poetry, and ways forward from migrants, civil society and United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration Peter Sutherland.

⁵⁴ See 5-year 8-point plan here: http://hldcivilsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/0261-HDL_The-5-year-Action-Plan-GB-web2.pdf

Over the course of the two Civil Society Days, eight 3 ½ hour working sessions took place, along four thematic tracks:

- **Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals beyond 2015 for migrants and communities**
 - Civil society's role in fashioning global, national and thematic indicators relating to migrants and migration
 - Civil society's role in implementing and monitoring the SDGs relating to migrants and migration
- **Achieving goals for human security and human development for migrants on the move**
 - Protecting migrants in crises and transit
 - Durable and development solutions for forced migrants
- **Achieving goals for labour mobility, labour rights and decent work**
 - Reforming migrant labour recruitment policies and practices
- **Reforming migrants labour employment policies and practices Achieving goals for migrant empowerment and action for human development**
 - Beyond xenophobia: materializing human rights and social inclusion of migrants and diaspora
 - Diaspora and migrant action on job creation, social entrepreneurship and public policy

For the first time the programme also featured three special sessions:

- 1) Protection and durable solutions for Syrian refugees;
- 2) Children in the context of migration, and
- 3) A commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the 1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention

The 2015 GFMD Civil Society Days resulted in a [set of 10 recommendations](#) and corresponding benchmarks and actions for governments and civil society⁵⁵.

⁵⁵ The GFMD CSD Recommendations booklet is available at: <http://gfmdcivilsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Recommendations-booklet-2.pdf>

Figure 1: Snapshot of GFMD Civil Society Days 2015

Civil society delegates and other participants

- **339** participants in total, **225** civil society delegates:
 - o **86** of them speakers in the Civil Society Days programme
 - o **169** female, **170** male
- Of the 225 civil society delegates:
 - o **48** migrants themselves and **97** representing organizations led by migrants or diaspora
 - o **76** migrant/diaspora NGOs, **57** human rights organizations, **39** development groups, **26** academia, **22** labour organizations and **5** private sector
 - o **36** from Americas, **49** from Asia Pacific, **50** from Africa; **71** from Europe; **19** Turkish civil society organizations
- **82** observers from regional and international organizations
- **8** media representatives
- **24** government representatives of **11** countries

Programme highlights and special features

- **Plenary debate** on *Safe Migration: root causes, route choices and alternatives to forced and dangerous migration*, featuring personal testimonies, poetry, and ways forward from migrants, civil society and United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration Peter Sutherland.
- **Parallel working sessions and (for the first time) Action Papers on:**
 - o *2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development and its meaning for migrants*
 - o *protecting migrants on the move in crisis and transit situations*
 - o *development solutions for forced migrants*
 - o *reforming recruitment and employment practices for migrant workers*
 - o *migrant and diaspora action for job creation and social entrepreneurship*
 - o *xenophobia and social inclusion*
- **1st time three special sessions** spotlighting:
 - o *protection and durable solutions for Syrian refugees*
 - o *children in the context of migration*
 - o *commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the UN Migrant Workers Convention*
- **1st time a Women-rapporteur and a Child-rapporteur** to report back from the different sessions how issues relevant to women and to children in the context of migration were brought forward, with recommendations
- Presentation of the **1st MADE global Movement Report and Survey** – independent assessment (based on 350 respondents and interviews worldwide) of priorities, progress and impact for migrants, migrant's rights and development of Civil Society's 5-year 8-Point Plan (from 2013)

Figure 2: Main Recommendations from the GFMD CSD 2015

1. **On recruitment:** To reform migrant labour recruitment policies and practices in order to protect and empower migrant workers
2. **On employment:** To reform migrant labour employment policies and practices in order to protect and empower migrant workers
3. **On transit and crisis:** To ensure needs-first, human-rights-based and human-development driven protection and solutions for migrants in crisis and transit situations
4. **On forced migration:** To ensure human-development-driven, short-term responses and long-term solutions for forced migrants
5. **On xenophobia and social inclusion:** To combat xenophobia and materialize the social inclusion of migrants and diaspora in societies
6. **On migrant action for development:** To facilitate diaspora and migrant action for development through job creation, social entrepreneurship and public policy advocacy
7. **On UN 2030 Agenda:** To fashion inclusive indicators, implement and monitoring the UN Sustainable Development Agenda “at home” and include civil society in this
8. **On children:** To protect and empower children in contexts of migration to ensure their human rights and human development
9. **On women:** To ensure and promote human rights and human development of women in contexts of migration
10. **On governance:** To ensure civil society’s rightful place and co-responsibility in governance at local, national, regional and global levels; including on the governance and future of the GFMD

The recommendations from civil society to governments on labour migration (recommendations 1 and 2) included to enforce transparency in international labour recruitment, and to include civil society directly in these partnerships and negotiations. Civil society emphasized that decent work in countries of origin and destination needs to be an absolute priority and that core labour standards, including the freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining, equal pay and safe working conditions should be enforced.

On transit and forced migration (recommendations 3 and 4), civil society urged governments to put the human dignity of people first, with needs-first, human-rights based and human-development protection and solutions for these migrants, irrespective of status and origin country. Other strong recommendations are for governments to do much more to address the root causes of forced migration and recognize, protect and strengthen the role of civil society in policy development and in providing essential legal, humanitarian and social assistance to migrants in crisis and transit.

Regarding xenophobia and human development (recommendations 5 and 6), civil society emphasized the vital importance of the social inclusion of migrants in societies, and called for policies and practices that provide access to justice and health services, language training, local voting rights and pathways to

citizenship. As for the role of the diaspora, civil society asked governments to ensure adequate policy and funding frameworks and mechanisms in both sending and receiving countries to facilitate diaspora and migrant contributions to development, and include diaspora and migrants engagement in local and national development plans.

On the implementation of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda(recommendation 7), civil society urged governments to: 1) act without delay on their commitments to ensure that “no-one is left behind”, including migrants; 2) include civil society in the global process to develop indicators and monitoring frameworks and; 3) immediately begin translating the global 2030 Agenda into national development plans and policies, including dedicating adequate resources to implement these policies, define indicators and baseline situations and monitor progress closely.

At the opening plenary of Common Space, the [Civil Society’s Statement entitled “Choices”](#)⁵⁶ was presented by the Civil Society Chair, Mr. Ignacio Packer, Secretary General of Terre des Hommes. Mr. Packer spoke of better choices that need to be made in policies and practices on migration and development. Civil society “*emphatically rejects building blocks of migration policy based on prejudice and fear, of walls, barbed wires and prisons, of stereotypes, of ‘us’ and ‘them’.* [...] *Those are not the only choices possible!*” Choices need to build on evidence and values: on reality not assumptions, and values centred upon full respect for human rights of migrants. Mr. Packer emphasized “*the importance - the self-determination and agency - of migrant women and migrant diaspora, everywhere*” and that “*evidence resoundingly shows that access to human rights makes all the difference, not just to protection but to economic human development, social inclusion and healthier societies.*” He reported that civil society’s discussions were characterized by “*gentle optimism and fierce determination,*” acknowledging both progress made and the need for more ambition. Among the policy areas that were underlined were the rights of the child, migrants in crisis, migration and the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, labour rights and conventions, recruitment, xenophobia and governance. Civil society also expressed its grave concern that “*the space for civil society is shrinking rapidly worldwide.*” In that light civil society

⁵⁶ The full GFMD CSD statement “Choices” by Ignacio Packer is available at: <http://gfmddcivilsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Speech-of-Civil-Society-Chair-GFMD-opening-ceremony-14th-October-2015-Final-.pdf>

emphasized the importance of opening up more space for government-civil society dialogue within the GFMD.

Ms. Esen Altuğ, Deputy Director General for Migration, Asylum and Visa at the Turkish Foreign Ministry represented the Turkish GFMD Chair at the opening session of the GFMD 2015 Civil Society Days on 12 October, and during the closing panel on “Looking back and moving forward” on 13 October. At the opening, **Ms. Altuğ** recognized civil society’s own, assured place in national, regional and global dialogue and cooperation. She acknowledged that civil society actors are, in most cases, constructive partners of governments and international organizations in promoting the empowerment and protection of migrants and their families, and help enhance the capacity, transparency and effectiveness of governments and the whole international community in addressing migration-related concerns. She applauded civil society’s renewed attention to the creation of measurable indicators for the new migrant-relevant Sustainable Development Goals. She looked forward to receiving practical recommendations on how civil society can play a concrete role in implementing and monitoring the SDGs in the next 15 years. At the closing panel session, Ms. Altuğ articulated her belief that the 2015 CSD deliberations pointed to two themes that would be carried through at the Common Space and the Government Meeting – i.e., *action and partnerships*. These two themes, she posited, must be anchored in specific programs and lead to real outcomes that make a difference in the lives of migrants. She praised the CSD for expanding the idea of protecting and assisting migrants in countries in crisis to migrants in transit, as well as for stating the discussions on imperative to *lower the human and the financial costs of migration*. She appreciated that civil society talked about *forced migration*, an issue that was very important for Turkey as host of over two million people fleeing from wars in Syria and Iraq. She enjoined civil society to help governments find some new kinds of solutions in the connection between migration and development, and the positive potentials of human mobility.

6. Closing Reflections and the Way Forward

The 2015 Global Forum came at a time when the world's attention has been focused on migration more intensely than at any time in a generation— and there was a real sense of crisis. It was fitting that the 8th GFMD Summit was held in Turkey, a country more affected by migration crisis than any other—at least as measured by the number of people who have arrived in Turkish territories seeking a safe harbor.

Turkey ably chaired the Global Forum for a period of 18 months, from July 2014 to December 2015, against the backdrop of unprecedented migration challenges and opportunities in recent history. Guided by the SRSG, the GFMD Troika, and the GFMD Steering Group, the Turkish Chair steered the Global Forum deftly to take advantage of available opportunities to promote the integration of migration in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, to strengthen the protection mechanisms for unaccompanied minors, women migrants and other vulnerable migrants, to improve public perceptions about migrants and migration, and to explore development-oriented solutions to the challenges of forced migration.

Recognizing the crucial role of the private sector in international migration, the Turkish GFMD Chair built upon earlier GFMD initiatives to strengthen the interaction mechanism with business leaders, who play a key role not only in enhancing migrants protection and minimizing the costs of migration, but also in harnessing the development potentials of migration for businesses and migrants (and their families and societies) alike. The role of employers and of entrepreneurs—especially those from migrant communities and the diaspora—was underlined as an important aspect of the connection between migration and development. The findings of a study on the return-on-investment (ROI) on migration, commissioned by the Turkish Chair, strengthened the argument for why business must engage in migration and vice-versa. More importantly, a new GFMD-business interaction mechanism has been adopted, to be implemented as a pilot under the GFMD 2016 Chairmanship.

Throughout GFMD 2014-2015, the structural mechanisms of the Global Forum have been strengthened. More regular and strategic meetings between the leadership of the GMG and the GFMD, and the SRSG were held, and the results were echoed to the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum, thus keeping all concerned stakeholders informed. This deeper collaboration also helped

promote a common understanding on migration and development issues between the UN Geneva and UN New York communities.

The voluntary and cooperative process of developing Roundtables was continued, resulting in the largest number of governments (52 in total) that enlisted as members of one or more GFMD roundtable teams. The Platform for Partnerships Policy and Practice Database has been enriched with over 200 contributions from governments and international organizations.

While relying on the Support Unit for the implementation of the GFMD 2014-2015 work plan, the Turkish Chair also undertook steps to reinforce the GFMD Support Unit with the signing of the Annex of the Memorandum of Understanding with IOM, host entity of the GFMD Support Unit, and the recruitment of a full-time GFMD Support Unit Admin and Finance Assistant. Initial funding has also been set aside by the Turkish Chair to relocate the GFMD web portal administrator in Geneva for the benefit of the incoming GFMD Chair Bangladesh.

The success of the GFMD 2014-2015 Chairmanship was evidenced not only in terms of the number of participants – over 1,000 in all, representing governments, international organizations, civil society and business partners – but, more importantly, by the richness of the substance of the 8th GFMD Summit debates held on 14-16 October 2015 in Istanbul. The three day meeting was also preceded by the 2015 Civil Society Days that brought together 280 civil society delegates, almost half of whom represented migrant or diaspora NGOs. 15 side events were also held at the margins of the meeting.

During the week-long GFMD discussions in Istanbul, 2 recurring themes were heard. One was the need to take *action*. Even though the GFMD is not a body that makes binding decisions, it cannot be just about talk. The second recurring theme was the imperative need for *partnerships* among countries, between civil society and governments, and partnerships with the private sector to translate the talk into concrete policies and programs that actually benefit migrants, their families, societies and countries.

A heightened sense of collective global responsibility was evoked especially with regard to the plight of forced migrants. The high level officials who addressed the meeting at the opening ceremony sounded a common call for the international community not to turn a blind eye to the humanitarian crises taking place across regions, to tackle the root causes of the mass influx of migrants and

refugees, and to provide urgent humanitarian assistance, regardless of migrants' status. This message was repeated by many participants during the Roundtable sessions and side events. It was stressed that many of the conflicts have become protracted and solutions are not foreseen in the near future. Host societies and donor governments were urged to offer development and humanitarian aid to all affected migrants and communities, and to ensure that migrants' basic human rights are protected. This is a call that has to be addressed beyond the Turkish GFMD Chairmanship.

As the first global event taking place after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the 8th GFMD Summit also served as an occasion to celebrate the big progress that has been achieved by the international community in securing the recognition of migration in the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Governments, civil society, and international organizations all recognized that unlike the Millenium Development Goals, the new Sustainable Development Goals clearly speak to migrants' issues and concerns. Going forward, migration has to be embedded in national, regional and global development plans, in order to achieve a sustainable development agenda that leaves no one behind. The Global Forum can play a crucial role in the implementation, review and follow up of migration-specific and migration-relevant goals and targets, and in promoting a sharing of good practices at the national, bilateral, regional and global levels in this regard.

Furthermore, the GFMD 2014-2015 pushed forward key issues that governments and all concerned stakeholders can continue to help translate into action, such as protecting and assisting migrants in countries in crisis to migrants in transit, lowering the human and the financial costs of migration, and mobilizing the diaspora and migrant entrepreneurs in helping realize the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. These issues will hopefully remain in the agenda of future GFMD Chairs.

Turkey is grateful for the opportunity to lead the Global Forum process and maintain its place as the largest and constantly evolving platform for information sharing, confidence building and cooperation among states and other actors. Turkey will remain active as a member of the GFMD 2016 Troika, alongside Bangladesh, GFMD 2016 Chair-in-Office, and future GFMD 2017-2018 Chairs, Morocco and Germany. Together we will continue to build upon GFMD's record of accomplishments to create lasting partnerships that can

unlock the benefits of migration and human mobility for the sustainable development of all.



A photo drawn by a Syrian child.

“Strengthening Partnerships: Human Mobility for Sustainable Development”

8th GFMD Summit Meeting

14-16 October 2015

Istanbul Lutfi Kırdar International Convention and Exhibition Center (ICEC)

Programme

Wednesday, 14 October

SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	ROOM
08.00	Registration	Rumeli Building Main Entrance
OPENING CEREMONY		
11.30 – 13.20	Welcome address H.E. Feridun H. Sinirlioğlu Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Chair of the GFMD	Plenary Hall
	Opening speech - H.E. Ahmet Davutoğlu , Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey	
	Keynote speech- H.E. Jan Eliasson , UN Deputy Secretary General	
	Speech by H.E. Antonio Guterres , UN High Commissioner for Refugees	
	Speech by H.E. Dimitris Avramopoulos , EU Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship	
	Speech by H.E. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser , UN Alliance of Civilizations High Representative	
	Remarks from the incoming Chair H.E. Nurul Islam , BSc, Minister of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment, Bangladesh	
	Report from the Civil Society Days by Mr. Ignacio Packer , Terres des Hommes	
	Family photo	

13.30 – 14.30	- Lunch for Ministerial level hosted by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey (VIP Lounge) - Open buffet for the rest of the delegates		
COMMON SPACE			
15.00 – 16.30	Opening of Common Space (in plenary) Moderator: Sir Peter Sutherland, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for International Migration Keynote Speech by Ms. Mari Kiviniemi, Deputy Secretary General, Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development Respondent: Ambassador William Lacy Swing, Director General, International Organization for Migration (IOM) Panel discussion (Davos style) Co-Moderator: Gibril Faal, Director of GK Partners and Interim Director of Africa-Europe Development Platform H.E. Anis Birrou, Minister in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs H.E. Alexander de Croo, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Post and Telecommunications, Belgium Anne Richard, Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees and Migration, United States Dr. Fuat Oktay, President, (Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı-AFAD), Prime Ministry-Disaster and Emergency Management Authority of Turkey Ms. Ayşe Cihan Sultanoğlu, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (RBEC), the UN Development Programme (UNDP)		
16.30 – 16.45	Delegates proceed to the parallel sessions		
16.45 – 18.30	Session 1 <i>Partnerships and action for the protection of migrants in crises and transit</i> Room: Hall A	Session 2 <i>Partnerships and action for decent migrant labour recruitment and employment</i> Room: Hall B	Session 3 <i>Beyond xenophobia and exclusion: Local partnerships and action for the social inclusion of migrants and diaspora</i> Room: Hall C
18.30 – 18.45	Delegates proceed to plenary session		
18.45 – 19.30	Conclusion of Common Space (plenary session)		
	- High Level Comments - Report of sessions - Conclusions by SRSG Peter Sutherland		

17.00 – 18.00	Side Event 1 A Perspective on International Migration and Development Linkage: the Case of Turkey <i>Room: Hall D</i>	Side Event 2 Turkey’s Migration Experience and New Migration Management Approach <i>Room: Hall E</i>	Side Event 3 Migration in the context of disasters and environmental change <i>Room: Hall F</i>
	Organizer: Mirekoç Institute	Organizers: Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management, Turkey	Organizers: Switzerland and Bangladesh
18.00 – 19.00	Side Event 4 Central Asia Migration, Remittances and Human Development <i>Room: Hall D</i>		Side Event 5 Route causes: protecting the human rights of migrants in transit <i>Room: Hall E</i>
	Organizer: UNDP		Organizers: Global Migration Group Working Group on Human Rights and Gender and Global Coalition on Migration
OFFICIAL DINNER			
20.00 – 21.30	Official Dinner hosted by H.E. Feridun H. Sinirlioğlu , Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey		Lütfi Kırdar-Borsa Restaurant

Thursday, 15 October

SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	ROOM
9.00 – 9.30	Remarks Esen Altuğ, Deputy Director General for Migration, Asylum and Visa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkey - Incoming Chair Bangladesh, Khandker Mohammad Iftekhar Haider, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Dilip Ratha, Lead Economist and Manager, Migration and Remittances Unit, World Bank (2015 Chair of the Global Migration Group)	<i>Plenary Hall</i>

SIMULTANEOUS ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS				
9.30 – 12.30	Roundtable 1.1 <i>"Partnerships to promote inclusion and protect the human rights of all migrants in order to achieve the full benefits of migration"</i> Room: Hall C	Roundtable 2.1 <i>"Mainstreaming migration into planning at the sectoral level"</i> Room: Hall B	Roundtable 3.1 <i>"Enhancing human development and human security for forced migrants, who are compelled to cross international borders, through international cooperation on labor market access, educational opportunity, family reunification, and other avenues of mobility"</i> Room: Hall A	
	Co-chairs: El Salvador and Philippines	Co-chairs: Ecuador and Morocco	Co-chairs: Eritrea and Republic of Moldova	
12.30 – 14.00 Lunch				
12.45-13.45	Side Event 6 GFMD - Business Engagement: Filling the Empty Seat of Business at the GFMD Tables (by invitation only) Room: Dolmabahçe	Side Event 7 Building on migrants' skills: recognizing and promoting them for development Room: Hall E	Side Event 8 Progress and Next Steps: Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative Room: Hall F	
	Organizers: Switzerland and the Turkish GFMD Chair	Organizers: OECD and France (Agence Française de Développement)	Organizers: Philippines and the United States	
14.00 – 17.00	Roundtable 1.2 <i>"Reducing the human and financial costs of international migration, particularly labor migration: Cooperative approaches to fair recruitment practices and lower remittance fees"</i> Room: Hall C	Roundtable 2.2 <i>"Making migration work post-2015: implementing the SDGs"</i> Room: Hall B	Roundtable 3.2 <i>"Private sector-government partnerships to support migrant/diaspora entrepreneurship and job creation, with a focus on small and medium enterprises"</i> Room: Hall A	
	Co-chairs: Russian Federation and United Arab Emirates	Co-chairs: Bangladesh, Greece and Mexico	Co-chairs: Canada and France	
17.30 – 18.00	Summary of Day 1 • Esen Altuğ, Deputy Director General for Migration, Asylum and Visa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkey • Ambassador Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General, International Organization for Migration			Plenary Hall

18.00-19.00	Side Event 9 <i>Remittances -Trends and Global Partnership on Migration and Development</i> Room: Hall C	Side Event 10 <i>Mexican EMIF surveys: a good practice in monitoring international migrations at national and regional scale</i> Room: Hall D	Side Event 11 <i>The Role of the Committee on Migrant Workers in the Future Perspectives in the Context of Migration and Development</i> Room: Hall E	Side Event 12 <i>From Engagement to Cooperation: Diaspora-Development in Africa and Europe</i> Room: Hall F
	Organizers: World Bank and KNOMAD	Organizer: The Government of Mexico	Organizer: Committee of Migrant Workers (CMW)	Organizers: Mali, Rwanda, ADEPT/AFFORD
19.30	Reception hosted by Ambassador Naci Koru , Deputy Foreign Minister, Turkey			Hilton Hotel

Friday, 16 October

SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	ROOM
OPENING PLENARY SESSION		
09.00 – 09.15	Opening: Esen Altuğ , Deputy Director General for Migration, Asylum and Visa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkey Sandra Polaski, ILO Deputy Director General Julien Pellaux, Executive Office, UN Women, GMG 2016 Chair	Plenary Hall
SPECIAL SESSIONS		
09.15 –12.00	Special session on the Future of the Forum (Heads of delegation)	Platform for Partnerships
	Co-chairs: Ambassador Mehmet Samsar , for the Turkish GFMD Chair and SRSB Peter Sutherland	Co-chairs: Bangladesh and Morocco
Lunch		

12.00 – 13.30	Side Event 13 The Role of Regional Migration Dialogues in the face of a new Global Migration & Development Agenda <i>Room: Hall D</i>	Side Event 14 IOM-Gallup Report on "How the World Views Migration" <i>Room: Hall E</i>	Side Event 15 Exploring the key role of local authorities in implementing the migration and development agenda <i>Room: Hall F</i>
	Organizers: ICMPD	Organizers: IOM and Gallup, with support from the Turkish GFMD Chair	Organizers: JMDI, UNITAR and KNOMAD
CLOSING PLENARY SESSION			
13.30 – 14.30	Report on Special Sessions • Future of the Forum, SRSG Peter Sutherland • GFMD Platform for Partnerships, Mr. Peter Bonin, GIZ, Germany Report on GFMD 2014-2015 Roundtables • Roundtable 1 Outcomes, Undersecretary Gabriel Bentoglio, Holy See <i>"Human mobility and the well-being of migrants"</i> • Report on Roundtable 2 Outcomes, Ambassador Eva Åkerman-Börje, Sweden <i>"Migration as a factor in development"</i> • Report on Roundtable 3 Outcomes, Undersecretary Ciriaco Lagunzad, Philippines <i>"Enhancing international cooperation on emerging issues in migration and mobility"</i>		
CLOSING SESSION			
15.00 – 15.10	Conclusion by the Turkish GFMD Chair Ambassador Samsar and SRSG Peter Sutherland		
15.10 – 15.20	Statement by incoming Chair H.E. Shahidul Haque , Foreign Secretary, Bangladesh		
15.20 – 15.30	Closing remarks, Ambassador Naci Kuru , Deputy Foreign Minister, Turkey		

Programme of the Side Events

"Strengthening Partnerships: Human Mobility for Sustainable Development"			
All GFMD 2015 Summit delegates are invited to attend the following side events, to be held at the Istanbul International Lütfi Kırdar International Convention and Exhibition Center (ICEC) in Istanbul on 14-16 October 2015. These side events will be held upon the initiative of their respective organizers. While the topics to be discussed may be relevant to GFMD themes and roundtable discussions to date, the Turkish GFMD Chair and the GFMD Support Unit are not directly involved in the conceptualization and organization of these activities. For any questions, please contact the organizers directly.			
WEDNESDAY, 14 OCTOBER 2015			
TIME	SIDE	SIDE EVENT	SIDE
17.00 - 18.00	A Perspective on International Migration and Development Linkage: the Case of Turkey	Turkey's Migration Experience and New Migration Management Approach	Migration in the context of disasters and environmental change
Organizers	Koç University	Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management, Turkey	Switzerland and Bangladesh
Contact	Prof. Ahmetiçduygu (aicduygu@ku.edu.tr)	Serra ALBAYRAKOĞLU (serra.albayrakoglu@goc.gov.tr)	fiorenza.kuthan@eda.admin.ch
18.00 - 19.00	Central Asia Migration, Remittances and Human Development	Route causes: protecting the human rights of migrants in transit	
Organizers	UNDP	Global Migration Group Working Group on Human Rights and Gender and Global Coalition on Migration	
Contact	Mr. Ben Slay (ben.slay@undp.org)	Ms. Pia Oberoi (POberoi@ohchr.org)	

THURSDAY, 15 OCTOBER 2015				
TIME	SIDE EVENT		SIDE EVENT	SIDE EVENT
12:45 - 13:45	Special GFMD Lunch Session: Filling the Empty Seat of Business at the GFMD Tables (by invitation only)		Building on migrants' skills: recognizing and promoting them for development	Progress and Next Steps: Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative
Organizers	Switzerland and the Turkish GFMD Chair		Organizers: OECD and France (Agence Française de Développement)	Philippines and United States
Contact	Ms. Bettina Etter (bettina.etter@eda.admin.ch)		Theodora Xenogiani (theodora.xenogiani@oecd.org) and Nathalie Bounoux (bounouxn@afd.fr)	Michele Klein-Solomon, MKLEINSOLOMON@iom.int
18:00-19:00	Remittances -Trends and Global Partnership on Migration and Development	Mexican EMIF surveys: a good practice in monitoring international migrations at national and regional scale	From Engagement to Cooperation: Diaspora-Development in Africa and Europe	The Role of the Committee on Migrant Workers in the Future Perspectives in the Context of Migration and Development
Organizers	World Bank and KNOMAD	The Government of Mexico	Mali & Rwanda (AFFORD); Mauritius, Kenya, Ghana, South Africa, Senegal, Guinea	CMW
Contact	Ms. Sonia Plaza (splaza@worldbank.org)	Mr. Guillermo Reyes (greyes@sre.gob.mx)	Mr. Gibril Faal (gfaal@gkpartners.co.uk)	Mr. Can Ünver (canunver54@gmail.com)
FRIDAY, 16 OCTOBER 2015				
12:15 - 13:15	The Role of Regional Migration Dialogues in the face of a new Global Migration & Development Agenda		IOM-Gallup Report on "How the World Views Migration"	Exploring the key role of local authorities in implementing the migration and development agenda
Organizers	ICMPD		IOM and Gallup, with support from the	JMDI, UNITAR and KNOMAD
Contact	Malin Frankenhaeuser (malin.frankenhaeuser@icmpd.org or Cecilia.LundstroemCarniel@icmpd.org)		Dr. Frank Laczko (flaczko@iom.int)	Ms. Cecille Riallant (cecile.riallant@undp.org)

Highlights of Side Events

Side Event: “Migration in the Context of Disasters and Environmental Change”

Organised by: Bangladesh and Switzerland

Shahidul Haque, Foreign Secretary, Bangladesh, and Eduard Gnesa, Special Ambassador for Int. Cooperation in Migration, Switzerland chaired the GFMD side event “Migration in the Context of Disasters and Environmental Change”. There is increased international recognition of the challenges of human mobility in the context of disasters and environmental change. The 2010 Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Cancun Adaptation Framework Agreement) invited Parties to undertake measures to enhance “understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation,” while the 2012 Doha decision on loss and damage encouraged further work to enhance understanding of how impacts of climate change are affecting “patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility.” This side event offered the opportunity to present the results of the Nansen Initiative and of the KNOMAD working group on "Environmental Change and Migration", two processes that have been engaged on this issue over the past years.

Prof. Walter Kaelin, Envoy of the Chairmanship (Norway/Switzerland) of the Nansen Initiative presented the conclusion of the Nansen Initiative, a state-led, bottom-up consultative process intended to identify effective practices, drawing on the actual practice and experience of governments, and build consensus on key principles and elements to address the protection and assistance needs of persons displaced across borders in the context of disasters, including the adverse effects of climate change. The Global Consultation held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 12-13 October, 2015, marked the culmination of the Nansen Initiative (2012-2015). It enabled stimulating discussions on the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change (Protection Agenda) which was endorsed by 109 official delegations. A group of States and other key stakeholders will continue to meet in Geneva to promote the implementation of the Protection Agenda at the multilateral level (about the Nansen Initiative see <https://www.nanseninitiative.org/>).

Dilip Ratha, Head of KNOMAD, World Bank and Prof. Susan Martin, Georgetown University and KNOMAD's Chair for Environmental Change and Migration, presented findings from the most recent working papers commissioned by the Thematic Working Group “Environmental Change and Migration” of the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD). These working papers examine the impact of environmental change on migration, displacement and planned relocation, particularly in and from developing countries, as well as the role migration plays in adaptation to environmental change. In addition, KNOMAD’s current work in the area of longitudinal research on environmental change and migration were discussed. This kind of research is particularly important in understanding the effects of slow-onset environmental processes, such as rising sea levels and recurrent droughts. It also allows for better understanding of the long-term effects of different migration-related adaptation strategies. These strategies may aim at reducing emigration pressures to permit people to remain in situ, or they may facilitate migration as part of a mix of strategies to promote adaptive capacity. Understanding the long term impacts will help policymakers and practitioners undertake better planning and implementation (more about KNOMAD see <https://www.knomad.org/>).

Side event: “The Role of Regional Migration Dialogues and the Global Migration & Development Agenda”

Organised by: International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)

The International Centre for Migration Policy Development, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, organised a side event on the role of regional migration dialogues in implementing and contributing to the global migration and development agenda, with a special focus on linkages with the GFMD.

On behalf of Ambassador Mehmet Samsar, Ms. Gülçin Erdem, Head of Department, Deputy Directorate General for Migration, Asylum and Visa, opened the side event, which was attended by some 40 participants. Mr. Bernhard Perchinig, Senior Researcher at ICMPD set the context for the panel discussion by presenting the main aspects of an ongoing study on regional migration dialogues and the global migration and development agenda. The ensuing panel discussion was moderated by Mr. Martijn Pluim, Director Eastern Dimension at ICMPD and benefitted from a panel of experts who have been

actively involved in regional migration dialogues and the GFMD: Eduard Gnesa, Special Ambassador of the Swiss Confederation for International Cooperation in Migration, Switzerland; Antoine Joly Ambassador for Migration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, France; George Jashi, Executive Secretary, Secretariat of the State Commission on Migration Issues, Ministry of Justice, Georgia; and Berlan Pars Alan, Senior Migration Management Policy Advisor, International Organization for Migration.

The panel discussion clearly reflected the recommendations that were made as a result of the GFMD assessment exercise which said that the role of regional processes and fora for “fostering and implementing migration and development policies should [...] be appropriately acknowledged in the GFMD process.” Panellists pointed to the need for more in-depth discussions on how to ensure that regional and global discussions on the various aspects of migration and development are linked and enrich each other’s debates. Views from the floor concurred and added that this reflection should also include regional bodies. The need to discuss and develop sustainable information sharing mechanisms *between* the regional migration dialogues was also underlined. And not only should communication between dialogues be improved, but there should be better public communication of results of migration dialogues. Finally, the need to better link the thematic discussions held in the framework of regional migration dialogues with national migration policy development was emphasised.

Special GFMD Lunch Session: Filling the Empty Seat of Business at the GFMD Tables

Organised by: Switzerland and the Turkish GFMD Chair

The GFMD Lunch Session for heads of delegations, selected business leaders and high-level representatives of IOs and NGOs, entitled “Filling the Empty Seat of Business at the GFMD Table – The Future of GFMD- private sector engagement: Enhancing coherence of migration policy by listening to the voice of business” co-hosted by the Turkish GFMD Chair and the Government of Switzerland, served to discuss the proposal of a GFMD Business Mechanism and its pilot launch under the GFMD chairmanship of Bangladesh in 2016. Initially the mechanism was proposed by the Turkish GFMD Chair and Switzerland at the GFMD Business Meeting in May 2015 and was then further developed by the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) and the WEF Global Agenda Council on Migration (WEF GACM). It consists of two

encounters with the business community in the GFMD cycle – a mid-year thematic Business Meeting focused on a concrete migration policy issue of mutual interest to the private and the public sector and a multi-stakeholder encounter at the GFMD Annual Meetings for all GFMD stakeholders to discuss a migration policy issue from a business perspective. The business engagement in the GFMD will be substantiated by a GFMD Business Advisory Group composed of an adequate number of relevant business associations and companies. A Coordinating Unit, operating as of February 2016, will be hosted by the IOE in Geneva.

The participants unanimously seconded the proposal. All private sector representatives present emphasized the need and willingness of the business world to engage with migration policy-making in order for migration policy to be equally sound for the public and private sector, including most importantly for migrants. They emphasized that the readiness to engage in policy-making is not for mere profit considerations, yet also for a growing recognition of reputational and consequently economic damages to business, if labor rights and decent work standards are violated. On behalf of the business community one representative emphasized that strengthened policy-dialogue will ensure overcoming the main contradictions between the government and the private sector perspective: policy vs. practice; security vs. skills mobility; control vs. circumvention.

Consequently the GFMD Business Mechanism was endorsed unanimously by heads of delegations at the GFMD Future of the Forum Session. Its piloting is secured in 2016 by the incoming GFMD Chair Bangladesh and subsequently by the German and Moroccan Co-Chairmanship in 2017/18.

Side Event: “Mexican EMIF surveys: a good practice in monitoring international migrations at national and regional scale”

Organised by: Mexico

Mr. Omar De la Torre, head of the Migration Policy Unit of the Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB), chaired the presentation of the survey of migration at northern and southern borders of Mexico. Amb. Reyna Torres Mendivil, Director General of Protection of Mexicans Abroad of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs highlighted the interagency joint work and the importance of data collection for decision making.

Dr. Marie-Laure Coubes presented the Survey of Migration at Mexico's Northern and Southern Borders (EMIF Sur, for its Spanish acronym). Their aim is to promote understanding and encourage the use of surveys and sharing the one conducted in these areas, available in <http://www.colef.mx/emif/>. EMIF has a great potential as a tool for design and evaluation of public policies, international and regional cooperation, civil society initiatives and scientific knowledge.

During the discussion it was suggested to share this good practice through the Platform for Partnerships.

ANNEX C

Global Forum on Migration and Development

2015 Civil Society Days 12-13 October

Common Space 14 October

Venue: Lutfi Kirdar – Istanbul Convention and Exhibition Centre

Theme:

Achieving Migration and Development Goals:

Movement together on global solutions and local action

Civil Society Chair 2015: *Ignacio Packer, Secretary General - Terre des Hommes*

Civil Society Co-Chair 2015: *Fatumo Farah, Director - HIRDA*

Rapporteur Children: *Carl Kristiansson - One Third Sweden*

Rapporteur Women: *Carol Barton - United Methodist Women, Women & Global Migration Working Group*

Programme

Monday 12 October		
7:45 - 8:30	Registration & welcome coffee	<i>Main Foyer</i>
8:30 – 9:00	Opening Ceremony Ignacio Packer , Civil Society Chair GFMD 2015, Terre des Hommes Fatumo Farah , Civil Society Co-Chair GFMD 2015, HIRDA Esen Altuğ , Deputy Director-General, Migration, Asylum and Visas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, representing 2015 GFMD Chair-in-Office, Gülay Toksöz , local organizing Committee Turkey, Ankara University	<i>Marmara hall</i>
9:00 – 10:00	Setting the scene: Achieving Migration and Development Goals: <i>Movement together on global solutions and local action</i> - Presentation of the theme and methodology of the 2015 GFMD Civil Society Days, Wies Maas, ICMC - Movement on Civil Society's 5-year 8-Point Plan - results of the global civil society Survey and what's next?, John K. Bingham, ICMC - Migrants, diaspora and rights in the Sustainable Development Goals – what has been achieved and now what? Gibril Faal, Civil Society Co-chair GFMD 2014 / ADEPT - Commemorating 25 years of campaigning for the UN Migrants Workers Convention, Ellene Sana, Center for Migrant Advocacy Interaction with the floor	<i>Marmara hall</i>
10:00 – 12:00	Panel and debate: Safe Migration: root causes, route choices and alternatives to forced and dangerous migration - <i>A moment of reflection</i> - My journey to and in Europe, what if...?, Abu Kurke Kebato, survivor and advocate - Root causes and dangerous journeys in the Americas, Carolina Jimenez Sandoval, Amnesty International (Regional Office for the Americas)	<i>Marmara hall</i>

	- Protecting migrants across borders in South-East Asia, Sumitha Shaanthinni Kishna, Migration Working Group Malaysia - Alternatives to forced migration: African leadership, shared responsibility and solidarity, Odile Faye, AFARD/MADE Africa Network - Alternatives to dangerous routes: legal access for refugees, Michael Diedring, European Council for Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) - A safer path to asylum and migration; reversing the Race to the Bottom; Peter Sutherland, UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Migration Interaction with the floor												
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch, side events and open space Foyer												
12:15 – 13:15	<table> <tr> <td>Side Event: Engaging Business: The Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Safe and Fair Migration Organizer: Verité</td><td><i>Dolmabahçe A</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Side Event: Women & Migration strategy caucus Organizers: Women & Global Migration Working Group</td><td><i>Dolmabahçe B</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Side Event: The 'Migration crisis' and Europe's Response Organizers: Migrant Voice</td><td><i>Dolmabahçe C</i></td></tr> </table>	Side Event: Engaging Business: The Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Safe and Fair Migration Organizer: Verité	<i>Dolmabahçe A</i>	Side Event: Women & Migration strategy caucus Organizers: Women & Global Migration Working Group	<i>Dolmabahçe B</i>	Side Event: The 'Migration crisis' and Europe's Response Organizers: Migrant Voice	<i>Dolmabahçe C</i>						
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13:30 – 15:30	Parallel working sessions <i>Dolmabahçe A</i> [Theme 1: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals beyond 2015 for migrants and communities] Session 1.1: Civil society's role in fashioning global, national and thematic indicators <table> <tr> <td>Moderators</td><td>Emeka Obiezu, Augustinian NGO at the UN Bob van Dillen, Cordaid</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rapporteurs</td><td>Miranda Madikane, Scalabrini Centre South Africa Rodolfo Cordova, International Network for Migration and Development</td></tr> <tr> <td>Discussion starters</td><td>Bela Hovy, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Gibril Faal, Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT) Agnes Matienzo, Migrant Forum in Asia Lars Lönnback, International Organization for Migration Presentation child rights perspective 2030 Agenda</td></tr> </table> <i>Dolmabahçe B</i> [Theme 2: Achieving goals for human security and human development for migrants on the move] Session 2.1: Protecting migrants in crises and transit <table> <tr> <td>Moderators</td><td>Mary Jo Toll, NGO Committee on Migration Leonir Chiarello, Scalabrini International Migration Network</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rapporteurs</td><td>Maria Giovanna Manieri, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants Grace Ezeonu, Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur</td></tr> <tr> <td>Discussion starters</td><td>Michele Klein Solomon, Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative, International Organization for Migration Susanna Zanfrini, Danish Refugee Council Geneviève Saubert, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Martín Martínez, Estancia del Migrante Gonzalez y Martinez, A.C. Sue Le Mesurier, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Presentation child rights perspective on migrants stranded in distress</td></tr> </table>	Moderators	Emeka Obiezu , Augustinian NGO at the UN Bob van Dillen , Cordaid	Rapporteurs	Miranda Madikane , Scalabrini Centre South Africa Rodolfo Cordova , International Network for Migration and Development	Discussion starters	Bela Hovy , UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Gibril Faal , Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT) Agnes Matienzo , Migrant Forum in Asia Lars Lönnback , International Organization for Migration Presentation child rights perspective 2030 Agenda	Moderators	Mary Jo Toll , NGO Committee on Migration Leonir Chiarello , Scalabrini International Migration Network	Rapporteurs	Maria Giovanna Manieri , Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants Grace Ezeonu , Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur	Discussion starters	Michele Klein Solomon , Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative, International Organization for Migration Susanna Zanfrini , Danish Refugee Council Geneviève Saubert , Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Martín Martínez , Estancia del Migrante Gonzalez y Martinez, A.C. Sue Le Mesurier , International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Presentation child rights perspective on migrants stranded in distress
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13:30 – 15:30	[Theme 3: Achieving goals for labour mobility, labour rights and decent work] <i>Dolmabahçe C</i> Session 3.1: Reforming migrant labour recruitment policies and practices <table border="1" data-bbox="422 322 1297 575"> <tr> <td>Moderators</td><td>Rex Varona, Open Working Group on Labour Migration and Recruitment Jin Sook Lee, Building and Woodworkers International</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rapporteurs</td><td>Sumitha Shanthini Kishna, Migration Working Group Malaysia Charlie Fanning, AFL-CIO</td></tr> <tr> <td>Discussion starters</td><td>Elizabeth Mauldin, Centro des los Derechos del Migrante Tatcee Macabuag, Migrant Forum in Asia Philip Hunter, Verité Nidia Tarazona, General Conference of Labour (GTC) Colombia</td></tr> </table> [Theme 4: Achieving goals for migrant empowerment and action for human development] <i>Marmara Hall</i> Session 4.1: Beyond xenophobia: materializing social inclusion of migrants and diaspora <table border="1" data-bbox="422 781 1307 1155"> <tr> <td>Moderators</td><td>Efrain Jimenez, Federación Zacatecana A.C Martina Liebsch, Caritas Internationalis</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rapporteurs</td><td>Robtel Neajai Pailey, SOAS, University of London Maria Ostberg Svanelind, Migration Research Akademikerforbundet (SSR)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Discussion starters</td><td>Khady Sahko Niang, 'Diaspora and Migrant Voices' project – FORIM Roshan Dadoo, Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CoRMSA) Jill Helke, International Organization for Migration (IOM)/What Migrants Bring Zorayda Avila, La Federación de Clubes Michoacanos en Illinois (FEDECEMI) y Alianza Américas Presentation child rights perspective on migrants and diaspora engagement</td></tr> </table>	Moderators	Rex Varona , Open Working Group on Labour Migration and Recruitment Jin Sook Lee , Building and Woodworkers International	Rapporteurs	Sumitha Shanthini Kishna , Migration Working Group Malaysia Charlie Fanning , AFL-CIO	Discussion starters	Elizabeth Mauldin , Centro des los Derechos del Migrante Tatcee Macabuag , Migrant Forum in Asia Philip Hunter , Verité Nidia Tarazona , General Conference of Labour (GTC) Colombia	Moderators	Efrain Jimenez , Federación Zacatecana A.C Martina Liebsch , Caritas Internationalis	Rapporteurs	Robtel Neajai Pailey , SOAS, University of London Maria Ostberg Svanelind , Migration Research Akademikerforbundet (SSR)	Discussion starters	Khady Sahko Niang , 'Diaspora and Migrant Voices' project – FORIM Roshan Dadoo , Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CoRMSA) Jill Helke , International Organization for Migration (IOM)/What Migrants Bring Zorayda Avila , La Federación de Clubes Michoacanos en Illinois (FEDECEMI) y Alianza Américas Presentation child rights perspective on migrants and diaspora engagement
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15:45 – 17:00	Parallel working sessions to be continued												
17:15 – 19:00	Special sessions and open space Session A: Protection and durable solutions for Syrian refugees <i>Marmara hall</i> <table border="1" data-bbox="422 1462 1315 1673"> <tr> <td>Session leader</td><td>Petra Hueck, ICMC Europe Head of Office</td></tr> <tr> <td>Speakers</td><td>Carsten Hansen, Norwegian Refugee Council, Middle East Muhtar Çokar, Human Resources Development Foundation, Turkey (HRDF) Cavidan Soykan, Mülteci-Der Elmar Bagirov, UNHCR Turkey Rosita Milesi, Instituto Migrações e Direitos Humanos</td></tr> </table> Session B: Children in the context of migration - World Café <i>Dolmabahçe A</i> <table border="1" data-bbox="422 1749 1315 1897"> <tr> <td>Session leader</td><td>Michele LeVoy, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Table hosts</td><td><i>Table 1 - Ending child immigration detention</i> Host: Ben Lewis, International Detention Coalition <i>Table 2 - Bridging child rights in Migration and Development Agendas</i> Host: Mirela Shuteriqi, Terre des Hommes</td></tr> </table>	Session leader	Petra Hueck , ICMC Europe Head of Office	Speakers	Carsten Hansen , Norwegian Refugee Council, Middle East Muhtar Çokar , Human Resources Development Foundation, Turkey (HRDF) Cavidan Soykan , Mülteci-Der Elmar Bagirov , UNHCR Turkey Rosita Milesi , Instituto Migrações e Direitos Humanos	Session leader	Michele LeVoy , Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)	Table hosts	<i>Table 1 - Ending child immigration detention</i> Host: Ben Lewis , International Detention Coalition <i>Table 2 - Bridging child rights in Migration and Development Agendas</i> Host: Mirela Shuteriqi , Terre des Hommes				
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		Table 3 - Towards next GFMD and children in context of migration Host: Ansar Uddin Anas, The Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) Table 4: General Comment on the Rights of Children in the context of Migration Host: Kellynn Wee Jiaying, Asia Research Institute															
	<i>Dolmabahçe B</i> Session C: Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the UN Migrant Workers Convention <table><tr><td>Session leader</td><td>Saiful Haque, Warbe Development Foundation</td></tr><tr><td>Speakers</td><td>Nicola Piper, University of Sydney Francisco Carrión-Mena, Chair UN Committee on Migrant Workers Cathi Tactaquin, National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights Milka Isinta, Pan African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights</td></tr></table>			Session leader	Saiful Haque, Warbe Development Foundation	Speakers	Nicola Piper , University of Sydney Francisco Carrión-Mena , Chair UN Committee on Migrant Workers Cathi Tactaquin , National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights Milka Isinta , Pan African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights										
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9:00 – 10:30	<i>Dolmabahçe C</i> [Theme 3: Achieving goals for labour mobility, labour rights and decent work] Session 3.2: Reforming migrant labour employment policies and practices <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Moderators</td><td>Rex Varona, Open Working Group on Labour Migration and Recruitment Coordinator Jin Sook Lee, Building and Woodworkers International</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rapporteurs</td><td>Sumitha Shanthini Kishna, Migration Working Group Malaysia Charlie Fanning, AFL-CIO</td></tr> <tr> <td>Discussion starters</td><td>Shashi Kiran Pulsuri, PMLU Mike McDonnell, Intel Corporation Cathleen Caron, Global Workers Justice Alliance Nicola Piper, University of Sydney <i>Presentation child rights perspective on labour rights for migrant workers</i></td></tr> </table> <i>Marmara hall</i> [Theme 4: Achieving goals for migrant empowerment and action for human development] Session 4.2: Diaspora and migrant action on job creation, social entrepreneurship and public policy <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Moderators</td><td>Efrain Jimenez, Federacion Zacatecana A.C. Martina Liebsch, Caritas Internationalis</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rapporteurs</td><td>Robtel Neajai Pailey, SOAS, University of London Maria Ostberg Svanelind, Migration Research, Akademikerforbundet (SSR)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Discussion starters</td><td>Estrella Mai Dizon-Añonuevo, Atikha Overseas Mohammad Atiqun Nabi, International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions (Asia/Bangladesh) Yve-Car Momperousse, Kreyol Essence Bikash Chowdury Barua, BASUG</td></tr> </table>	Moderators	Rex Varona , Open Working Group on Labour Migration and Recruitment Coordinator Jin Sook Lee , Building and Woodworkers International	Rapporteurs	Sumitha Shanthini Kishna , Migration Working Group Malaysia Charlie Fanning , AFL-CIO	Discussion starters	Shashi Kiran Pulsuri , PMLU Mike McDonnell , Intel Corporation Cathleen Caron , Global Workers Justice Alliance Nicola Piper , University of Sydney <i>Presentation child rights perspective on labour rights for migrant workers</i>	Moderators	Efrain Jimenez , Federacion Zacatecana A.C. Martina Liebsch , Caritas Internationalis	Rapporteurs	Robtel Neajai Pailey , SOAS, University of London Maria Ostberg Svanelind , Migration Research, Akademikerforbundet (SSR)	Discussion starters	Estrella Mai Dizon-Añonuevo , Atikha Overseas Mohammad Atiqun Nabi , International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions (Asia/Bangladesh) Yve-Car Momperousse , Kreyol Essence Bikash Chowdury Barua , BASUG
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10:45 – 12:30	Parallel working sessions to be continued												
12:30 – 14:30	Lunch, side events and open space <i>Foyer</i>												
13:00 – 14:00	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;"> Side Event: Children's rights criminalization and border security Organizers: Terre des Hommes, Platform for the International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants and International Detention Coalition </td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: right;"><i>Dolmabahçe A</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Side Event: Women in migration: we go, we stay, we came back, we walk Organizers: Voces Mesoamericanas, Acción con Pueblos Migrantes, AC </td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Dolmabahçe B</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Side Event: Human mobility and the Sustainable Development Goals: Understanding migration as an integral part of sustainable developmental processes and enhancing partnerships for sustainable development Organizers: Transcode Programme Foundation, Radboud University, SIMI, COGNAI, Atikha and DAWN </td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Dolmabahçe C</i></td> </tr> </table>	Side Event: Children's rights criminalization and border security Organizers: Terre des Hommes, Platform for the International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants and International Detention Coalition	<i>Dolmabahçe A</i>	Side Event: Women in migration: we go, we stay, we came back, we walk Organizers: Voces Mesoamericanas, Acción con Pueblos Migrantes, AC	<i>Dolmabahçe B</i>	Side Event: Human mobility and the Sustainable Development Goals: Understanding migration as an integral part of sustainable developmental processes and enhancing partnerships for sustainable development Organizers: Transcode Programme Foundation, Radboud University, SIMI, COGNAI, Atikha and DAWN	<i>Dolmabahçe C</i>						
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14:30 – 15:30	<i>Marmara hall</i> Plenary session: Reporting back and moving forward Rapporteurs panel: - Rapporteurs parallel working sessions - Rapporteur on children - Rapporteur on women Connecting with the GFMD 2015 Government Days and beyond - Esen Altuğ, Deputy Director-General, Migration, Asylum and Visas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey Interaction with the floor												

15:30 – 17:00	<u>Concluding debate</u> <i>Marmara hall</i> Realizing development beyond 2015 for migrants and communities – what do we do now? - Thomas Gass, Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) - Shahidul Haque, Foreign Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh - Sönke Lorenz, Head of Unit, Migration Issues, Government of Germany - Michele LeVoy, Civil Society Chair GFMD 2014/ Platform for the International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) - Efrain Jimenez, Federación Zacatecana A.C. - Fatumo Farah, GFMD Civil Society Co-Chair 2015, Himilo Relief and Development Association (HIRDA) Interaction with the floor
17:00 – 17:30	<u>Closing Ceremony</u> <i>Marmara hall</i>
17:30 – 19:00	“Open space”
Wednesday 14 October <i>{opening States’ Forum and Common Space}</i>	
9:00 – 11:00	Breakfast sessions <i>{by invitation only}</i> <i>Marmara hall</i> Thematic and regional tables with governments and civil society
11:00 – 19:00	Registration, opening and Common Space <i>Rumeli building</i> <i>{exact times to be confirmed}</i> Opening plenary and Common Space <i>open for all civil society participants and all government representatives</i> Opening ceremony Government Days, with report by civil society Chair Ignacio Packer Common Space theme: Working Together in the Post-2015 Development era: Advancing human security and human development of people on the move. - Inspirational “bigger picture” key note address – “from Millennium to Sustainable Development Goals – integrating migration on the agenda of the 21st century”. - High-level panel - 3 break-out sessions on: 1. Partnerships and action for the protection of migrants in crises and transit 2. Partnerships and action for decent migrant labour recruitment and employment 3. Beyond xenophobia and exclusion: local partnerships and action for the social inclusion of migrants and diaspora - Common Space wrap-up and concluding debate
20:00 – 21:30	Official Dinner hosted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs

GFMD 2014-2015 Common Space

“Working Together in the Post-2015 Development era: *Advancing human security and human development of people on the move*”

Introduction

Since 2010, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) Common Space has been the principal venue for interaction between Governments, the civil society and other relevant stakeholders during the GFMD Summit meeting.

The GFMD Common Space brings stakeholders from all sectors concerned with migration and development to discuss issues of mutual interest. The overarching theme and sub-themes are decided jointly by the Chair’s Taskforce/Secretariat and the civil society coordinating office ICMC since 2011.

The GFMD 2014-2015 bridges the programme of the Civil Society Days (CSD) on 12-13 October and the programme of the Government Meeting on 14-16 October.

Structure of the GFMD 2014-2015 Common Space

As in the past, the Istanbul Common Space will be held immediately after the opening ceremony of the GFMD Summit, from **15h00 to 19h30**. The structure of the 2015 government-civil society interaction will be as follows:

- (a) It will open with an **introductory plenary session (90 minutes) featuring an inspirational key note address** by a global leader (to be announced), who can articulate the rightful place of migrants and migration in the post-2015 development era. The proposed theme of the key note is: *“From Millennium to Sustainable Development Goals - integrating migration on the agenda of the 21st century.”* The keynote will be followed by a small, moderated and semi-structured panel

comprised of government and civil society representatives, and then an interactive question-and-answer session with the floor.

- (b) After the introductory plenary, government and civil society delegates will proceed to the break-out sessions. There will be **three parallel break-out sessions (105 minutes)** with panels featuring government authorities, civil society leaders, and other relevant stakeholders. The break-out sessions will focus on the following themes:

- 1. *Partnerships and action for the protection of migrants in crises and in transit***
- 2. *Partnerships and action for decent migrant labour recruitment and employment***
- 3. *Beyond xenophobia and exclusion: local partnerships and action for the social inclusion of migrants and diasporas***

The cross-cutting theme of “***Partnerships and action on indicators and implementation of the new SDGs***” will run across all break-out sessions. This means each session will aim to identify concrete indicators and ways of implementation to ensure protection of migrants in crises and in transit, decent migrant labour recruitment and employment, and social inclusion of migrants and diaspora.

- (c) Following the 2-hour break-out sessions, all delegates will reconvene for a **wrap-up plenary session (45 minutes)**. Rapporteurs of the three parallel break-out sessions will present a brief report on the highlights of each session.

GFMD 2015 Common Space: Moderators, speakers, rapporteurs

Common Space (Wednesday 14 October 15:30-19:40pm)	Moderators + rapporteurs	Speakers
15.00 – 16.30 Introductory plenary, with keynote and respondents (90minutes): <i>From Millennium to Sustainable Development Goals – integrating migration on the agenda of the 21st Century</i>	Moderator: Mr. Peter Sutherland , UN Secretary- General's Special Representative for International Migration Co-Moderator: Mr. Gibril Faal , Director of GK Partners and Interim Director of ADEPT	Keynote: Ms. Mari Kiviniemi , Deputy Secretary General, Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (TBC) Respondent: -Ambassador William Lacy Swing , Director General, International Organization for Migration (IOM) Panel - Davos-style: -H.E. Mr. Anis Birrou , Minister in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs -H.E. Mr. Alexander de Croo , Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Post and Telecommunications, Belgium -Ms. Anne Richard , Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees and Migration, United States -Dr. Fuat Oktay , President, Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı (AFAD), Prime Ministry-Disaster and Emergency Management Authority of Turkey -Ms. Cihan Sultanoğlu , UN Assistant Secretary-General and Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (RBEC), the UN Development Programme (UNDP)
16.45 – 18.30 Parallel Breakout session 1 (105 mins): Partnerships and action for the protection of migrants in crises and in transit	Moderator: Mr. John Slocum , Director of Migration, MacArthur Foundation Rapporteur: Ms. Martina Liebsch , Director of Policy, Caritas International	-Ms. Anne Richard , Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees and Migration, United States -Mr. Vasilios Papadopoulos , Secretary General of Population and Social Cohesion, Greece -Ms. Jyoti Sanghera , Chief, Human Rights and Economic and Social Issues Section, UN Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights -Ms. MaryJo Toll , Chair, NGO Committee on Migration, New York (a member of Congo)

		-Ms. Carolina Jimenez Sandoval, Deputy Director-Research, Amnesty International, Americas -Ms. Zeynep Gündüz, Chief Executive Officer, RET International
16.45 – 18.30 Parallel Breakout session 2 (105 mins): Partnerships and action for decent migrant labour recruitment and employment	Moderator: Mr. Yağız Eyüboğlu, Turkish Confederation of Employers' Unions (TİSK) Rapporteur: Ms. Elizabeth Mauldin, Policy Director at Centro de los Derechos del Migrante, Inc.	-Mr. Jesus Yabes, Undersecretary for Migrant Workers' Affairs, Philippines Mr. Lars Westbratt, State Secretary for Migration, Ministry of Justice, Sweden -Mr Ryszard Cholewinski, International Labour Organization (ILO) -Mr. Francisco Carrion Mena, Chair of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW) -Ms. Annie Enriquez Geron, President, Public Services Labor Independent Confederation (PSLINK) and Vice President, PSI -Ms Tatcee Macabuag Secretariat, Migrant Forum in Asia
16.45 – 18.30 Parallel Breakout session 3 (105 mins): Beyond xenophobia and exclusion: local partnerships and action for the social inclusion of migrants and diaspora	Moderator: Ms. Michelle LeVoy, Director, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) Rapporteur: Ms. Cecile Riallant, Programme Manager, Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI)	-Mr. Goetz Schmidt-Bremme Director for Legal and Consular Issues including Migration, Federal Foreign Office -Mr. Shahidul Haque, Foreign Secretary, Bangladesh -H. E. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, High Representative of the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) -Mr. Badji Nfaly, Directeur, Agence Régionale de Développement de Sédhio Santassou II (Ex Douane), Senegal -Ms. Nazek Ramadan Moussa, Executive Director of Migrant Voice
18.45 – 19.30 Concluding plenary session (45 mins)	Moderator: Mr. Peter Sutherland, UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for International Migration	

ANNEX E

SDGs Relevant to Migration

<i>Table 1: migration-related SDG targets in the Agenda 2030</i>	
<i>Economic growth and decent work</i>	<i>Target 8.8 on labour rights and safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants</i>
<i>Lowering inequalities:</i>	<i>Target 10.7 on safe, orderly and regular migration, including through well-managed migration policies</i> <i>Target 10c. reducing cost of migrant remittances</i>
<i>Means of implementation:</i>	<i>Target 17.18 on data disaggregation in relation to migratory status</i>

The above graph and overview of migration-related references in the 2030 Agenda was contributed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

HOW MIGRATION IS REFLECTED IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Migration in the declaration

- Highlights impact of humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people on development progress.
- Calls for the empowerment of vulnerable groups, including refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants.
- Calls for access by all – including migrants – to life-long learning opportunities.
- Commits to eradicating forced labour and human trafficking and to end child labour.
- Recognises the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Migration in the goal and target framework



The above graph and overview of migration-related references in the 2030 Agenda was contributed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Full migration references

- 4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of **scholarships** available to developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries.
- 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including **trafficking** and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to **eradicate forced labour**, end modern slavery and **human trafficking** and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including **migrant workers, in particular women migrants**, and those in precarious employment.
- 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of **planned and well-managed migration policies**.
- 10.C: By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of **migrant remittances** and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%.
- 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, **trafficking** and all forms of violence and torture against children.
- 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable **data, disaggregated** by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, **migratory status**, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.



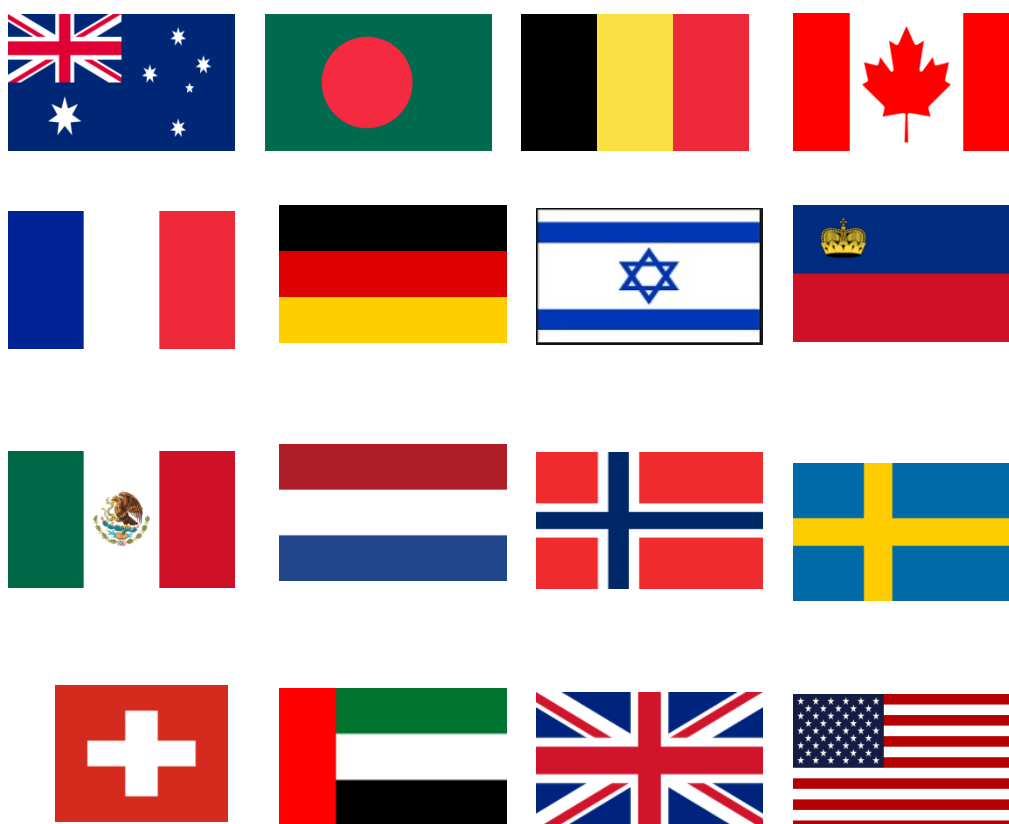
The above graph and overview of migration-related references in the 2030 Agenda was contributed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

ANNEX F

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Financial Contributions to the GFMD 2014- 2015 Budget

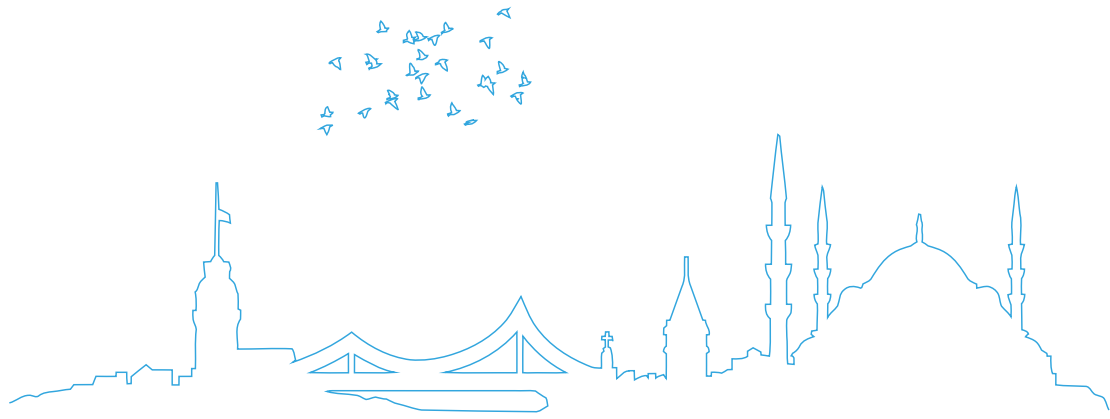
The GFMD Chairmanship of 2014-2015 extends its gratitude to the Governments of Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Israel, the Principality of Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America for offering financial support.



OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS⁵⁷ TO TURKEY GFMD 2014- 2015

Donors	Amount	USD Equivalent (\$)	Allocation
Australia	USD 192,968	192,968	Non- earmarked
Bangladesh	CHF 16,649	21,061	Non- earmarked
Belgium	EUR 50,000	54,171	GFMD Support Unit
Canada	USD 25,000	25,000	Organizational Activities
France	EUR 15,000	16,593	Non- earmarked
Germany	EUR 75,000	75,000	Non- earmarked
Israel	USD 30,000	30,000	Non- earmarked
Liechtenstein	CHF 30,000	24,968	Non- earmarked
Mexico	USD 100,000	100,000	Travel and Participation of African countries
Netherlands	EUR 50,000	56,117	GFMD Support Unit
Norway	NOK 335,000	39,382	Non- earmarked
Sweden	SEK 1,000,000	117,550	Non- earmarked
Switzerland	CHF 100,000	103,199	GFMD Support Unit
Switzerland	USD 70,000	70,000	Non- earmarked
Switzerland	EUR 39,600	43,137	GFMD Business Meeting in Istanbul
Switzerland	USD 70,000	70,000	GFMD Support Unit- PfP
United Arab Emirates	USD 100,000	100,000	Organizational Activities
United Kingdom	GBP 20,000	30,817	Participation of developing countries
United States of America	USD 210,000	210,000	GFMD Support Unit
TOTAL		USD 1,379,963	

⁵⁷ This list provides an overview of financial contributions that have been offered by donor countries to the Government of Turkey to support the activities of the GFMD 2014-2015 Chairmanship. The financial and narrative reports of GFMD 2014-2015 are underway and will be completed by 30 April 2016, in accordance with the procedure and timelines of the International Organization for Migration, host entity of the GFMD Support Unit.



Global Forum on *istanbul*
MIGRATION & DEVELOPMENT

GFMD Turkey 2014-2015

